The Coast, State, City and Environs. Part II—Editorial Sheet—20 Page

The Los Angeles Times

XXXIIND YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1913. POPULATION: {

Wishing You a Happy New Year!

Store Closed Today

GEO. J. BIRKEL CO.

29 YEARS IN BUSINESS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

446-448 South Broadway

Steinway Pianos — Lafargue Pianos — Schmer-Cecilian Players
Kranich & Bach Pianos — Steinway Pianola Pianos — Farrand-Cecilian Players
Schaff Pianos — The Welte-Mignon Players — Kranich & Bach Players
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James P. Burns

Good Shoes

Standard of Quality

We wish all of our patrons a

Happy New Year

and to thank you for your most generous patronage. In this connection we wish to announce we have closed our 240 S. Spring St. store, which we have occupied for 18 years, and consolidated it with our store on Broadway.

English Boots $4.00 and $5.00

Low Heel $2.50 to $4.00



Women's English Walking Boots in Tan, Patent or Gunmetal; low flat heels, blind eyelets.

Women's Broad Toe, Low Heel Shoes in Tan, Suede, Gunmetal or Patent, $2.50 to $4.00.

Headquarters for Burns Soft and Easy Shoes. Boys' and Youths', Misses and Children's Shoes.

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STANDARD OF QUALITY

325 SOUTH BROADWAY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. BURNS BUILDING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES. CHEAPER THAN STAYING AT HOME.

$480.50 Around the World

First Class Throughout—Large, New Steamers—Best Outside Rooms. Parties Leaving Jan. 16, 28, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, and weekly.

$95—Panama Canal and return. $110—Honolulu and return.

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Limited to Just Sixty People.

The dining car is never crowded.

Extra fare is twenty-five dollars.

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Extra Fine. Extra Fast. Extra Fare.

You save a day to Kansas City, Chicago, New York

Leaves Los Angeles Tuesday, 6:10 p.m.

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"Good Leather Goods"

We represent the manufacturers direct—that's why GOOD Suit Cases, Trunks, Bags and Leather Novelties cost less here.

R. G. PUTNAM, 457 S. Broadway.

Grisly.

FEARFUL RITE'S GRIM EVIDENCE.

Shrouded Corpse Torn from Grave for Proof.

Claim Exhumed Body Shows a Bald Subterfuge.

"Widow" Who Collected the Insurance Not There.

The grave giving up its dead pointed a finger of dramatic accusation at the living yesterday, when representatives of the District Attorney exhumed the body buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, Ocean Park, last April, under the name of C. W. Jordan, who was believed to have committed suicide by hanging himself to the Dragon's Gorge.

Deputy District Attorney Hammon and Detective Sam Browne believe that they have secured invaluable evidence to substantiate their claim that Mrs. Minta I. Jordan deliberately identified a body she knew was not that of her husband, to collect $5050 on his insurance policies. Mrs. Jordan's preliminary examination will take place next Wednesday before Justice Forbes, and Jordan, recently found by Detective F. L. Starkey very much alive at Leemore, Cal., will appear as a witness against her.

After the exhumation yesterday a field autopsy was performed upon the corpse by Dr. George Campbell and parts of the body were brought for storage to the Bresee Morgue, to be used later in court. Hammon expects to prove by the shape of the head, color of the hair, and discrepancies in the form of the hands and other physical peculiarities that even a stranger could not logically have confounded the two men.

Hammon, Browne, Dr. Campbell, Starkey, Detective Maehl and Driver Cannon visited the cemetery yesterday afternoon in a machine from the District Attorney's office, meeting there L. E. Ruppe, of the firm of O. A. Kirkelie & Company, who had attended to the legal formalities in Santa Monica. They found the Jordan grave in lot 35, block 3, of the single-grave section, unmarked by a headstone, and apparently uncared for.

GHASTLY SCENE.

The preliminary digging had already been done through the orders of Sexton H. Mundell. The outer coffin of pine, somewhat rotted away, was taken up, and with some difficulty leather straps were slung under the inner casket, a cheap gray affair of redwood, mildewed and strewn with the pathetic fragments of withered carnations and pepper boughs.

A reddening western sky, with the globed sun showing dully through light clouds, greeted the opening of the lid and the disclosure of the features of the poor unknown derelict, who had taken his own life. When the glass lid, beaded with moisture, was raised, it was seen that the features were well preserved, although covered with a mask of white mould, through which there showed a short-cropped reddish moustache and dark, well-arched brows.

A careful examination, aided by minute measurements by Dr. Campbell, is believed by Hammon to show marked differences between the unknown and Jordan. The latter is 56 years old, has heavy, gray hair, a large, blunt nose, features more or less coarse, and the rough hands of an iron moulder. The man buried by his wife under his name seems to be ten years younger, has a well-shaped head, of the type commonly pronounced "intellectual," a prominent nose, thin and with a slight prominence on the bridge; the moustache which Jordan lacks, chin slightly receding, delicate lips, high cheek bones, long, narrow ears, thin, taper fingers with uniform, well-kept nails, and dark-brown hair, wavy and scant on either side of the crown of the head. The body was well nourished and there were no traces of organic disease.

To assure himself that the corpse he examined was the one buried originally in the grave, the surgeon dissected the tissue about the neck, seeking evidence that the man had hanged himself. Suffusion of the tissue with clotted blood proved the method of death beyond cavil.

Dr. Campbell's measurements included length of fingers and thumbs, height, which was 5 feet, 9 inches; distance from tip of nose to hair line, a space of immense importance in establishing identity, and circumference of the skull. The head, left arm, which is tattooed in Jordan's case, and the right foot, were taken away. Dr. Campbell recommends that plaster casts be made of them. Hammon believes the members themselves will be more convincing to a jury.

EVEN THE CLOTHING.

No distinguishing marks were found upon the clothing, either yesterday or earlier by the undertaker, although a rigid search was made. The suit was of poor quality, dark blue with a stripe, and had a ragged lining, showing no maker's tag. Browne took away a piece of the cloth, asserting that Mrs. Jordan had told him the suit in which the man had been interred was brown.

Mrs. Jordan repeated her earlier assertions last night that she had buried the wrong man by mistake. "My husband's sister, Mrs. Della Beers, helped in the identification," she said. "She looked at his hands especially, while I inspected other parts of the body.

"The Modern Woodmen, whose policy for $2000 I collected, have asked me to give their money back. I told them to return my policy, and then we could talk business. I am going to fight this case to a finish, and everybody concerned had better be careful."

The remainder of the money was collected from the American Insurance Union, which paid over $2000, and the Knights of Pythias, who contributed $50 to the pseudo widow from their relief fund. Browne has a watch found upon the dead man, through which his identity will be traced.

Guess What.

WORD OF FOUR LETTERS ROUTS ALL PSYCHOLOGY.



Miss Mary Rose Otto,

Who will start off the New Year as Mrs. J. C. Fremont Gumbine, bride of a Boston psychologist, who found that his science was of small avail against the works of Eros.

THAT love in many syllables is not thereby disguised and that it is the one elemental force before which Boston psychology crumbles and is naught, will be given concrete expression at Christ Episcopal Church at 11 o'clock this morning when Miss Mary Rose Otto, a pretty church singer of Portland, Or., will be married to Prof. Dr. J. C. Fremont Gumbine of Boston, whom much of the alphabet decorously follows as he walks.

Dr. Grumbine is the author of several works on psychology and owes his bride to his present transcontinental lecture tour. He touched Portland on his way and Miss Otto was one of his audience. He mixed up some dates in order to remain in Portland for a scant two weeks, but during that time he put some hastily-revised psychology to such good use that Miss Otto agreed to follow him to this city and to be married here.

Dr. Grumbine is somewhat loath to admit that his tempestuous wooing presented a mental problem that is not dealt with in any of the text-books or that he was compelled to resort to the good old-fashioned ways of wooers hall-marked with the O.K. of Cupid from the time the world began. The romance is only a month old, however, and the many friends of the couple here maintain that nothing essentially Bostonese could have accomplished any such signal victory untempered by the rapid-fire heart-work characteristic of the Coast.

The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Baker P. Lee and the newlyweds will depart immediately thereafter on a brief honeymoon trip. After that Dr. Grumbine will patch up his somewhat disarranged lecture schedule and proceed on his way, paying double Pullman fares back to Boston.

His bride-to-be is a member of the choir of the First M. E. Church of Portland and is a contralto singer of marked ability. She arrived here last Sunday and has since been making her home with Mrs. Rosalind G. Peasley, No. 1417 Magnolia avenue.

Railroad?

PUTTING MILLIONS IN OLD PART OF CITY.

Valuable Properties Along Southern Pacific Purchased Outright or Options Acquired—Buyer Merely Says He Likes Los Angeles for Investment—Appears to Mean the End of Picturesque Chinatown.

THE famous and picturesque Chinese quarter, the Apablasa tract, was purchased yesterday for $250,000 from Mary E. de Sepulveda, in the name of Robert Cords, Jr., who is believed by some to be an agent of the Southern Pacific. A number of other properties, aggregating in value about $1,000,000, have been transferred to the same party, and it appears that options and contracts on practically $5,000,000 worth more of land in that part of the city are held by the same man or his associates.

The Apablasa property includes all of old Chinatown, in which are located Jeanette, Marchessault, Juan, Benjamin and Concha streets. For years this has been one of the show places of the city. Apparently the time is at hand when the Chinese quarters must scatter. This territory adjoins the Southern Pacific shops and small freight yards and the railroad's main lines.

The gore of Lyon and Alisо streets, a warehouse property formerly owned by C. A. Canfield, the oil magnate, was sold several days ago to Cords or one of his associates for $40,000. The Maier Packing Company property, in what was formerly the old Beach & Mead tract near the river, was transferred to him for a consideration of $210,000. The Solano property, Lyon and Macy streets, was transferred for $55,000.

Options are standing on the G. Tononi property of six acres at a purchase price of $225,000, on the Carey Shafer property of ten acres at $600,000, on the Oil Well Supply Company property of more than three acres at about $300,000 and on other properties running all the way from Alameda street to the river. The property apparently sought by the railroad in the other direction runs from Aliso street to the Southern Pacific tracks, a distance of about four blocks.

A number of small pieces of property, such as a house and lot in the district, have been picked up, and the result is a very heavy holding in the hands of Cords and his associates. When questioned about the various transactions at the Van Nuys yesterday, Cords said: "I have been buying some property, and it is under my name. As long as the money on the deals has been forthcoming and all settlements promptly made there is nothing more for me to talk about, save that I like Los Angeles and think it a wonderful place for investment of capital."

Attorneys in several of the transactions were Mott & Dillon, who also represent the Southern Pacific interests. They said they are doing some work for Cords, but that farther than searching the titles and attending to the legal details they knew nothing of what has been going on, what is intended or who interested.

With the beginning of work on the new station of the Southern Pacific on the site of the old Arcade, increased traffic facilities in other directions are absolutely essential, according to one of the officials of that company, who, although confessing no knowledge of the real estate transactions, expressed no great surprise.

(Continued on Third Page.)

Class of Our Own

YEAR THAT ECLIPSES AS A CITY-BUILDER.

LOS ANGELES completely eclipsed all its own past phenomenal construction records during the year which closed yesterday. During 1912 a total of 16,455 building permits was issued, for structures of the aggregate valuation of $31,267,995. The figures for 1911, itself a record-breaking year, were 12,498 permits and $23,004,185 valuation.

For new homes alone there were issued the past year approximately 7000 permits, representing improvements costing fully $15,000,000. Nearly $7,000,000 has been expended since January 1, 1911, in fireproof downtown buildings of steel-frame and reinforced-concrete construction. The investment in modern brick and concrete apartment-houses, store and apartment buildings and brick commercial buildings outside the central business area has aggregated close to $6,000,000.

The combined frontage of all the structures for which permits were issued in 1912, it was stated at the building department yesterday, would be equivalent to fifty-eight miles, if all the buildings were to be placed side by side in a solid row. The year's new homes, if built in contiguous fi-

(Continued on Third Page.)

Hail, 1913, Hail!

CLAMOR GREETS WEE STRANGER.

Bedlam Breaks With Stroke of the New Year.

Midnight's Pandemonium of Light and Noise.

Brilliant Hosts Drink Brave Toasts to Future.

Born, at midnight, to Father and Mrs. Time, a sturdy son. His name is 1913, and his earliest moments were seriously disturbed by the clamor of welcome raised by his friend, Legion.

Statisticians might have learned accurately last evening the standing capacity of Main and Spring streets and of Broadway, and they could also have acquired a lot of valuable information relative to the noise-resisting power of the average roof.

It was a noisy, spectacular tumultuous greeting. Half the city was abroad, and the street car companies had their hands as well as their cars full until long after the witching hour of 12. It was a good-natured, fun-loving typical Los Angeles crowd, full of the holiday spirit, albeit now and again some over-enthusiastic citizen was full of spirits less unfermented.

The police, under orders from the Chief, kept the lid on reasonably tight and, although here and there were slight leakages, there was less confetti-throwing and rough-house practices than ever before.

The throngs ambled up one street and down another, blowing horns, sounding cow bells, and injecting "ticklers" into the facial exposures of contra-bound pedestrians.

At midnight, pandemonium broke all fetters and for an hour had things all its own way. There was more noise of various assorted kinds than one would suppose could find room in the confines of any single city. To the din thousands of automobile

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

NEAR DEATH'S DOOR.

Los Angeles Capitalist and Pio in Upbuilding of the Co Suffers from Pneumonia.

Richard Dillon, a pioneer merch and capitalist, is seriously sick w pneumonia at his residence, 445 Commonwealth avenue, and physicians hold out slight hopes his recovery. Dillon caught a se cold two weeks ago and it develo into pneumonia several days la

He came to Los Angeles thir eight years ago and engaged in dry goods business until 1891, w he retired to devote his time to extensive realty holdings finance. He has always taken active part in civic and progress life, and has played an import part in the upbuilding of Los A geles and Southern California in eral. He is the father of Mrs. Grant, Miss Dillon, Dr. Edward lion and Attorney R. J. Dillon. 75 years of age.

New Year's Gift.

PARCELS POST STARTS TODA

LOCAL OFFICE READY FOR RUSH OF BUSINESS.

You Can Mail Your Eggs Fresh Fruits, Groceries and Vegetables from Seven in the Morning Till Nine at Night—Some Points for Prospective Patrons.

The parcels post system, provided for by a recent act of Congress, to go into operation today in all post offices throughout the United States.

In this city Postmaster Harrison has made what he believes to be adequate preparation for the rush of new business. Today is a legal holiday and the main office will close at noon, but immediate delivery of all articles that come within the provisions of the new law will be made either by carriers or trucks that have been provided for the occasion.

There has been a wonderful interest in the parcels post enterprise and for weeks Postmaster Harrison has be

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

For Million and Half.

NEW AND OLD BLOCKS SOLD TO CATTLEMAN

TWO sensational realty deals marked the closing hours of 1912 and brought to a whirlwind finish the greatest twelve months of buying and selling activity in the city's history. Both involved the transfer of notable downtown buildings. The two sales combined represented a reported aggregate consideration of $1,500,000. The same purchaser acquired both holdings and the same broker—Samuel Hersh—handled the deals.

The ten-story California building at the southwest corner of Second street and Broadway was transferred from the Broadway Investment Company to W. E. Harris of Santa Barbara, a retired Montana cattleman who is rated as a multi-millionaire. It was partly an inchange, the selling company receiving a cash consideration and a 12,500-acre ranch in Fresno county. The transfer on behalf of the owners of the California building was made in the name of C. Wesley Roberts the original promoter and one of the former principal holders. In discussing the deal yesterday afternoon Hersh said:

"The California block was valued in the exchange at approximately $1,000,000, and the ranch given by Harris as part payment at about $500,000. The balance was adjusted by cash and mortgages. The ranch property is known as the Pollasky ranch and is about fourteen miles southwest of Fresno. It adjoins the famous Graham ranch. One corner is crossed by the Southern Pacific which has a station on the property. A 2000-acre portion of the ranch is now well improved, alfalfa and grain land and in the center of this is a prosperious dairy and a small town site."

Roberts verified the report of the sale in its essential details last night. Harris will take possession of the California building today. It is a reinforced concrete construction and contains about 300 offices on the six upper floors.

The other purchase of the former Montana man is the Germain building, Nos. 224 to 228 South Spring street. The consideration is reported by Hersh as $500,000. The transaction reached the escrow stage yesterday morning.

The Germain building is one of the older office blocks of the city, and is six stories. It is of brick construction and is faced with red sandstone. S. Jones, the seller, came into possession of the property about six months ago, buying it directly from the Germain estate.

Grow and Talk.

WE BEAT THE WHOLE WORLD ON 'PHONES

THE unprecedented increase in the business of the two local telephone companies evidences the tremendous growth of Los Angeles in the year just ended. Officials of the companies say that the record will startle the telephone world.

Seventeen thousand more telephones were installed in the city in 1912 by the two companies than in the previous year. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company reports that its long-distance calls originating in this city increased in 1912 at the rate of 21,000 a month. To meet the enormous demands both companies have increased their equipment and working forces 20 per cent. in the past twelve months.

"There is no better index to the growth of population than the telephone business," said Charles F. Mason, division commercial superintendent of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, yesterday afternoon. "There is no other meaning to this increase in the number of telephones than that people have been swarming into Los Angeles by the thousands in the last year. Our construction department has been kept exceedingly busy in providing the new equipment necessary to meet the demands. It is the largest yearly increase in the history of the office."

"It has been by far our busiest year," said A. B. Cass, president of the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company. "The growth in telephone business indicates undoubtedly that the population of the city has increased more in the past year than in any previous year."

The following figures, furnished by the Pacific company, show the yearly net gain in the number of telephones installed in Los Angeles in the past eight years: 1905, 5885; 1906, 5115; 1907, 2016; 1908, 3730; 1909, 5312; 1910, 3123; 1911, 4064; 1912, 8117. These are the increases in the number of private branches installed in apartment-houses and business establishments in the last four years: 1909, 100; 1910, 121; 1911, 175; 1912, 222. The branch exchanges have run from fifty to 200 private telephones.

The net gain in the number of telephones installed by the Home company in the last five years was as follows: 1908, 1632; 1909, 5222; 1910, 6795; 1911, 5051; 1912, 9000. The number of daily local calls over the telephone system increased from 330,000 in 1908 to 465,000 in 1912.

"Los Angeles is the most talkative city in the world, all of which is very well," said Mr. Cass. "It indicates unusual business activity and also a high average of general intelligence. Our business telephones average forty calls a day. Some of them go as high as sixty calls a day. Inquiries at the public library and other public institutions and personal intercourse bring the number of calls over the residence telephones up to a high average. The number of calls over the telephones in New York City average nine per day for each telephone, but in Los Angeles it is twenty-three calls per day over each telephone. Statistics published by one of the telephone technical journals showed that the average number of calls per telephone in Los Angeles was two to one greater than in any other city in the world.

"We have increased the size of our mechanical switch board until it is said to be the largest of its kind in existence. When our engineers installed our manual switch board they took care of the private branches. In 1907, they assured us that it would be large enough to handle the business for years to come, but we have since had to double the size of it. The volume of business has more than doubled in the last five years."

Officials at the San Francisco office of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company called the company's local officials over the telephone yesterday to comment on the unusual increase of business in this territory indicated by the reports.

Mystery.

WHO CUT THAT HOLE BIGGER?

...erce Verbal Combat Halts the Eddie Trial.

...e Is Passed; Near-Ruction Squelched by Judge.

...fense Now Hinges on the Question of Time.

...e swish of a woman's skirt into ... office of the City Prosecutor, a ... telephone conversation of twen... words between the Prosecutor ... moral censor and one of his ...ful employees, the insistent de... of a client to talk over his ... and the crash of a fallen door—... happened within a few minutes, ...rding to the testimony of a de... witness in the Eddie trial yes...day.

While there was no blare of ...pets on the part of the squad of ... attorneys to proclaim the ... of campaign, it is believed that ...lawyers will attempt to prove by ...erous attaches of the office in the ...ral Station that Eddie was ac...ded no time for the overtures th... Phelps accredited to him by the ...

The testimony of the only main ...ess of the day, Miss Margaret ...ster, sister of Deputy Prosecutor ...tner, and a chum of Miss Kate ..., Eddie's sister-in-law, was to ...fleet that the events of the aft...on on October 2 occurred almost ...ster than she could describe them.

SOME QUICK WORK.

...e declared she saw Mrs. Phelps ...er the private office with her em...er; the door shut and just a min... or two later she was asked by Wil... Metzger to notify Eddie he ...ed to have a talk with him.

...e witness said she spoke to Eddie ... the telephone which communi...es with the different offices. She ...ted on her fingers the number of ...ms she used—just seventeen. Then ... said Eddie at once replied with ... words. She turned around to tell ...ger to take a seat in the corri... She said she hardly finished ...ling when she heard a crash.

"I thought the noise came from the ...rs," said she, ingenuously. "I ...n't know at the time that the door ... broken down."

...lost of the session was taken up ... an attempt on the part of the ...ense to show that one of the peep... had been enlarged subsequent ... the testimony of defense witnesses ... it was impossible to see the al... occurrences in Eddie's office ...ough the small apertures.

...arl Rogers professed to be much ...oked over the affair. Following ...eral sharp interchanges between ... and Deputy District Attorney ..., the chief counsel for the de... exclaimed somewhat dramati...

CHARGES TAMPERING.

..."I make the direct charge that the ...-hole was tampered with by ... one not far from the prosecu...." He followed this by coupling ... name of F. W. Lloyd with the ac...tion. Keyes retorted by stating ... the State was equally anxious to ...ow who had been guilty of con...pt of court in interfering with a ... of the physical evidence in the ...

...ack and forth went charge and ...nter charge until Judge Wood put ... emphatic end to it by admonish... Rogers to desist. The tempest ...ided and Rogers said: "I will em...y Burns detectives to make further ...estigation."

...Keyes added that detectives of the ...istrict Attorney would make a sep...ate inquiry. The court stated he ...uld reopen the hearing at any time ...en sufficient evidence was gath...ed. In the meantime he refused to ...low the defense to query Miss Gard... about the difference in the size of ... hole on Saturday last when the ...m rehearsal was held, and on Mon...y night, when the alleged discovery ...d made.

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

...According to evidence presented ...terday morning, when the jury was ...luded, the discovery was much in ... nature of a family affair, for Ed...'s sister-in-law, an employee of the ...t Prosecutor, said she found the ...larged hole; Miss Gardner and her ...ther were there and communicated ...th Rogers's office and the defend... also made his appearance a little ...er. The District Attorney's office ...s not notified.

...Before court opened Rogers talked ...th Judge Wood and Deputy District ...torney Keyes. The latter would not ...ntimate that the hole was made ...ger, but said an investigation was ...ranted.

...And so when the jurors took their ...ces, Rogers asked that the taking ...estimony be halted in order to dig ...to the mystery:

..."Who dared tamper with the east... hole in the private office occupied ... Eddie on October 2?"

..."It warrants an investigation," said ...gers, "and as far as I am concerned ...can be held in the presence of the ...ry."

...The court, however, excused the ...ry.

...Rogers then proceeded to state that ...ometime between 4 and 5 o'clock ...nday afternoon the much-discussed ...arly peep-hole in the door leading ...the City Prosecutor's private office ... been enlarged.

...Rogers said that the information ...d telephoned to his office by Dep... City Prosecutor Gardner. There... several of his legal associates ...nt to the Central Station to inves...ate. Rogers declared that the in...ference with one of the material ...hibits of the defense was serious.

DOMINGUEZ PEEKS.

...Attorney Dominguez was called as ...witness. He said he first looked ...ough the peep-hole on October 3, ...e day after Eddie was arrested.

...When he was asked to go to the ...me place night before last he at once ...w that the hole had been made ...ch larger, he testified.

...Rogers then asked him if he saw ...y particles of wood lying about the ...or. Dominguez in a stage aside ...d Rogers that H. J. Geisler, anoth... lawyer in Rogers's office, was the ...ositary of the wood filings or what...er the substance was.

...Geisler was thereupon sworn. He ...oduced paper in which reposed some ...inute particles resembling shavings. ...o witness swore he found them on ... floor under the door. According ... his recollection Miss Park, Eddie's ...ter-in-law, discovered the enlarge...nt of the hole.

...Several witnesses were called to ...ove that the hole had been recently ...larged. Some of them had taken ...aminations of the opening through ...magnifying glass. A carpenter tes...ied that in his judgment the work ... done within a few days.

..."There seems plenty of testimony on this point," said Judge Wood after listening to a number of witnesses. "It is evident that somebody is in contempt of court. I would like to hear some testimony on this subject. What we want to get at is who enlarged the hole?"

LIE IS PASSED.

D. A. Johnston, one of the State's witnesses, was then called. Rogers and the special officer indulged in some sharp language. The officer said that if the lawyer meant to accuse him of enlarging the hole he "prevaricated." The witness, however, used the short and ugly word.

A little later when asked what he did when he got home he replied: "It is none of your business."

The court admonished the witness that such language was not allowed in the courtroom and told him he would have to refrain. The special officer asked pardon of the Judge. He gave a satisfactory account of his doings on the previous afternoon.

F. W. Lloyd was next put through a sharp catechism by Rogers. Lloyd possessed a still better "alibi." He was in the company of Humane Officer McLaughlin, Deputy District Attorney Blair and Deputy District Attorney Keyes up to a short time before he took a car for his home.

Though nothing developed from any of the evidence to connect the State with the alleged vandalism, Rogers charged in open court and outside that the prosecution was cognizant of the alteration. He asserted that the hole was made bigger so rebuttal testimony could be introduced to show persons looking through the peep-holes could see far more than Nimmo, Gardner, Kelley, Miss Gardner and other employees of the City Prosecutor's office testified they could observe.

MISS GARDNER'S EVIDENCE.

Prior to adjournment Miss Gardner gave her testimony. Though she was unable to remember the date of the first visit of Mrs. Phelps to the office, she was positive that little occurred. Her testimony as to the second visit was equally positive. According to her, Eddie was alone with the woman but a short time on each visit; the door was ajar and Eddie had telephone calls.

She was allowed to narrate the substance of an alleged conversation she had with Johnston six weeks prior to Eddie's arrest. She said she praised the men in the City Prosecutor's office as being beyond reproach when Johnston replied that he was "after" someone.

"I think he said: 'Just you wait, for we are after someone and you will be surprised at the person we get,' of words to that effect," testified the witness.

SHE PEEKED TOO.

Miss Gardner said she had often looked through the peep-holes in the door since October 2. She told of the rehearsal on Saturday last.

Keyes gave the witness a searching cross-examination.

"You were appointed to your present position by Mr. Eddie, were you not?" he asked.

"Yes."

"And you have taken a great interest in this case?"

"Yes."

He then asked her about the string arrangement whereby Eddie could snap the lock when he wished to be strictly private. She replied she knew about it.

The witness could not remember who closed the door when Eddie led Mrs. Phelps into his private office on the third and last visit. But she was confident, she said, that the crash came a few minutes after the door closed.

As a pleasant ending to a somewhat stormy session, Keyes asked for an early adjournment. He said he had a private engagement. Rogers supplemented the request. The judge smiled and remarked:

"Gentlemen, it will be another year before we meet again. I wish you all a happy New Year."

The jurors grinned and hastily left the courtroom.

The defense will resume its side of the case at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MURPHYITES SHUT OUT.

Methodist Ministers Condemn Action in Long Beach Liquor Agitation and Close Pulpits to Appeals.

A delegation from Long Beach visited the Methodist preachers' meeting in the First Church, this city, Monday morning, and received the unanimous indorsement of about seventy-five ministers to proscriptive and fanatical resolutions previously adopted at Long Beach and San Pedro.

The resolutions, closing Methodist pulpits against the Francis Murphy Association, which now exists practically in name only, excoriate Rev. Baker P. Lee as a minister of the gospel, and Thomas Murphy, "an apostle of practical temperance," for taking part against the prohibitionist people of Long Beach, in their contest to keep licenses to sell liquor out of the city charter, which they say was done in the face of the protest of the ministers of that city, and in response to the request of those who are urging a license for the Hotel Virginia. The final resolution adopted is as follows:

"Resolved, that we ask the individual churches of our denomination, everywhere, to prevent any representative of the Francis Murphy temperance organization occupying its pulpit in such a cause, and taking the collection for the same."

When asked last night if he wished to say anything about the matter, Rev. Mr. Lee replied:

"Well, I don't know that there is much to say about it. When I think I am right I am going to stand for it no matter who differs with me. Those people are absolutely intolerant, unfair, un-American and intemperate. It is not a question of temperance. The people of Long Beach, under their present ordinances, are permitted to have liquor in their homes and apartment houses and it looks simply like discrimination against the Hotel Virginia."

HOPETOWN COUNTY FAIR.

The Big Y.M.C.A. Building Will Be Turned into an Old-fashioned Fair Ground Today.

Everything is in readiness at the Y.M.C.A. for the opening of the "Hopetown County Fair," this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. All kinds of phenomenal attractions have been staged in the various side shows. There will be dainty refreshments for sale, a charge of 1 cent will be made to the "Chamber of Science Wonders," and other side attractions, and 10 cents to the vaudeville show in the auditorium. Everything else will be free. The scientific experiments will be real, and will be in charge of the technical school of the association. There will be plenty of fun and instructive and entertaining stunts of every description.

USE OF PLAGUE SERUM ADVISED.

Hog Cholera Is Costing the Dairymen of the Porterville District Hundreds of Dollars Daily.

PORTERVILLE, Dec. 31.—That swine plague—or hog cholera, as it is more generally known—is costing the dairymen of Tulare county hundreds of dollars daily, is the statement of Dr. C. W. Outhier, county veterinarian, who has issued a general warning advising the immediate use of the plague serum. Serum is now furnished by the State free of charge and it is stated that proper vaccination will make the animals immune from the disease.

The plague first made its appearance in the Westfield district, and it is believed to have been imported from the Southwest. After a small outbreak in the Westfield district, no further cases were reported. Now, it appears, the entire country west of Porterville and south of Visalia has its share of cases. Dr. Outhier states that any accurate estimate of the losses to ranchers thus far is impossible, but it will run into the thousands of dollars.

Stock Advances Saturday, January 4th.



"Home Builders" Building to be started about April 1st, Eighth and Spring and Main Sts.

A New Year's Pledge

to the stockholders and prospective investors in "Home Builders" Stock and Securities—*Notable and Instructive*

First, let us thank you for the support and confidence reposed in this institution and the men who direct it—Now then.

We Pledge you a careful and thoughtful management of the affairs of the Company during the years before us; the investment of your funds in channels where there is reasonable profit and ample interest earnings, and where above all else, that money will be protected and safe, and to continue the practice of the past in the avoidance of speculation.

We Pledge our unremitting labor, under all circumstances and conditions, to the up-building, solidifying and strengthening of "Home Builders," making the stockholders' interest paramount. Accepting these responsibilities in the spirit of stewardship; rendering under oath the financial statements of the Company, and at all times, advancing only such claims for our Company as shall be borne out by facts and in harmony with good and clean business practices.

We Pledge furthermore, that insofar as "Home Builders" can bring about such result, to work harmoniously and intelligently for an equable change in the statutory enactments of our State, for the correction and control through law of all investments, where such may be needed. First, that our own stockholders may be safeguarded, and next, that the usefulness of this and all other worthy companies may be extended.

By and for the officers and directors of "Home Builders."

President

"Home Builders General Agency"
Selling Agents for "Home Builders"
129 South Broadway
Ground Floor Mason Opera House

Stock Advances Saturday, January 4th.



There are many reasons why the

Citizens Trust and Savings Bank

(308-310 South Broadway, near Third Street)

has maintained all through 1912 its front-rank position as undisputedly "the most rapidly growing savings bank in Los Angeles."

Here Are Some of the Reasons:

1st: It is the bank of 100% safety and 4% interest.	2nd: The resources back of this bank exceed $15,000,000.00.
3rd: Its open hours from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily make it THE bank for everybody.	4th: With equal courtesy it handles the largest deals and the smallest account of the beginner.
5th: It is the "personal contact" bank with officers glad to personally serve depositors.	6th: It is the lodge and fraternal savings bank and depository of Los Angeles.
7th: It is the family bank where wives', mothers' and children's accounts are more than welcome.	8th: Its loan department gives the same courteous service as the new account windows.
9th: It is anxious to be your bank and to deserve your business.	10th: It is owned by the stockholders of the Citizens' National Bank.
11th: It is the most "homelike" bank in Los Angeles—every appointment new and complete.	12th: It is ideally located near all car lines and is open day and night.

Citizens Trust and Savings Bank

308-310 South Broadway

TRUST Department invites you to ask or write for its new booklet, "A Responsible Trustee."	SAVINGS Department offers free pocket savings banks and leather bound exclusive library banks.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS open day and night. An enemy of fire, burglars and sneak thieves.	STEAMSHIP and travel department offers best service for travelers who desire expert advice and bottom cost.

Open Day and Night Every Week Day—8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

You are cordially invited today, now, at the beginning of Los Angeles' greatest year, to bring your savings account to the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank. We will take special pleasure in pleasing you. And today is *the* day—make it *your* day.

Help Advertise California

by sending

The Times

Midwinter Number

To Friends in the East

This great special edition, which is Southern California's message to the world, recites the story of the sensational unfoldment of metropolitan Los Angeles, details golden opportunities in innumerable fields of endeavor for bread-winners and capitalists, and dwells at length upon the incomparable climatic and scenic attractions of Southern California.

Nearly 200 pages of concise succinct, encyclopaedic, reliable information concerning California. Issued in permanent magazine form—superbly illustrated in monocrome and color plates.

Copies wrapped for mailing 10 cents each. With postage 15 cents. Advertising rates on request. Phones Main 8200, Home 10391. Address The Times, New Times Building.

WHALEBONE METHOD -NO- ROOF

References

Judge D. K. Trask
President Consolidated Realty Co.

J. M. Bryson
Owner Bryson Bldg.

Mrs. E. W. Love
1832 Morgan, Hollywood.

Our Minimum Prices

Teeth made without plates, $4.00
Crowns $4.00
Gold Fillings ..... $2.00 and up
Teeth Extracted Without Pain, $1

Till January 14th we will make our "Whalebone" Double Suction Plates for $5.00; do not cover roof of mouth; lightest plate known; guaranteed to bite corn off the cob.

Whalebone Painless Dentists

Telephone Main 5772.
Take Elevator to Second Floor.
437 SOUTH BROADWAY.

...This great... broken lin... Sur... "Y... tomorrow ...

Cle...
Fancy Lac...
Beaded a...
Fancy Laces at ...
This offer comprises a ... ment of novelty and Ven... bands, galloons, and a ... White, cream and ecru. ... price.
EMBROIDERED AND ...
In black, white and colors
NOVELTY DRESS TRI...
A large line offered at pric...

Clearance P...
$1.50 Gray Cape Gloves, 5½ to 6¾, at .....
$1.25 Natural Chamois Gloves, all sizes, at ....
White Kid Gloves, values to $1.50, odds and ends ...

Cle...
Jewelry a...
We offer greatly reduced pri... departments, from among ...
Imported No...
In leather, silk and beaded ... "Ville."
Fancy Je...
This offer comprises a dive... necklaces, pearl collars, etc...

Clearance...
Dress G...
We have made the following ... of woolen dress goods, to clos...
FRENCH NOVELTY FAB...
In various width stripes. Cho... sortment of colors, partic... adapted for one-piece ... dresses; sale price, yard...
Remnants Gr...

Annual
Underm...
This great annual event offers la... undermuslins at low prices.
DRAWERS
An extensive assortment, includ... ing Isabella, Dorothy and the straight-narrow styles.
Sale prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, 95c, $1.50, $1.95, $2.95.
CORSET COVERS
Large collection of styles and shapes.
Sale prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, 95c, $1.50, $1.95, $2.95 and up to $5.00.
CHEMISES
The assortment includes both trimmed vest and skirt styles.
Sale prices: 50c, 75c, 95c, $1.50, $1.95, $2.95.
FRENCH HAND-EMBROID... ERED CHEMISES AND CORSET COVERS
Unlaundered, at each $1.00

LETTERS TO "THE TIMES."

Note on Cartoon of Sam Gompers.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 31.—[To the Editor of The Times:] No, this man (Gompers) is not sick, he ought to be in the Penn for life, and a number of others, and I hope they will get them soon, us poor devils that do the hard work don't know what is going on with these higher ups, we are the innocent ones and do the paying for all such devilment. I have been a union man since 1872, but when the Times Building was blown up I was satisfied it was done by a union man or men and I droped out for ever. It is a dirty shame to let men off so easy as was done at Indianapolis, and I hope that Darrah gets his, but I am afraid, also. A ... No. ... LIBERT... Young ... Attor... Chec... Mrs. ... daughte... Chicago ... of Lo... lionaire, ... suspicio... of worth... terday ... Police ... versity ... The ... District ... quest of ... The ... that Mr... custody ...

January Clearance Sale

This great annual event opens tomorrow morning, Thursday, January 2nd, 1913. The natural results of the unusually large business the "Ville" experienced during the past season, are—broken lines and odds and ends. To quickly and completely dispose of them before invoicing, we offer all such merchandise at greatly reduced prices.

Surplus stocks and discontinued numbers of desirable and dependable dry goods will also be included in this great sale.

SAVINGS WILL RANGE FROM ONE-FOURTH TO ONE-HALF OF THE REGULAR PRICES.

"Ville" patrons know by past experience the significance of this sale and realize substantial savings are assured them. Read the following lists carefully, and plan now to be here early tomorrow morning.

Clearance Sale Prices on Fancy Laces, Novelty Trimmings, Beaded and Embroidered Tunics

Fancy Laces at ½ Price

This offer comprises a large assortment of novelty and Venise laces. In bands, galloons, and a few edges. White, cream and ecru. All at half price.

Lace Flouncings ⅓ Less

Our entire stock of flouncings, embroidered with beads, pearl or jet. Many have bands or galloons to match. Exclusive novelties imported directly by the "Ville."

EMBROIDERED AND BEADED TUNICS. In black, white and colors, at ..... ½ PRICE

NOVELTY DRESS TRIMMINGS. A large line offered at prices ..... ¼ TO ½ LESS

VILLE DE PARIS
317-325 SO. BROADWAY — 312-322 SO. HILL STREET
A. FUSENOT CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

WE desire to inform our patrons that we have inaugurated a **Ladies' Tailoring Department** under the personal supervision of Mr. M. S. Berk, whose reputation as a high-class custom tailor is well known. The aim of this new department will be the production of women's suits, that exemplify the highest type of man-tailoring and the latest style—at moderate prices. Further information given at Dress Goods Dept., Aisle 8.

Art Needlework Pieces, Half Price

A miscellaneous assortment consisting of hand-embroidered "Royal Society" reference pieces, such as: Shirt waist patterns, night gown patterns, corset cover patterns, aprons, and combinations. Infants' bibs, bonnets and dresses. Also hand-embroidered reference pieces in pillow slips, scarfs and center pieces made of heavy antique, linen and crash, embroidered in beautiful colors.

Clearance Prices on Handkerchiefs

25c and 35c VALUES, WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS. The majority are made of pure, linen, with hand-embroidered corner design. Sale price 20c
Or 6 for $1.00.

15c and 20c VALUES WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, with hand-embroidered corner design. Majority are made of linen. Slightly soiled. Sale price 10c

Clearance Prices On Kid Gloves

$1.50 Gray Cape Gloves, 5½ to 6¾, at 75c

$1.25 Natural Chamois Gloves, all sizes, at 95c

White Kid Gloves, values to $1.50, odds and ends ... 95c

$1.75 Reynier Suede Gloves. Black and colors; all sizes, at $1.25

$1.75 French Kid Gloves, novelty shades. All sizes, at $1.25

Black, Long Silk Gloves, size 5, at 50c

Clearance Prices on Jewelry and Leather Goods

We offer greatly reduced prices on odds and ends and broken lines in these departments, from among which we especially mention:

Imported Novelty Bags ¼ to ⅓ Less

In leather, silk and beaded effects. Exclusive novelties imported by the "Ville."

Fancy Jewelry ¼ to ½ Less

This offer comprises a diversity of fancy articles, such as: ear pendants, necklaces, pearl collars, etc.

Clearance Sale Prices in Our Dress Goods Department

We have made the following radical reductions in prices on broken lines of woolen dress goods, to close out prior to inventory.

FRENCH NOVELTY FABRICS. In various width stripes. Choice assortment of colors, particularly adapted for one-piece dresses; sale price, yard.. 65c

54-inch **MIXED SUITINGS.** In a variety of styles. Sale price, yard 95c

56-inch **COATINGS.** In newest mixtures. Sale price, yard $1.45

Remnants Greatly Reduced in Price

January Sale of Linens

100 Fine Linen Cloths and Napkins

In desirable lengths and widths. Some slightly mussed, others in discontinued patterns. Sale price ..... ⅓ Less

Cream Damask—66 and 70 inches wide. Sale price, yard 75c

Bleached Damask—70 ins. wide. Sale price, yd..... 80c

Dice Damask—72-inch. Very heavy. Sale price, yd..... 85c

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases—45x36. Sale price, pair $2.50

Embroidered Linen Pillow Cases—45x36. Sale price, pair $2.50

Embroidered Linen Pieces—31x36. Sale price..... 75c

Scalloped Linen Tray Cloths—18x27. Sale price 35c

Hemstitched Damask Scarfs, 18x49. Sale price..... 35c

Imported Bath Mats. Sale price ONE-THIRD LESS.

Bleached Napkins. 22-inch. Sale price.. $2.25

Bleached Napkins. 22-inch. Sale price.. $3.25

Bleached Napkins. 24-inch. Sale price.. $3.50

Bleached Napkins. 24-inch. Sale price.. $3.95

Bleached Bath Towels — Sale prices 10c, 15c, 20c

Face Towels—White or red borders. Size 20x38. Sale price 15c

Size 18x35, at doz. $1.00

Hemstitched Huck Towels—White. Size 19x35. Sale price 35c

Embroidered Scalloped Tea Napkins—Size 15-inch. Sale price, dozen... $4.95

Bedding at Clearance Prices

Honeycomb Bed Spreads Full size. Sale price $1.25

Fine Crocheted Bed Spreads. Sale price $1.55

White Cotton Blankets for Sheets. Sale price, pair $1.25

Fringed Marseilles Quilts Sale price $1.95

Clearance Prices in Our Suit and Coat Dept.

We have made great reductions in prices in this department. All garments must be closed out within 30 days, regardless of former prices, to make for new Spring goods.

Evening Gowns, Ball Costumes, Street Dresses, Coats, Suits, Furs, Children's Coats and Dresses.

at 25% to 50% Reductions in Prices

72 **Novelty Dresses**—Exclusive styles. Values $35 to $85. Sale prices $24.95, $34.95, $45.00, $55.00.

Dinner and Ball Gowns and Dresses—Values $50 to $125. Sale prices $35, $45, $55, $65, $75.

250 **Street and Calling Dresses**—In silk, velvet and wool. Values $20 to $30. Sale prices $12.95, $17.95, $19.95.

175 **Coats**—In auto, street and Johnnie styles. Values $12.50 to $30.00. Sale prices $6.95, $8.95, $12.95, $14.95, $17.95.

125 **Novelty Coats**—Dressy styles for street and calling. Values $35 to $50. Sale prices $24.95, $27.95, $34.95.

Children's Coats for ages 6 to 14. Values $6.50 to $12.50. Sale prices $3.95, $4.95, $6.95, $7.95.

50 WOOL SUITS at ..... $9.95. Regular value $17.50
40 WOOL SUITS at ..... $12.95. Regular value $22.50
60 WOOL SUITS at ..... $14.95. Regular value $25.00
42 WOOL SUITS at ..... $17.95. Regular value $30.00
55 WOOL SUITS at ..... $19.95. Regular value $32.50
125 WOOL SUITS at ..... $24.95. Regular value $35.00
75 WOOL SUITS at ..... $27.95. Regular value $40.00

65 NOVELTY SUITS—Values $47.50 to $100.00. Sale prices $34.95, $45.00, $55.00, $65.00

210 CHILDREN'S WOOL DRESSES—Ages 6 to 14. Values, $7.50 to $12.50. Sale prices..... $3.95, $4.95, $6.95 and $7.95

500 CHILDREN'S WASHABLE DRESSES—Ages 6 to 14. Values, $2.00 to $7.50. Sale prices. 95c, $1.75, $2.75, $3.75, $4.75

Annual Sale of Undermuslins

This great annual event offers large assortments of high-class undermuslins at low prices.

DRAWERS
An extensive assortment, including Isabella, Dorothy and the straight-narrow styles.
Sale prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, 95c, $1.50, $1.95, $2.95.

CORSET COVERS
Large collection of styles and shapes.
Sale prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, 95c, $1.50, $1.95, $2.95 and up to $5.00.

CHEMISES
The assortment includes both trimmed vest and skirt styles.
Sale prices: 50c, 75c, 95c, $1.50, $1.95, $2.95.

FRENCH HAND-EMBROIDERED CHEMISES AND CORSET COVERS
Unlaundered, at each $1.00

NIGHT GOWNS
In a seemingly endless variety.
Sale prices: 95c, $1.50, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95, $5.00 and up to $18.

PETTICOATS
In a beautiful assortment.
Sale prices: $1.00, $1.50, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95, $5.00 and up to $25.

COMBINATIONS
Including Princess style, combining corset cover and drawers, or skirt and corset cover.
Sale prices: 95c, $1.50, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95, $5.00 and up to $18.

CREPE GARMENTS
Sale Prices:
Corset Covers, 50c; Drawers, 50c and 75c; Skirts, $1.00; Gowns, 95c and $1.50.

In Our Big Basement Salesroom

An Unusual Clearance Of

Smart Style Coats

In Two Separate Lots

$3 and $4 Each

LOT 1. COATS—
ORIGINAL VALUES TO $7.50, AT $3.00
Including **Johnnie Coats,** with deep cuffs and rolling collar. Also **Mackinac Coats,** made from heavy all-wool coatings, in brown, plaids and mixtures. Original values up to $7.50. Clearance price, $3.00.

LOT 2. FULL LENGTH AND ¾ COATS—
ORIGINAL VALUES TO $10, AT $5.00
The ¾ lengths, in Norfolk effects are made of pretty gray diagonal fabrics. Also Johnnie Coats and fancy plaid Novelty Coats. Smart effects, original values to $10.00.

Clearance Price in Basement Bedding Departm't.

Small lots and broken lines are offered at One-third to One-half less than regular prices.

Colored Wool-Nap Blankets—Real Values up to $3.00. Regular Basement Prices $1.95 and $2.19. Sale price $1.25
Pink and blue wool-nap double blankets, size 66x80. Also single blankets in size 72x80. Lavender with white designs.

Wool-Nap Blankets — Regular $2.50 Values. Clearance Sale Price $1.75
Size 66x80 inches. Extra heavy blankets in white or gray.

Wool-Nap Baby Blankets
Regular $1.00 values. Size 38x54 inches. White with pink border; and pink with white animal figures. Sale price, each 50c

Sheets and Pillow Cases
These are "seconds" of Mohawk sheets and cases, and have only slight spots. Prices are nearly half of perfect goods.
SIZE 54x90 SHEETS AT 30c.
SIZE 63x90 SHEETS AT 35c.
SIZE 45x36 CASES AT 12c.

Crochet Bed Spreads
Size 74x85. For double bed. Good weight. Assorted patterns. Clearance price.. 65c

LETTERS TO "THE TIMES."

Note on Cartoon of Sam Gompers.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 31.—[To the Editor of The Times:] No, this man (Gompers) is not sick, he ought to be in the Penn for life, and a number of others, and I hope they will get them soon, us poor devils that do the hard work don't know what is going on with these higher ups, we are the innocent ones and do the paying for all such devilment. I have been a union man since 1872, but when the Times Building was blown up I was satisfied it was done by a union man or men and I droped out for ever. It is a dirty shame to let men off so easy as was done at Indianapolis, and I hope that Darrah gets his, but I am afraid, as he is a sly fox, a smart one also.

A constant reader of The Times.
G. W. S.
No. 617 West Seventh street.

LIBERTY WITH STRINGS.

Young Woman Permitted to Go to Attorney's Home—To Be Tried for Check Kiting.

Mrs. Edna Louise Adams, foster daughter of J. Hodgkins, a wealthy Chicago contractor, and divorced wife of Le Roy Adams, a Pittsburgh millionaire, arrested Christmas Eve on suspicion of having issued a number of worthless checks, was released yesterday on her own recognizance by Police Judge Williams of the University Court.

The motion was made by Deputy District Attorney Shannon at the request of Attorney H. Graham Bocklus. The assurance was given the court that Mrs. Adams will be placed in the custody of Mrs. Bocklus. It was further verbally stipulated that Mrs. Bocklus is not to permit Mrs. Adams to leave the Bocklus house until next Friday morning, when Mrs. Adams is to have her preliminary examination.

When Mrs. Adams was arraigned on a felony complaint on the 27th inst. the court fixed the woman's bail at $2500. It was afterward reduced to $1500 and then to $1000 at the request of friends, who made strenuous efforts to secure Mrs. Adams's release from the matron's quarters at the Central Station.

In the interim the unpledged checks were redeemed. From what source the money came is not known, those interested refusing to state. When the last check had been taken up, the District Attorney's office agreed to the release of Mrs. Adams.

DIAMONDS LOANS 1 to 2 per cent. KUSEL, 114-115 Stimson Bldg., Third and Spring. Established twelve years. Bank references.

BURKE'S Dry Gin will agree with you. It is pure and wholesome and an excellent stomachic.

Year That Eclipses.

(Continued from First Page.)

ty-foot lots along both sides of an imaginary street, would constitute a solidly-improved thoroughfare from Los Angeles to Santa Ana.

During the year, 19,030 sanitary, plumbing, sewer and cesspool permits were granted at the City Hall and 12,991 permits were taken out for the installation of gas piping. Thirty-seven permits were granted for roof signs and 183 permits for fire escapes. Since the opening of 1911 the employees of the building department have made over 176,000 separate inspections of buildings in course of construction, and of various improvements in process of installation.

In a classified report of the building activities of the past eight years the department records the astounding fact that a total of 88,927 permits have been granted for buildings in this city since January 1, 1904. These improvements have cost in the aggregate $159,502,695. In the period in question the home-builders of the city have taken out permits for 46,902 dwellings of one, one and a half and two stories and have expended $82,670,128 in residence construction.

In the national construction column Los Angeles stands at second place in the number of permits issued during 1912, having come within approximately 1000 permits of New York City, which boasts slightly over 17,000 separate new buildings. Philadelphia is third and Chicago fourth.

In point of actual expenditure for 1912 structures, Los Angeles leads all other cities under 1,600,000 in population, being exceeded only by New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston. (The Hub is classified in the 1,000,000 division because the Boston building department has charge of a metropolitan district taking in a large area outside of its own incorporation limits.)

San Francisco, although well up in the list of the cities of under a million, is far behind Los Angeles, showing approximately 6250 permits and $23,000,000 valuation.

Pacific Car Demurrage Bureau

Notice to Receivers and Shippers of Interstate Carload Freight in California. Increase in Demurrage Rate.

By order of the Interstate Commerce Commission a demurrage rate of $3.00 per car per day will take effect on January 6th, 1913, on all cars to be loaded with or containing freight of an interstate character; this rate being the same as is now applied on State traffic.

Tariffs providing for this Increased Rate will be ready for distribution about Thursday, January 2nd, 1913, and may be had by applying to the undersigned or to Local Freight Agents of members of this Bureau.

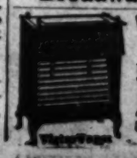
E. E. MOTE.

Manager Pacific Car Demurrage Bureau, 617 Wells Fargo Bldg., San Francisco, or 817 Walter P. Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 28, 1912.

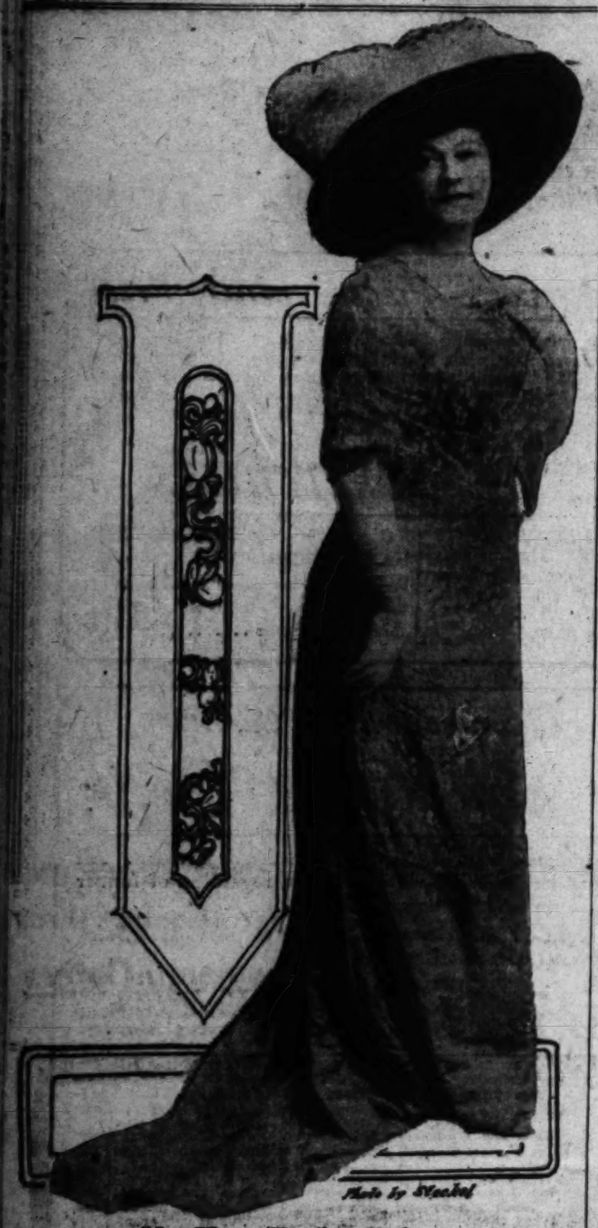
WEBSTER & POST
ART LIGHTING FIXTURES,
731 W. 7th St., near Flower St.
A5508—Bdwy. 994.

MATHESON
Men and Women's Wear
Broadway at Third



VICTOR VAPOR GAS HEATER
Pleasant atmosphere without the headache.
Ask your dealer.
Angelus Mfg. Co.
515 East 12th St.
A-5978

SOCIETY



Mrs. Henry Hamilton Walton,

Formerly May Alice Conlon of this city, who was married last evening. Just a dozen friends shared the secret, which will interest many prominent eastern as well as local society folk.

A DOZEN friends were present last evening at the wedding of May Alice Conlon, daughter of Mrs. Mary Louise Hotchkiss, to Henry Hamilton Walton. Only these twelve guests were told of the merry game, which will surprise and delight hosts of folk in the East and this city, where both bride and groom are popular.

The service was solemnized at the home of the bride-elect on Kingsley drive, where a wedding supper followed. Rev. Dr. Shellenberger of the Wilshire Christian Church was asked to officiate, and although marked by simplicity, the importance of the contracting parties made the event one of the most notable of the season.

A handsome wedding gown of imported white charmeuse elaborately trimmed with jewel lace was worn. The appointments were carried out in pink and green, quantities of Killarney roses and maidenhair appearing in the scheme. The table was centered with a large wedding cake and flowers over the handsome lace cloth were sprays of ferns and blossoms.

—o—

Christmas Party.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Fowble entertained a party of friends Christmas day at their home in Garvalia. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hill, Miss Hazel Hill, Godfrey Peterson, Victor Hill and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McClary.

—o—

Dinner Dance.

Seventy guests were bidden to the dinner-dance given last evening by Mrs. Ralph Hagan in honor of Dr. Hagan at their residence, No. 758 Lake street. The home was bright with Christmas colors, poinsettias predominating in the arrangement. The tables were adorned with baskets of holly-bons and cards characteristic of the guests marked covers. Hostesses at the different tables were Mmes. A. E. Bartlett, C. C. Loomis, Byron Ermbrecher, William Mackie, Ray Arnold, Edwin J. Brent, August Marquis, Frank Boswell and Charles Crouse. During the evening an interesting programme was presented by Hall Lockwood, Walter Goldsmith and Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Higbee.

—o—

Visitors Honored.

Complimentary to Mrs. Horace W. Beck of Chicago and Mrs. James A. White of Pasadena, Mrs. Addison Phillips and Mrs. L. C. Sanborn of the Hotel Pepper presided at a luncheon yesterday.

Mrs. Beck, who, with Mr. Beck, has come to Los Angeles to make her home, will be the center of attraction during the next few months, as her many friends are planning to compliment her at a number of functions.

—o—

Monday Musicale Club.

Members of the Monday Musicale Club will be guests of Miss Winifred Ballard, who will entertain at her home on Burlington avenue. Miss Ballard will be assisted by Mrs. Russell E. Ballard and Mrs. Julius V. Mayer, who will preside at the tea urn.

—o—

Covers for Eighteen.

One of the merry watch parties last evening had for its hostess Mrs. Arthur Sinclair Graham, No. 1118 Georgia street, who entertained at midnight with an elaborate supper. Lilies and violets were combined in ornamenting the home, a centerpiece of daisies being used for the table. The hostess's little daughter, Miss Mary Louise Graham, and Miss Margaret Dengler, served punch and eggnogs. The evening concluded with a slumber party.

—o—

At Wilkes-Barre.

Mrs. Phillip Forve, her young daughter, Louise, and son, Victor, who left recently for Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to visit relatives, has been joined by her daughter, Miss Mary, who has been attending Briar Cliffe manor, and her sons, Charles and Phillip Forve, who are students at Yale and Lafayette, respectively.

—o—

Wedding Announcement.

Announcement is made of the marriage last Monday at Santa Ana of Miss Dollie Mings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Dillard Mings, No. 1377 Willow street, to Sidney Droughbough of Pasadena. At the conclusion of a honeymoon trip the Droughboughs will make their home in Pasadena.

—o—

Another Wedding.

At noon December 24, at the home of the bride-elect's mother in Long Beach, occurred the wedding of Miss Bula Towles and Dale Peters, Rev. F. P. Berry of Highland Park officiating. The bride-elect chose for her wedding gown crepe meteor and Irish point lace fashioned over white satin. Miss Lena Peters, the maid of honor, was attired in canary-colored satin and pearls. Arthur Talby was best man and the bride-elect's cousin, Miss Edith McGregor, played the wedding marches.

—o—

Elaborate Party.

More than 500 guests were present last evening at the fashionable party given by Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Clark at their home, No. 141 Westmoreland place, to introduce their daughter, Miss Sarah Clark. The young debutante, who was graduated last June from Wellesley, was attractive in an exquisite robe of white satin and lace. Mrs. Clark was gowned in a becoming creation of black velvet. Miss Inez Clark wore a combination of pale yellow and white satin, with trimmings of lace. Miss Lucille Clark wore a becoming robe of blue satin with an embroidered tunic of the palest of pink chiffon. The home was decorated with cut flowers and palms. Mrs. Clark and her daughters received the guests between 9 and 1 o'clock. Arend's orchestra and Harry Clifford Lott rendered an excellent musical programme.

—o—

Luncheon Party.

Madame Cordelia Rider Poissert of Germany was the guest of honor Friday afternoon at a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. George Doane, at their home in West Thirty-fifth street. Poinsettias, Christmas greens and white stock decorated the rooms, where tables were laid for Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Rider, Mrs. George Burden, Miss Rose L. Kerr, all of whom assisted the hostess in receiving, and Miss Mary O'Donoughue, Miss Carrie Trowbridge, Miss Margaret Goetz, Mrs. Grace Widney Mabee, Mr. and Mrs. Edoardo Lebegott, Mrs. E. W. Martindale, Mrs. Katherine Kimball Forrest, Mrs. Edwin Voight, Miss Nora Hussey, Miss Pauline Barr and Mrs. Katherine DeVoe.

J. W. Robinson Co.
Broadway and Third

Tomorrow!
--More of Those January Sales!
at about Half

Venetian Silk Vests and Combinations.

These are in a delicate pink--and in white--
And of a silk durable as well as dainty.
--In just the plain silk--or embroidered
in exquisite flower-patterns or French Knots.
Some of the most attractive of this--the
daintiest of all feminine underwear--And

Marked to about Half Price!

The vests are marked $1.95--they were $2.50 and up to $4--
The combinations are marked $3.50--they were $5-- some of them $6

--At Prices Much Reduced--
Evening Coats and Evening Gowns!
--And Coats of Fur!

The Coats are lovely--All the new shades in "evening" colors--and coats of gray and black charmeuse, broadcloth and plush--Big, loose, drapey models, fur-trimmed or embroidered--and lined, always, in some soft, harmonizing tone--

You know how hard it is to get "style" into evening gowns --these have--style

--The style that long lines--wonderfully harmonious color plans--and drapery effects that are managed artistically--give to an evening Gown.

For instance:--black charmeuse--draped to show a set-in flouncing of black shadowy lace over white chiffon--Accentuating the long, slender lines--a narrow, braid-like trimming of black jet.

Or a Josephine model of palest blue--embroidered in self tones and white--a dainty fichu effect in cob-webby shadow lace--and a long, slim "fish tail" train.

It would be hard to find lovelier gowns

--even though you designed them yourself and had them made-to-order.

And they're marked at much less!

The fur coats are usually of Pony and Seal--depending on their luxurious softness and warmth--their "tailored" cut--and richly colored linings.

--At a Third Less--
All Fur Sets--and the Single Pieces!

These are of every kind of good style fur--and made up in unusually smart designs. There's a stunning seal, ermine-trimmed set, lined in amber--And a mole and ermine combination, lined with a shirring of Taupe chiffon.
Then in seal--very "tailored looking" stocks with tabs and buttons--One lovely set is outlined with a plaited edge of black satin--
And there's a stunning big muff--"to match".

They're Reduced a Third!

And Every "Tailored" Suit--
--Every "Dress" Suit

Is marked down for this January sale!

--So many smart black broadcloth models--trimmed,--with a suggestion of black-and-white,--silk cordings and buttons--embroidery--and corded silk.--Very good models in two-tone effects--blue-and-black, gray-and-black, gold-and-black,--and lovely "plain-tailored" models in dull navy--the new Wood browns--dull gray.

--Corduroys and Velvets Reduced, Too--

These are in rich browns, dull blues and soft grays--Usually rather plain--a few with white broadcloth collars--fur-trimmed,--or with braid and button trimming.

For Tomorrow!

Venetian Silk Vests and Combinations--
Evening Coats and evening Gowns--
Fur Coats and the Fur "Sets"--
And Suits of "dress" weaves--suits plain-tailored and suits of velvet and of corduroy--

Are Much Less

1/2 You Will Miss It, If You Miss It! 1/2
Half Price and Less Prevails
The Sale Continues With Renewed Vigor

Great 1/2 PRICE Sale

Latest Parisian and New York Styles in Suits, Coats, Dresses, Gowns and Furs at Half and Less Than Half Regular Prices

TOMORROW we start the Second Week of this Great Half Price Sale, with still greater and better values. In many instances the price is now less than half. Such values were never dreamed of—to think of buying the cream of the world's productions in women's and misses' outer garments, furs and millinery, at such ridiculous prices; absolutely new and fresh merchandise at a mere fraction of its real worth.

Be on hand tomorrow—many reserve lots have been brought to the fore and the various stocks on these four floors have been wonderfully replenished for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, but we advise early forenoon shopping, it's far more satisfactory all around.



SUITS

You'll marvel at the extraordinary Suit Values offered in this great Sale. There are suits of every description, color and style, including round, cutaway and straight cornered coat effects, with modish skirts, made from plain, rough and mixed materials, on sale as follows:

$9.75 for suits that sold up to $25.00.
$12.75 for suits that sold up to $35.00.
$19.75 for suits that sold up to $45.00
$22.50 for suits that sold up to $60.00.

COATS

Coat Values without precedent — that's just what they are and you'll agree when you see them. Johnny Coats, Auto Coats, Dress Coats and Street Coats, made from zibelines, diagonals, plain and novelty cloths of all the favored textures, in leading colors; on sale as follows:

$9.75 for coats that sold up to $22.50.
$12.50 for coats that sold up to $27.50.
$14.75 for coats that sold up to $35.00.
$22.50 for coats that sold up to $47.50.



Other Suits and Coats, Values to $125.00 at Half

ALL TRIMMED HATS SACRIFICED

No woman in Los Angeles can rightfully afford to miss this phenomenal sale. Our entire stock of absolutely high-class, exclusive trimmed hats, including many imported pattern hats, Parisian models and latest New York styles will go at the following prices—nothing will be reserved, so come early if you value first choice—the hats won't last long at these prices.

$1.50 Is the sale price of smart street and dress hats that have until now been selling up to $10.

At this price you may choose from any hat in stock that until now has been marked to $20.



$7.50

$4.50 Your unrestricted choice of all trimmed hats that have until now been selling up to $15.

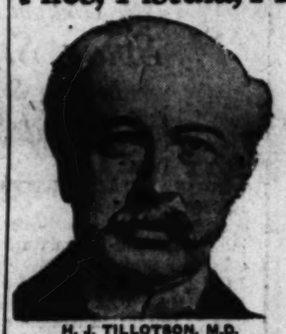
$9.50 Is the sale price of exclusive and imported hats that have until now been selling up to $30.

Waists and Skirts 1/4 Off

LEADERS OF FASHION
Hosking & Gray (Inc.)
Cloak & Suit House.
523 SOUTH BROADWAY

Gowns and Dresses 1/2 Price

Piles, Fistula, Fissures and Hernia



H. J. TILLOTSON, M.D.
[Established 31 Years.]

I publish my photograph, personally conduct my office. I am the longest established, most successful and reliable, as medical credentials and press records prove. I possess skill and experience acquired in such a way that no other can share. Experience is the safe standard by which judgment should be valued.

NO MONEY REQUIRED TO COMMENCE TREATMENT. Many patients have no confidence in their doctor because he demands pay before a cure has been effected, and there are many who have been misinformed about their condition, or tarongn unsuccessful treatment have become skeptical and think there is no cure for them. I want an opportunity to treat such cases. It makes no difference about the financial part, as I accept pay for my services as benefits are derived, when I am satisfied the patient is reliable. I will prove my ability to cure you before asking pay for my services.

Most Time Saving, Most Natural, Most Safe, No Detention from Occupation, Family or Home. A Radical and Permanent Cure.

I invite you to come to my office. I will explain my treatment for Hernia, Piles, Fistula, Varicose Veins, Pelvic, Nervous, Blood, Kidney, Bladder and Rectal Diseases.

Piles, Fistula, Rectal Diseases.

These diseases are very common; most frequently found in persons of middle or advanced age; are exceedingly annoying, often very painful, and sometimes very dangerous, and frequently until one for pleasure or occupation. My treatment and successes are the result of years of experience; my treatment is kindly applied. I cure Piles without cutting. If I do not cure your Piles, Fistula and other Rectal Diseases, my treatment does not cost you anything. Gentlemen in treatment; comes from treating many cases. I guarantee a cure of Piles, Fistula, Ulcers and all curable Rectal Diseases.

Trusses Seldom Cure Rupture.

Disregard for existing Hernias has cost many lives. The smallest hernias are the most dangerous, because of the increased liability to strangulation. I am aware that a great deal of fraud has been practiced in connection with the alleged cure of rupture. I say positively that I cure rupture, to stay cured. I cure with perfect safety, and entail no suffering, and do not detain you from occupation.

Written Guarantee

Dr. Tillotson's written guarantee means a cure or no pay for services. I guarantee to cure certain diseases or refund every dollar you have paid me. My services cost you nothing unless I cure your Varicocse Veins, Hernia, Piles, Fissures, Fistula or any disease I guarantee to cure. My terms are reasonable and no more than you are willing and able to pay.

READ MY BOOK—It contains information every person should have regarding themselves. Sent free to those who, in my opinion, will be benefited by it.

I OFFER A FREE CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION.
ENGLISH, GERMAN, SWEDISH, NORWEGIAN, DANISH, SPANISH SPOKEN.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D.

Office Hours—8 a.m. to 12 m.; 1 to 5 and 6 to 8 p.m. Sundays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Entrance, 254 South Broadway, (Cor. Third and Broadway), Los Angeles.

Every Woman
Is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Vaginal Syringe.
Best—most convenient—most effective
Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions (available in plain wrapper). Sold by all druggists. MARVEL CO., 44 East 23d Street, New York.
For sale by the Sun Drug Co., Los Angeles and The Owl Drug Co.'s stores.

LEASE SOLD
Everything Goes Regardless of Cost
E. GERSON
The Jeweler
545 South Broadway

CHICHESTER S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask Your Druggist for Chichester S Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist, ask for CHICHESTER S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

A. GREENE & SON,
Exclusive Ladies' Tailors.
Fall Woolens and
Fashion Plates now being shown.
821-5 W. SEVENTH ST.
Third Floor.

VARICOSE VEINS, PILES,
FISTULA AND HERNIA
Cured in Five Days. Free Consultation.
H. J. Tillotson, M.D
Entrance 254 S. Broadway
Corner Third and Broadway.

For Solid Gold Crowns
For a full set of Guaranteed Teeth $5
Painless Extraction Guaranteed.
YALE DENTISTS
Open Sundays 9 to 12. Third Floor, Hamburger-Dohrmann Bldg., 144 So. Broadway

FACTS, FEATURES AND FANCIES FOR WOMEN AND MEN

BY OLIVE GRAY

DAILY NEW YEAR HINT: And New Year I hope there is one in reserve by that, being considerate of the gregation of implements which nature to your body the best of sanitary care for every occasion; treating your brain ficient food and nourishment, which good for its refreshment; setting for a bit higher than the one which has these resolutions regarding oneself are merely self-justice.

Have you ever thought how interesting are the safety deposit boxes in a bank?

Each one holds the intimate history of a life or a part of a life. There are many secrets shared with a safety-box which are shared with no person. Never do I enter one of those mysterious vaults without wondering what is in all those boxes. Is it not a blessing that there is a place where one's treasures are safe from every possible kind of destruction? I think every woman should have such a depository. There are so many things more precious than money or rare gems. There are the quaint pieces of jewelry handed down from generations, the old bit of lace which was on your mother's wedding gown and afterward on your own. The photograph of the old sweetheart—perhaps—or of the little child who lived but one short year. The lock of hair from that head which has long been dust. There are many things which time, nor the wealth of the Indes could restore, and which are safe only in the chrome steel vaults where neither fire nor earthquake can destroy, nor burglars break in to steal. I think everyone who has treasures owes it to herself to safely preserve those precious belongings from sentimental considerations if no other; and sentiment should be choicely guarded.

I was told by the man at the head of the largest safety depository in the West that there are often strange and interesting stories in connection with safety boxes. Once such a box was used, in this establishment, as a means of communication between forbidden lovers, each of whom deposited a letter there, continuing a correspondence for many months and never meeting.

Strange messages are often left in the boxes when they are opened after the owner's demise. In one instance where the user, a man, had evidently gone away, leaving no relinquishment of the box, a single line was found upon a white page in the box: "Good-by, dear old treasure-box."

• •

For the Annual Refurbishing.

And now that the personal wants are taken care of, either by means of the Christmas stocking or the check for after-Christmas shopping, let the house come in for its share of holiday benefits. It was with this need in view, doubtless, that one of the big Broadway stores places on sale a collection of curtains, dotted swiss and bordered, at extremely low prices. Every cent saved in filling the wants of the house or for personal use, helps to swell the savings account which will be started on the first of the year.

• •

That Savings Account.

For of course it is among your good resolutions, for the New Year that you start a savings account. If you have not one already. You should begin such an account not only because it teaches the habit of frugality and calculation, but because it will lay the foundation for a fortune in later years; and if you are no longer young, it is certainly time to begin to think about those latter years for which you must prepare unless you are willing to become a burden upon others, and thereby suffer humiliation and unhappiness.

The benefits of even a small amount upon which to draw, upon occasion, are not merely in the interest which accrues and rolls up like a snowball as the years pass; but in the ability which it furnishes to take advantage of opportunity, as it knocks at your door. Many a fortune has been founded upon a few hundred dollars, opportunely placed.

• •

In the Bedroom.

A saving lies in those bedspreads on sale in one of the big Broadway stores. They are of excellent quality in marseilles, in several weights and qualities and are finished with embroidered scallops around the edges. Some are to be had for less than $2 and in any of the qualities make an excellent "saving grit" for the house.

• •

Bric-a-Brac for Half.

In one of the high-class Broadway houses, which has always maintained a first-class art department, they are closing out everything in the line at half price. This affords a rare opportunity to secure for the home some pretty bric a brac. There are pieces in imported glass, in bronze, in brass and copper and in many odd, imported materials.

• •

Fancy Work Made Easy.

In that Broadway shop which has everything of the very latest and best in the way of fancy work, they are showing white pieces with drawn-work and Sicilian work in the borders and corners and over this stamped designs to be completed in either solid or half solid embroidery. The pieces are beautiful and having the drawnwork already completed, they will be comparatively easy to accomplish. Some are partially worked in deep ecru, with insets of ecru Cluny, the contrast against the pure white forming a pleasing combination.

• •

Her Good Resolution.

"I have made a New Year resolution," said one of the girls whom I will not name, as you might misjudge her if I were to do so. She is not noted in her home for keeping everything in the utmost order, and she knows it. "Not only have I made the resolution, but I have accompanied it with a promise to mother. I have resolved that I shall keep my dresser drawers and my clothes closets in perfect order during the coming year. My promise to mother is accompanied with a penalty, in case of breakage.

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DAILY NEW YEAR HINT: Among your good resolutions for the New Year I hope there is one in relation to being good to yourself. I mean by that, being considerate of the needs of your machine, the aggregation of implements which nature has given for your use; giving to your body the best of sanitary care, and dressing it in proper style for every occasion; treating your brain properly by administering sufficient food and nourishment, which includes as much pleasure as is good for its refreshment; setting for yourself morally a standard just a bit higher than the one which has heretofore been your guide. All these resolutions regarding oneself are not in reality selfishness, but merely self-justice.

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• • •

Underwear Finery.

Not alone in the fine white lingerie underwear are there some most alluring sales, at present, but in the silk crepe as well there are prices which make it seem almost beyond feminine resistance to own at least one or two sets. Some are embellished with hand-made flowers and wreaths in similar or contrasting colors, the cost of even these handsome ones being slightly in excess of white lingerie.

• • •

For Sewing Room.

"I heard recently," said the Good Housekeeper, "of a way to keep neat a room which is used during the day for sewing. It is to have a wide shelf with pulleys by which it may be raised to the ceiling after work hours. The under part of the shelf is to be papered with a color to match the ceiling which will render it quite inconspicuous. I mean to try the plan for the upstairs sitting-room, where we do the principal part of the family sewing."

• • •

Fashion's Linning.

Pin morocco is the fashionable leather for bags. Gold hand-stamping in various designs and plain effects on handbags is a new feature.

Very smart hats for little girls are made of embroidered white crepe de chine, trimmed with little blue satin flowers with white velvet leaves.

Over a sheath skirt of black velvet, the striped and brocaded fabrics which are made at this moment form a practical and charming combination.

Very attractive blouses are made of shadow lace over net, with black satin collars and cuffs, black net frills and black and white buttons.

Broad insertion fringing a shaped tunic or an old flounce mounted on net is often the redeeming touch to an otherwise simple dress.

A smart handbag of velvet in a color to match the suit and elaborately embroidered with small steel cut beads adds a modish touch to a costume.

HIS INSPIRATION HERE.

England's Pageant-maker Finds in Los Angeles Theme for Great Panama-Pacific Procession.

F. S. Benson, for many years England's chief exponent of the Shakespearean drama, whose broad conceptions have been exemplified in recent years in the preparation of such noted pageants as the coronation procession, is at the Alexandria from London. His mission in California is the assimilation of ideas for the "Pageant of Nations" planned for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

The visitor whose creations have evoked the enthusiasm of the artistic world payed a glowing tribute to Los Angeles in response to the query as to where he would get his inspiration for the great work in hand.

"This city," he said with an expressive gesture, "will provide all that is needed and more. Every city in its wealth of ideas, its storehouse of conceptions, is a distinct entity. Los Angeles is peculiarly well-fitted to furnish interpretations of the beautiful in nature. California, as I know it, is full of historical romance. To that add the romance of America as a whole, the romance of all the nations of the world and it many readily be known that there is no dearth of material. Rather one might say there is a profusion which must be brought together so as to blend in an analogous whole, lending attraction to the exposition."

Commenting on the repeated failures that have attended the attempts to merge the drama and the pageant, Benson referred to "The Mission Play," by John McGroarty, as a signal triumph in this line of endeavor.

"His marshaling of soldiers, Indians, priests and other characters," the visitor said after witnessing the production, "all at the proper intervals and the form of wonderful processions into a pleasing climax, is splendid."

The preparation for the great pageant of the exposition will require considerable time, according to Benson. It is necessary that he become familiar with the history of California and with this purpose in view he expects to visit various parts of the State before beginning actual work on his production. He will remain here several days.

GRIEVES ABOUT CHILDREN?

Man Who Attempts Suicide Says He Was Despondent, But Can't Tell About Family—Is Held.

Despondent, as he says, because denied the privilege of seeing his children, Michael Hans, 55 years old, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by inhaling gas in his room at No. 621 Central avenue.

When revived at the Receiving Hospital, Hans denied that he had attempted to take his life, but was unable to explain the existence of several letters found in his room which indicated that he was tired of living. Hans said he and his wife are separated, and that she refuses to let him see his children. He was unable to tell where his family live. Hans is held by the hospital authorities for investigation.



We Furnish The Home Complete

See Our Handsome 3 Room Outfit

$99

Terms $10 Per Month

Displayed in Our Modern Built-in Bungalow.

COLYEAR'S

Where Bungalow Reigns

607-9-11 SO. MAIN ST.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Boy Said to Be Parole Violator from Salt Lake City Is Arrested—Cycle Parts Found.

C. S. Lyons, 19 years old, said to be a parole violator from Salt Lake City, was arrested yesterday by Plain-clothesmen Allen and McAuliffe. Lyons was released from the City Jail December 1, last, where he had served a twenty-five-day sentence for speeding.

Lyons was employed at the Hellman Bros.' furniture factory, No. 117 North Avenue Eighteen. Several days ago a man was knocked from his motorcycle near the establishment. He was removed to the County Hospital and his machine was stored in the factory. It was noticed last Monday that the motorcycle was being dismantled. Lyons was suspected. After he was arrested yesterday parts of the machine were found in his room at Temple and Figueroa streets. He is said to have confessed that he is wanted in Salt Lake City for having violated his parole.

PLEASANT PROPHECY.

TULARE, Dec. 31.—About January 10 a general rain will fall over the valley, according to William Carpenter, a resident of the dairy district, who has attained considerable local fame as a weather prophet and whose predictions are based upon the rise and fall of the water in an old slough on his ranch.

Carpenters avers that about twelve or fourteen days prior to general rains the water rises in the pond, the amount of the water depending on the duration of the storms to come. Carpenter's neighbors assert that he predicted the two heavy rains which visited this district earlier in the fall and they are confident that the slough is at least as dependent as the guess of the "oldest inhabitant."

THE time for resolutions, for payments of dividends, and for changing banking facilities has come around again. Practically every financial institution in the city is advertising its attractions. We come to you with the simple, sincere statement that we believe we are giving our depositors more real helpful, personal, human Service than any other bank in the West. Our financial strength is ample for the needs of any man. Our record is one of absolute integrity. Our depositors are loyal, enthusiastic advocates of our policy. Our service includes a man-to-man, get-together feeling that few other institutions in the city can furnish.

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A DEADLY COMPARISON.

A. Russell Herts, in writing of Haeckel, compares the gentle master of Jena with William James, Bergson and H. G. Wells. Now what on earth has Mr. Wells done to get himself talked about like that?

THE LINK OF TIME.

Of course it cannot be proven that the prehistoric creatures who went down to death in the muck of the Brea ranch and whose bones are preserved to this day are now represented in the course of evolution by the present inhabitants of Los Angeles. At the same time it is not an impossible leap from the saber-toothed tiger to the land shark.

HER VULNERABLE POINT.

When an English vaudeville artist can raise a laugh in no other way he gravely announces that he has just had his breakfast through his ear. This reference to the manner of feeding suffragettes always provokes mirth. Incidentally it reveals the weakness of the English suffragist. The lady is utterly devoid of a sense of humor. The loss, or rather the lack, of this indispensable asset reduces her to martyrdom and her cause to a tragedy. It will be a sorry day for the English politician if the lady ever learns to smile.

A NEW ICONOCLAST.

Mayor Gaynor of New York City is outdoing Col. Roosevelt as an iconoclast. The big Bull Moose leader called Jefferson a liar, and Madison a coward, and Monroe a weakling, and intimated that Jackson and Van Buren were dishonest. But the detractor of the early Presidents refrained from attacking Washington and Lincoln.

Mayor Gaynor rushes into print with a description of Washington that challenges the statements in the Fifth Reader. The Mayor asserts that the immortal George was given to profane language; that his face was carved with smallpox pits; that his teeth were bad, and that in knowledge of history, economics and government he was inferior to the members of his staff.

The Mayor says that Lincoln was not respected by the members of his Cabinet; that his generals ridiculed him; that he reluctantly signed the Emancipation Proclamation and in so doing merely plagiarized the previous act of the Russian Czar.

The heavy majority which Judge Gaynor received for Mayor is said to be accounted for by the fact that all the lawyers voted for him for Mayor in order to get him off the bench.

THE BUTTER-IN.

A middleman who buys anything and pays for it—in whole or in part—from a sack of cabbage to a skyscraper, and sells his purchase to another at a profit is engaged in a legitimate vocation, and if he is reasonable in the exaction of profits should be free from criticism.

But an impecunious and irresponsible "butter-in," who beguiles the owner of property into giving him a time option of purchase, and then incorporates the option and sells stock in it is not engaged in a useful work. He sells to the stockholders the right to get somebody else to put up the money for the privilege of doing something that they cannot themselves do.

If a "butter-in" obtains from a hotel proprietor the right to roast and sell peanuts on the sidewalk in front of the house, does he proceed to roast and sell peanuts? Not usually. He incorporates a company to prepare and vend gobers and sells—not peanuts, but stock, preferred stock, common stock and debenture bonds in a right to sell peanuts.

Uncle Sam is giving attention to "butter-in" operators who issue lying and fraudulent circulars and is having them indicted for "using the mails for fraudulent purposes."

F. R. G. S.

Ye shall not enter here! The Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain has once more issued an ultimatum to inferior woman that she is unworthy to pass the portals of its sacred precincts.

Once before, in 1893, Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, gave it as his ruling that the bylaws of the ancient society effectually barred women, but the ladies affected not to understand, and the subject was again broached last month. In a circular letter to each august male member the ladies stated that they had secured legal opinion to the effect that the bylaws would need no alteration in order to admit women to its membership, and therefore it was respectfully suggested that the subject should be brought up at the general meeting. Hell and Scissors! There never was such a stir in the dovecotes! Every nice, old, scholarly, dignified member flew into a passion, and the London newspapers were flooded with indignant protests for weeks. Just fancy the awful ignominy of a female F.R.G.S. Unthinkable! Impossible! Preposterous!

So perhaps, after all, we can understand why the English suffragettes find it necessary to pour acid in letter boxes, break windows and attack government ministers. Why continue to behave like a refined lady when, as such, you are considered unworthy to become a member of the Royal Geographical Society?

Good morning, have you mailed your parcels post package?

MIDWINTER NUMBER.

With each copy of today's Times go the six beautiful magazine sections constituting the annual Midwinter Number, the whole issue amounting to 216 pages—the largest New Year's Day newspaper of the world, and no doubt the handsomest.

The "Midwinter" is here and speaks gladly. The publishers present it thing for the development of the Southwest. It will carry a message of bright prospects and great joy to the uttermost parts of the earth.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.

The most valuable holiday present that this nation has received for many years is the judgment and sentences in the Indianapolis cases. It is not so important to the American people and the world as was the result of the War of the Rebellion, closing with the interview between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee at Appomattox, nearly eight and forty years ago—but to the honest workers of the land, and to those who employ them, it will be almost as welcome as was the collapse of the Confederacy to a war-weary people.

For six years, and until the confession and sentence of the McNamaras, the ruffianism of union labor held a high carnival of unchecked and unpunished crime. Gompers, and Ryan, and Tveitmoe, and Clancy, and their associates conducted not an open, but a guerrilla, warfare against the peaceful industries of the land. An employer who dared to select his own workmen did so at the risk of his shop, factory or office being blown into the air. A workman who dared to earn bread for his family without first joining a union and paying a percentage of his wages to the Lynch-Gompers-Tveitmoe blackhand gang did so at the risk of being beaten, if not killed.

The State courts were congested with business, dilatory in action, and, in one instance at least, presided over by a judge—George H. Hutton of Los Angeles—who, with an eye to the support of anarchists and Socialist cranks at the polls, aided lawyers for the defense to pull their client through the loosened meshes of the law.

The country will breathe more freely now that the forces of disorder have been baffled, if not annihilated. It will rejoice that the wolves of hunger and distress will be driven from the doors of the homes of honest and law-abiding labor.

The crowning crime of the cowardly dynamiters, the crime of the century, the destruction of the Times Building and the murder of twenty of its faithful phalanx was the end of a long, nation-wide career of almost uninterrupted crime by law-defying union leaders, walking delegates, terror-spreaders, murderers, peddlers and transporters of dynamite, conscious lawbreakers and conspirators and vampires who sucked the life-blood of honest labor.

The trial that resulted in the great victory for industrial freedom was conducted in Indianapolis. But Los Angeles led the vanguard of the forces of law and order. It was information obtained here, influences exerted here, through the head of the nation himself, and investigations conducted largely from here that secured the powerful aid of the United States to crush a wicked and hitherto successful conspiracy against the peace and prosperity of the country.

Justice has been done. It is fitting on this New Year's morn that we recall and take into our hearts and lives the words of the immortal Webster—

"Justice is the great interest of man on earth. It is the ligament which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together. Wherever her temple stands, and so long as it is duly honored, there is a foundation for social security, general happiness, and the improvement and progress of our race. And whoever labors on this edifice with usefulness and distinction, whoever clears its foundations, strengthens its pillars, adorns its entablatures, or contributes to raise its august dome still higher in the skies, connects himself in name, and fame, and character with that which is and must be as durable as the frame of human society."

Noble words, and true!

RESOLVE TO BE RESOLUTE.

Human nature loves to hang on to old traditions and customs, to talk about them, to dream over them, to take them once in a while from the mothballs and lavender and reverently smooth them out—rarely in these progressive days to practice them. That would be bad business.

Once a year, when by an arbitrary division of time made for general convenience we say one year ends and another begins, sentimentalists start to indulge again in the dangerous pastime of making New Year resolutions. Dangerous, because every falling from grace means a weakening of the will power. Of course every day is in reality the ending of a year, as far as the sun and earth are concerned; the real solar year ends on the 21st of June or the 21st of December—if a circle can be said to have any end at all. Mathematical considerations, however, need not hamper the slaves to custom.

To keep one day out of the 365 sacred to past moral lapses and future moral leaps is foolish; one day isn't enough. Paving the road to hell is not so risky as muddying the streets of heaven. If the road to Gehenna is well paved it should be easier for the armies of the Lord to bring up their heavy artillery for the final battle at Armageddon. Slippery streets in heaven, on the other hand, would be bad walking for some of our modern saints. The speedways of heaven are ruined by good resolutions.

The whole practice is flimsy. A New Year resolution is a chunk of gold suspended by a thread of gossamer over a bottomless pit. As soon as the wind whistles the thread breaks and the golden weight is seen no more. The very fact that these resolutions are annual products shows how lasting they are. Turning over a new leaf doesn't add to our information if the whole book is rubbish. The resolute don't need to make resolutions, the weak-minded are never strengthened by them.

Seeing that this New Year practice has been in vogue now for many centuries, if the plan worked properly there should be nothing left by this time for the race to grow resolute over. As it is there is quite a number of them. It isn't much use to decide to learn the art of swimming after you have fallen into a twenty-foot pool of water and the nearest house is ten miles away. Wouldn't it be more practical to learn to swim first, or else to go prospecting in the Nevada desert? The successful farmer is he who, instead of strengthening the corral after his cattle have broken out, builds it strong enough to keep them in at the start. Cattle that have once strayed soon acquire the habit. They grow resolute more quickly than the makeshift farmer. A New Year resolution is a makeshift.

The German Emperor summed up the case neatly when he said: "All one's life should be a resolution." Not "should be spent in making resolutions," but should itself BE a resolution. Here is a vast difference. Every morning when we get out of bed, is a New Year's day for us. Don't waste time, good friends, in resolving to take the morning cold tub while you pull the warm blankets closer around you. Strip off your pajamas and start to splash the water. A New Year resolution alters a man no more than a new suit of clothes. What the world needs is more new wearers of old clothes, not more old wearers of new ones. France resolved to build a canal at Panama; America did it without reference to the calendar.

And yet, if the practice went out of fashion, what would comic paper publishers and magazine poets and jokers and cynics generally do for something to write about? One of their most valuable pieces of property would be stolen from them. No doubt the world will be duller as it grows more logical. We can't afford to abolish all our time-honored jokes.

Success is the one modern standard by which everything is judged. Perhaps in the coming year we might, without the aid of resolves, start right in to make more of it, for others and for ourselves. How will this passage from Thoreau do, not for a resolution, but what is far more vital, for a New Year wish? "If the night and the day are such that you greet them with joy, and life emits a fragrance like flowers and sweet-scented herbs—is more elastic, more starry, more immortal—that is your success."

KENT AND KAHN ON IMMIGRATION

Congressman William Kent, who voted for free sugar against the interests of the sugar-beet growers of his district—Congressman Kent, who is the ally of the Pinchots in helping the Pocahontas Coal Company by preventing the development of Alaskan coal fields—Congressman Kent, who has abandoned the Republican doctrine of protection on which he was originally elected, characterizes the manufacturing establishments of the country as "industrial hells." Although favorable to free trade on goods, Kent is hostile to what he calls "free trade in labor." He opposes not only Asiatic, but European incoming. He wants Americans to do their own "dirty work," as he designates common labor. What is "dirty work," anyhow? It occurs to The Times that the laborer who digs ditches or the janitor who empties spittoons is doing cleaner work than the lawyer who defends a Satyr or the judge who congratulates an anarchist or the Rebater who robs farmers. Kent is hostile to the influx of Europeans who will labor with their hands, though he has no objection to the incoming of skilled artisans, and professional men, and bookkeepers, and clerks, and musicians. He is in favor of applying the literacy test to all emigrants. If an Italian can play the "Kreutzer Sonata," or a German can parse in two languages the sentence that "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers" rapidly without stuttering, Congressman Kent would admit him without question to this "land of the free and home of the brave," although he might have a prison record as brilliant as that of Tveitmoe and be an eloquent soap-box disseminator of the doctrine of Prudhomme that "property is robbery."

Congressman Julius Kahn differs from his colleague. He holds that the illiteracy test would not keep out undesirable immigrants. He tersely and truthfully said that "the member of the Mafia, the member of the Camorra Society, the blackhand, the anarchist and the dynamiter can invariably read and write."

The restriction of immigration is not a new subject. The present agitation is but a recrudescence of anti-foreign agitation that has occurred periodically since the beginning of our government. In 1753 Benjamin Franklin deprecated the influx of Germans into Pennsylvania. Twenty-three years later Franklin was a member of the Committee of Five that reported to the Continental Congress the stately indictment of a King. One of the counts in that indictment was:

"He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither."

In the second annual report of the New York Society for the Promotion of Patriotism made in 1829 occurs the following passage:

"An almost innumerable population beyond the ocean is out of employment. . . . This country is the resort of vast numbers of these needy and wretched beings. . . . They are frequently found destitute in our streets; they seek employment at our doors; they are found in our almshouses and in our hospitals; they are found at the bar of our criminal tribunals, in our bridewell, our penitentiary, and our State prison, and we lament to say that they are too often led by want, by vice and by habit to form a phalanx of plunder and depredations, rendering our city more liable to increase of crimes and our houses of correction more crowded with convicts and felons."

There are many men still living who were voters whep a great outcry against foreign immigrants was raised in the early fifties. Congressman Kahn says of this period:

"The churches of the Irish were desecrated. Their children were subjected to petty persecution in the public schools. The Germans were publicly denounced. Their newspapers were mobbed, their Turner halls were wrecked. In 1853 this feeling against foreign immigrants had grown so acute that the Know-Nothing party was organized. It was directed expressly against foreign immigrants. In the elections of 1854 it was very successful, and elected a large number of members of Congress. In 1855 J. Neely Johnson was elected Governor of California by the Know-Nothing party. In 1856 it had grown strong enough to put up a candidate for the Presidency, Millard Fillmore, but he only carried the electoral vote of one State—Maryland, although he received 874,574 popular votes.

"As late as 1898 one of the trades-unions of New York protested against the Swedes and the Danes on the ground that they 'interfered very much with the keeping up of the wages in our trade. That is the principal thing we find fault with.'"

Congressman Kahn, in his admirable and eloquent speech, says:

"The educational test, in my judgment, is no test at all. Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, was an illiterate. Andrew Johnson, who became President of the United States, was an illiterate until after his marriage. Many of the colonists who settled Virginia and the other colonies were illiterates; they could not read or write, and yet today their descendants are proud of their ancestry, as they have a right to be."

It is well to exclude from our shores criminals, lunatics and people afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases. But a literacy test is an unwise test. It matters not whether a worker can conjugate a verb if he can guide a disk harrow or a plow. It matters not whether he knows if Paris is in France or in Kentucky if he can handle a spade and a hoe, and utter ignorance of the differential calculus may be forgiven him if he can wield a pick or milk a cow.

On Time!



A NEW LEAF.

BY NEETA MARQUIS.

"Resolved, That during the coming year of 1913 I will not 'call down' my father or my mother, my husband or my wife, my friend, or the stranger that is within my gates."

Of all the ill-bred habits which ordinarily well-bred people permit themselves to retain I think that of calling down members of their immediate families is the most prevalent and annoying. Annoying to those also present, I mean, of course. It is maddening to the victim, unless he be so cowed as not to mind.

Poor "dad" is the one who catches it from all sides, whether he gets a spot on the fresh tablecloth or forgets to turn off the porch light, in spite of the fact that he foots the bill for damages in both instances.

Mother has to take it every time the eggs are boiled too hard or the laundry fails to come home on time. Also when she mispronounces a word or refers to some circumstance of her early life which indicates that the family washtub once stood right out under the family tree.

It is told of the mother of the late Lady Curzon that she was a very Mrs. Malaprop in her misuse of words and the uncouth way in which she introduced embarrassing subjects into conversation, but her daughter's breeding was so perfect, and her innate courtesy so genuine, that a shade of change never passed over her beautiful face to indicate that she was conscious of a maternal gaucherie. It is a pity Lady Curzon has not more imitators in that respect among the daughters of present-day parents. Too many of us labor under the impression that our own knowledge of the correct thing will go unrecognized unless we make a display of it to mother's discomfiture. It is a novel thing for a girl to be so well-bred that she is never rude, even to her own mother.

Then there is the pestiferous man who gives his wife a "call down" before her guests—who long to slay him on the spot, both for the pain he causes her, and the hot raging embarrassment he causes them. This sort of a man would make faces at his own grandmother if she injured his vanity enough.

The woman who calls down her husband is equally obnoxious in her way, although she never realizes it. Such a man admits once in a while that he is brutal, but the woman almost always justifies herself with some smug sophistry or other. There is a certain young matron—there may possibly be more—who openly boasts that when her husband, who is an amiable, amusing person, displeases her when out in company, she "calls him down right then and there," without waiting for the rebuke to lose any of its bitterness or bad taste by being kept in pickle. She really does not need to make special announcement of this pleasant little disposition of hers, for anyone would know it from her face. But it is too bad she cannot see how very much better-mannered her husband is, with all his horseplay, than she, with her censorious tongue and "picking" ways.

Some people always do their calling down with disagreeable words; others with politely murderous words. Who has not experienced the discomfort of seeing a person start to relate some harmless tale in company, only to receive a darting look of warning or disapproval from a member of his family, upon which he hung impaled, unable gracefully to finish the one already begun without an appearance of guilt and with a ghastly lack of spontaneity or relish? There surely will be a retribution meted out to those who deal in baleful glances.

Again, a manner of labored playfulness is adopted when administering family reproof, but scarcely anybody is a good enough actor to be convincingly playful under those circumstances.

There is also the friend who calls us down. He usually takes us aside privately and tells us in pointed fashion that we have hurt his feelings on some occasion in which we were wholly guiltless of personal intention. When a real friend's feelings are hurt he usually trusts us enough to know that it is without intention, and the least said about it the sooner it will pass on and be forgotten. But, of course, if it is a matter too serious and deep to be passed over, the most direct treatment it can receive the better. However, much hurt feeling is merely a mistaken sense of touchiness and resentment, and the manner in which the offender's attention is called to the offense is so purely fault-finding and carping that it amounts to nothing less than a calling down. And that is a thing the delicate and sensitive plant called friendship cannot weather many times.

Some may protest that to call the offender's attention to his offense is in itself a proof of confidence in him, but that is true only when no trace of resentment dictates the manner and tone. On the contrary, it is more apt to argue a lack of true confidence and a lack of reverence, without which there can be no deep abiding friendship. A friend called down once too often for trivial things grows shy and wary, like the burnt child who dreads the fire. And all too surely, if the course is continued, his love will turn pale and sickly and begin to drop its leaves, a victim of rough handling and insufficient nourishment.

Lastly, the stranger within our gates. How we do call him down when he presumes to intimate that he, personally, prefers other climates to ours, and that his own old apple orchard produces fruit good enough for him! How touchily we remind him that traveling is still good, or indicate that he need not let any consideration for our feelings hinder him from starting back at once. This is such an ancient and threadbare sarcasm that it ought to be laid quite aside, in the same box with the mother-in-law joke and allusions to peroxide blondes.

In other words, we should live and let live, whether strangers or our intimates be considered. We all make occasional "breaks." Doubtless we all cause our respective families moments of suspense and anguish; so why not be philosophical and make ourselves easy and comfortable over their blunders?

[Sketch:] The Doctor: But, my dear sir, you must masticate your food. What were your teeth given you for? The Sufferer (calmly:) They weren't given me—I bought 'em.

[Detroit Free Press:] "Dear me, I think I'm the most miserable creature in the world." "What's the matter?" "I'm trying to follow this magazine's advice on how to be happy."

Democrats will oppose the confirmation of Col. Goethals as Civil Governor of the Panama Canal zone. Could peanut politics go further?

Pen Points: By the Staff

Strike up the band, here comes the Tournament of Roses parade.

Uncle Tom McCarey has no reason to find fault with the old year.

But at that, Ottie McManigal would not be considered a first-class life insurance risk.

Frank Dillon, the Hon. Derry white hope, has taken to golf. Well, he has tried baseball.

The town is filled with tourists from the East. Give them the glad hand of welcome.

A happy New Year to you, and all the family, and may you all live long and prosper!

Frank Dare was the name of the foreman of the Indianapolis jury, and he did not belie it.

Nothing so great about making milk from hay direct. The cow has been doing that for quite a while.

The Turkish envoys at the peace conference appear to be afflicted with a well-developed case of manana.

It is now claimed that Olaf A. Tveitmoe writes poetry, but the fact was kept concealed from Judge Anderson.

Daffydill by Tveitmoe, Munsey, Clancy & Co.: "If it takes nine tailors to make a man, what is Leavenworth?"

The meanest man can now make up with his sweetheart. The holidays are over and he is a lot of money ahead.

Jim Flynn wants to fight again. Jim, the fireman, has been on the sliding ever since the pink tea affair with Luther McCarty.

After the tramp from New York to Albany the suffragettes expect to win in a walk in their fight before the Legislature.

Twenty-eight Governors will take office today, including the Hon. Cole Blease of South Carolina, who ought not to count.

Marty O'Toole, the $32,000 pitcher of the Pittsburgh team, has married. Now watch Marty cut the corners of the dinner plate.

The Irish home-rule bill has reached the report stage, but there is many a slip between that point and its enactment into law.

Blind telephone girls are now employed in the Baltimore exchanges. Our experience with deaf ones has not been very satisfactory.

What has become of the old-fashioned undertaker who had a way of advertising his profession by displaying a baby casket in the window?

Many a man who has come to California for his lungs will be at the Palser-McCarey jubfest today and yelling his head off to protect a two-dollar bet.

If the Republican party would agree to nominate Col. Roosevelt in 1916 there would really be no reason to put it out of business from a Bull Moose standpoint.

Why is it that when money prizes are offered it is always in "gold?" We have never seen anybody refusing the green goods if it bears the proper identification marks.

A Chicago court has rejected the petition for citizenship in behalf of a Hindoo, on the ground that he is neither a white nor a black man. The Hindus we have seen are the limit, at least.

It is an eloquent tribute to Pasadena as the center of rose culture to have a special train of enthusiastic Portlanders come here to witness the New Year high-jinks. Portland raises a few roses herself, if anybody should inquire.

President-elect Wilson ought to thank his stars that President Taft has extended the excepted classes in the Postoffice Department, but it is doubtful if he will. The act has saved the new President a lot of trouble and worry.

All honor to Judge Albert B. Anderson! He has done more to place the courts on the high pedestal of respect designed by the fathers of the republic than any man in the last decade. He saw his duty and he did it, without fear or favor. There are a few like him.

Jerry J. Sullivan of Iowa is now mentioned for Secretary of the Interior in the Wilson Cabinet. It's mighty hard to head off the Irish, and their ambition runs all the way from policeman to President, although the country is not addicted to electing any Presidents with the brogue.

LAMPS.

Immense and silent night,
Over the darkling down I go,
And the deep gloom is pricked with points of light
Above, around me and below.

I cannot break the bars
Of fate; nor, if I scan the sky,
Comes there to me, questioning those wan stars,
Any new signal for reply.

Yet—are they less than these,
These village lights that I do scan,
Below me; or, far out on darkling seas,
Those twinkling messages from man?

Round me the darkness rolls
Out from the depth each lance of light
Shoots from lost windows, thrills from passing souls
And—shall I doubt that starrier height?

No signal? No reply?
As o'er the hills of time I roam,
Hope opens her warm casements in the sky
And lights the heavenly lamps of home.

—[Westminster Gazette.

MUSIC AND THE STAGE.

At the Auditorium.

"Lucia" was given before a large audience that came to greet the return of Mme. Vicarino, the delightful coloratura soprano, who is well known as the impersonator of Lucia. Henry Ashton of Lammermoor was M. Giovacchini, and Agnostini scored again as he did last season, a well-deserved success as Edgar of Ravenswood. Raymond, the chaplain, was B. Marco, the new bass, whose fine voice was heard in "Aida" for the first time.

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Empress.

To cry down this week's bill at the Empress by calling it merely a chaser after Willie Ritchie is to libel it. The performance stands squarely upon its own legs, face forward, as one of the best of the year. The women without exception are handsome, the men run from grotesque manikins to Brobdignagian giants—mostly to giants. And there is none of the blaring loudness, the slap-stick unrelieved, that projects, sore-thumb fashion, out of many an act that ought to be denatured.

It's a close race, but the palm goes to the railroad play, "Number 44," and the Morton-Jewell troupe, presenting "An Event in Clubdom." The first is tense as strung wire, a mounting succession of climaxes, rushing to a happy close in a scenic triumph worthy a larger stage. The second sets before us a quartette of tall lads fit to enroll among the giant guards of Frederick the Great, whose rhythmatic volleying of Indian clubs is a delight to the eye. The blonde girl with them is not far behind, for dexterity.

Theodore Carley's dogs must share well-won honors with the distracting houri who draws the attention of bald-headed row from them. The Brooklyn Harmony Four really can sing, with a buffoon basso who sent one woman in the audience into hysterics. Eli Dawson, breezy and lissome, satirizes a college education, black-face style, as loosely as his peg-topped trousers, very checked.

The George B. Reno Misfit Army would wring laughs from a member of the Suicide Club. A dwarf, a tall Scottish kiltie, braw in a bearskin top-piece, a youth whose only measure is lateral, so far as one is aware, and a drill-master sporting baggy knees and a tin whistle—these follow a handsome singer in a pantomime that makes the audience audible down to Fifth street. Every dyspeptic misanthrope should see it.

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They are extraordinarily lively, graceful and versatile dancers, doing fancy steps in four languages—French, English, Hungarian and Russian—not counting the classic and the ballet. Wykoff spins like a dervish and skips about like the great god Pan. Miss Mahr is a dancer in the premiere class. One of the prettiest figures in the beautiful number these two give is that in which the lady, charmingly dressed a la ballet, curvets and prances under the lash and reins of the man—a sort of graceful "taming of the shrew" performance which ends in an osculatory making-up.

Another good offering this week—and a mighty amusing one, too—is the musical melange of the five Greens, a bunch of lively boys and girls. They call it "His First Visit to the City"—a name which suggests some of its contents. The Greens dance and sing, and have a general good time, which is fully shared by the audience, and Willie Green, the boy from the country round whom the fun revolves, does some very clever juggling.

The three Elliott Brothers are acrobats who perform herculean feats of strength and prowess interspersed with streaks of rough-and-tumble comedy.

Two manikins, a white one and a black one, gabble on the knees of Frank Rodgers, who is a ventriloquist of color and cleverness. Of course the manikins have the usual scrap, with big Rodgers as peacemaker.

Four singing Cook Sisters, Shaw and Wilson in a skit entitled "Back to Missouri," York and King in song and patter, and moving pictures end the bill.

Century.

The most tuneful, and at the same time one of the most hilarious offerings this far staged at the Century, is Manager Loewen's way of beginning the new year. The show is termed "The Country Boy," and proves a harlequin of melody and sentiment, bubbling comedy and snappy, care-dispelling dances.

Sis Mathews starts the ball a-rolling directly the opening guns are fired, with her "Ragtime Medley," and if she responded to all the encores this number receives, the rest of the show wouldn't have any chance at all. Miss Mathews won instant recognition when she joined the Century forces and each week finds her more firmly intrenched than ever in popular favor.

Not that the rest are napping by any means. Walter Spencer is the country boy, and Fern Melrose is Zulu. Together they have a number called "Kiss Me, My Love," which is really immense, and the audience simply can't get enough of it.

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Nor must one forget the chorus. To start the new year without mentioning this, the most important part of the show, would be a poor start indeed for 1913. New costumes are each week making their appearance, and some new girls, too, and no pains are being spared to maintain the boast that the Century chorus is the best in town.

There will be a special matinee performance of "A Romance of the Underworld" at the Burbank Theater today and the Lyceum company will play a special holiday performance this afternoon of "In the Bishop's Carriage."

Every twenty-four hours is working wonders with the interior of the New Morosco Theater. When the hanging of the mammoth curtain and the wealth of draperies is completed tonight there will be little left to be done except the final cleaning and few finishing touches.

The sale of seats for "The Fortune Hunter" is progressing rapidly and it is safe to say that practically every performance for next week will be sold out before the next twenty-four hours of seat selling.

Oliver Morosco and Nat C. Goodwin held a long conference yesterday relative to the appearance of this distinguished actor at the New Morosco Theater. It is now understood that Mr. Goodwin will be seen at the new Broadway playhouse about the first of March in "Oliver Twist" and in Hartley Manners's new play, "Gauntlets Pride," which was written especially for Mr. Goodwin and which has never yet been produced.

On account of the holiday there will be five shows at the Empress Theater today. There will be two matinees and three performances tonight, the first commencing at 6 o'clock.

Its Mission.

WOULD RELIEVE CAR CROWDING.

UTILITIES BOARD MAPS PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Adequate Service, Protection of Present and Future Investment, Profits Limited to Fair Return, Efficient Operation Among "Ends Sought"—Wider Five-Cent Zones.

President Foulkes of the Board of Public Utilities filed with the Mayor yesterday a report on local street car problems confronting the board. This report is intended to cover the local street car system only and the problems of the interurban systems and proper terminals for high-speed electric cars will be covered in a later report.

After reviewing the growing demands for rapid transit, and showing that every person in this city expends nearly $20 a year for local street car service, the report speaks of the various movements to secure more stringent supervision of transportation lines, the extension of the 5-cent fare zones, the completion of extensions and cross-town connections, cancellation of street rights, where franchises are doubtful, plans to reduce fare for strap-hangers and insistence on more cars and better service.

During the year just closed, says the report, the Board of Public Utilities has been making a serious study of the entire situation, and has reached the conclusion that the street car problems will not be solved so as to secure the best conditions for continuous growth until a stable balance has been secured between the various fundamental requirements that include adequate service, protection of present and future investment, profits limited to a fair return on an actual value, extensions when needed, reasonable rates, highest standard of upkeep and most efficient operation, complete public supervision and publicity of all records, and the ultimate municipal purchase of the street car lines.

Pending the development of a comprehensive transit policy, says Foulkes, the board deems its first duty is to make a stand for adequate service, and that while it recognizes the impracticability of furnishing a seat in every car for every passenger, and particularly during the rush hour, it believes there should be provided as many seats as there are patrons within any period of any fifteen minutes, and taking this as a measure of adequate service the board is putting its entire influence toward securing more and better cars.

The question of reducing the hazard of the investment is discussed at considerable length, and the board lays down as the principle for its guidance the statement that if the profits from the business are to be limited, then the returns allowed must be certain. The statement is made that all of the principles of conservation point to a policy of limiting extensions and improvements to actual needs, for the patron of the system must ultimately pay for the investment, and it is to his interest to see that there is no duplicate investment in competing lines or non-paying extensions made to enrich property owners at the expense of the rest of the system.

Little complaint can be made at the present time as to the up-keep of the local system, says the report, but a renewal fund of fully double that now provided is considered necessary by the board.

Creation of a surplus is discussed rather at length and the statement is made that "control by means of a surplus can have but one outcome, and that is municipal purchase."

Summarizing, the report says the service must be constantly improved by adding cars in advance of actual demand; statements of earnings and operating expenses periodically published; franchises indexed and tabulated; a contract ordinance must be outlined which will take the place of the present miscellaneous franchises.

Honesty Proves Costly.

Honesty cost A. C. Tobias, No. 2915 Budlong avenue, $5 in Police Judge Frederickson's court yesterday. He was charged with speeding on West Sixth street.

"Ever been arrested before or a similar complaint?" asked the court.

"Yes, sir," replied Tobias. "Four years ago I was caught on Flower street. You gave me a suspended sentence."

"Thirty dollars or thirty days," said the court.

C. S. Colhouser, No. 3125 Pasadena avenue, was fined $25 for driving his machine too fast, and A. C. Lester, No. 1542 Ingraham street, was similarly fined.

Parcels Post Starts Today

(Continued from First Page.)

deluged with inquiries. Scores of devices for shipping have been submitted and thousands of requests for information. A parcels post guide has been published by the department for use in connection with the parcels post map in determining the postage rate; the map and the guide can be had by remitting a money order for 75 cents to the chief clerk of the Postoffice Department at Washington.

The hours for the mailing of packages at the local central office will be from 7 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m., and in the thirty-three stations that have been designated for the same purpose, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. At the central office the headquarters of the parcels post department will be in the registry division on the first floor and until the business develops need of additional help, the usual clerks will attend to the mailing.

The only difference will be that the limit of weight of packages will be increased from four to eleven pounds and a greater variety of articles will be available for mailing than under the present rules. The arrangements so far made provide for handling a largely increased quantity of mail, with a reserve that can be immediately invoked to increase the machinery of the local office.

Postmaster Harrison has sent out notices to the effect that skill in packing produce will be an important feature in the successful conduct of the business and the design of cartons of medium weight with maximum security for fragile shipments will call for ingenuity. It is believed that growers will supply city consumers with berries of all kinds, shipped at a minimum cost, vegetables and ripened fruits picked immediately for shipment. This will do away with the middleman and secure the early delivery of such articles fresh from the tree or vine.

The shipment of eggs by parcels post is contemplated, provided they are properly and safely packed, but Postmaster Harrison does not think that it will be a large local item. "The daily use of eggs in this city is not less than 30,000 dozen," he said, "and the daily supply does not equal more than one-fifth of that number. The great bulk of the eggs used in this city come from other points and, under the limitations of the new system as to weight, eggs in large quantities will be barred from the mails."

COSTLY SLIP OF MEMORY.

Hollywood Curio Dealer Forgot to Declare Dutiable Goods and Is Fined Three Times Their Value.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Dec. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A valuation of $902.50 was today placed by Appraiser Mattos of the Federal customs service, on dutiable goods from the Orient brought over, but not declared, by Miss S. Bella Stevens of Hollywood, Los Angeles, on her return recently from Shanghai, China.

This means that Miss Stevens must pay a fine of $2707.50, three times the appraisment, besides losing the goods, which will be sold at public auction. If she fails to pay the fine, it is probable that criminal prosecution will be inaugurated against her in the Federal court.

Happy New Year

To all our Friends and Patrons, we wish a truly prosperous New Year.

Staub's
330 So. BROADWAY

REPAIRING

Give your watch a chance to do its duty faithfully this year. Let our expert repairing staff clean, oil and put it in shape for another year.

A·E·MORRO
JEWELER SILVERSMITH
459 BROADWAY

Winter Rashes Demand Use Of



Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Frost bites, chappings, chafings, red, rough and tender faces and hands, eczemas, itchings and irritations incidental to winter sports are promptly relieved by warm baths with Cuticura Soap, followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. 27, Boston. 27-Tender-faced men shave in comfort with Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. 25c. Liberal sample free.

PLANADA FARMS

MERCED COUNTY

The Cream of California's "41 Blue Ribbon" County

—the richest part of a county that literally walked away from all California—taking forty-one **Highest Awards** for farm, garden, orchard, and vineyard products—at the Sacramento State fair.

PLANADA FARMS are unbeatable for raising figs, grapes, olives, peaches, all kinds of vegetables, pears, plums, apricots, almonds, alfalfa and grains. Dairy conditions are ideal. Large markets a few hours away—reached by a daily train service of ten passenger and eight freights from Santa Fe depot on the lands.

$75 Per Acre---Up

with terms to suit. Planada soil is a rich alluvial sediment. Its climate is even—no extremes of heat and cold. At Planada the farmer should make some of the **largest profits ever made** on Merced county produce.

No Weed Seeds

Irrigation is entirely by **concrete pipe**; can't possibly carry weed seeds as open ditches do. Water is abundant—and cheap. Water connections furnished free. Plenty of service water within 15 to 20 feet. A greater volume at deeper levels.

Low Rate Excursion this Week
Go Saturday P. M.--Back Monday A. M.

Very attractive inducements offered settlers —investigate. If you can't call, write—enclosing this ad. Party now forming for Saturday —make your reservation at once.

Planada Development Corporation

Controlled by

Los Angeles Investment Company

217-20 L. A. Investment Bldg.
Broadway at 8th



CLOSED Today---New Year's Day

—We Wish You All Happiness and Prosperity This New-born Year of 1913!

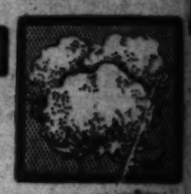
Coulter Dry Goods Co.
FOUNDED IN 1878

READ the Special Announcement
—Just Below. ¶A Hint of Tomorrow's Events!



Tomorrow's the Day!

—the first of a month-ful of such other days—days crowded with shopping surprises—and savings innumerable!
—We invite your attendance commencing tomorrow.





January Sales·in·Whitegoods

Undermuslins, Linens, Wash Goods, Beddings, Silks, Lingerie Dresses and Waists.

A VERY appropriate souvenir of these white sales will be presented to our patrons tomorrow.
—A ball of cotton, in a fancy carton. Ask for it.

—just the things you will want, at considerably less than you would usually expect to pay! One of the greatest periods of the year for worth-while savings—is this, whose opening we are announcing for tomorrow. Plans to be among those who come early to seek first selection.



Coulter Dry Goods Co.
FOUNDED IN 1878

(Sale·of·Undermuslins)—a Sale
January's Best Event.

All Women Await

—it is THE sale of the season—the ONE sale that appeals to every woman!—



—seems almost futile to attempt to describe or discuss this most extraordinary merchandising event—so well do you know its purpose and past achievements. There are few sales the year around that are more "looked-forward-to" than this January Sale of Undermuslins! And why? Because year after year we have gained shopping prestige, have builded an enviable reputation: for—

—the Finest Undermuslins, the Best Qualities, the Newest Styles—and—the Most Tempting Reductions!

—Everything will be included: the better grades of popular-priced materials to the finest of imported lingeries—

Reduced One-fourth to One-half!

COMBINATIONS—Both styles, in muslins, nainsooks and crepes: worth $1 to $5.
GOWNS—High and low necks; long and short sleeves—lace trimmed and embroidered; worth $1 to $5.
SKIRTS—A splendid line—in the "new" narrow effects—all styles: worth $1.50 to $5.
PRINCESS SLIPS—Selection is almost unlimited—all styles, all materials, all qualities: from $1 to $10.
CORSET COVERS—Choice of everything—a complete assortment: worth 50c to $3.
DRAWERS—Both styles, in all effects, lace trimmed and embroidered. Worth 50c to $3

—Note these pricings—a saving of ONE-THIRD—

25c Values	25c	$4.00 Values	$2.75
50c Values	35c	$4.50 Values	$3.00
75c Values	50c	$5.00 Values	$3.34
$1.00 Values	65c	$6.00 Values	$4.00
$1.25 Values	85c	$6.50 Values	$4.35
$1.50 Values	$1.00	$7.00 Values	$4.70
$1.75 Values	$1.20	$8.00 Values	$5.33
$2.00 Values	$1.35	$10.00 Values	$6.70
$2.25 Values	$1.50	$12.00 Values	$8.00
$2.50 Values	$1.75	$15.00 Values	$10.00
$2.75 Values	$1.85	$20.00 Values	$13.35
$3.00 Values	$2.00	$25.00 Values	$16.65
$3.50 Values	$2.35	$30.00 Values	$20.00

—The very exclusive undergarments, some in import models—regularly $3 to $25—are exactly a Fourth reduced. All mussed and slightly soiled muslin wears—are marked HALF!

—A few features—our complete lines in crepe garments, all hand-embroidered French lingeries; real Manilla hand-embroidered garments; and all "La Grecque" tailored underwear reduced! Briefly, the most exceptional Undermuslin event of the year—to continue all of January.

—Second Floor, Front—

Combinations

—the attractive "corset cover and drawers" combination pictured above—is of the softest nainsook, with fancy lace yoke; lace edged bottoms and directoire sides, tied with ribbon bows; worth $2.25, but on sale at $2.25 tomorrow.

Other Whitegoods Events

—three of the month's most important sales:

(Sale·of·Fine·Linens)

—If there is any one of the number of special events scheduled for January that should prove of more than ordinary interest to housewives—hotel and restaurant owners—it will undoubtedly be this "Sale of Fine Linens."

—Positively everything in linens will be reduced!—Cloths, Napkins, cluny lace scarfs, centers and doylies, hand embroidered pillow cases, towels and toweling, bath mats, bed spreads, etc.

A SALE OF BROWN'S TABLE LINENS—all double damask, and most of them hand-loomed! A large assortment of discontinued patterns purchased at a special price concession and offered to our patrons this month at most unusual savings!
—in Napkins, the small (22-inch sq.) size, worth $6.50, for $4.25 dozen; worth $7.50 for $5 dozen; worth $10 for $6.50 dozen. The dinner size (27 inches square), worth $15, at $6.50 dozen; $12.50 at $7.50; $17.50, $9.75, $20 at $12.50; $25 at $15, etc.

—In Cloths (to match most of the above napkins)—all sizes; the 72x72 ones worth $6.75 at $4.95; $8.50 at $5; $10 at $6.50; $12.50 at $8; $15 at $9.50, etc. The 72x90 ones—worth $9 at $6.85; $10 at $6.85; $12.50 at $8, etc.

(Sale·of·Quality·Beddings)

—this January Bedding Event is most opportune in its timely appeal to all who are building and furnishing homes. —A few pricings will give you some idea of the reductions:

BLANKETS, worth $2.50—at $2.15
$3.50 values—reduced to $2
$4.00 values—reduced to $2.50
$5.00 values—reduced to $4.00
$6.00 values—reduced to $5.00
$7.00 values—reduced to $6.00
$8.00 values—reduced to $6.50
$9.00 values—reduced to $7.75
$10.00 values—reduced to $8.25
Up to $20.00 values—at $10.

COMFORTS, worth $1.25—$1
$1.50 values—reduced to $1.25
$1.75 values—reduced to $1.50
$2.75 values—reduced to $2.25
$3.50 values—reduced to $2.95
$5.00 values—reduced to $4
Up to $20 values—at $12.50.

PILLOWS, worth 75c—49c
$1.00 values—reduced to 75c
$1.25 values—reduced to $1
$1.50 values—reduced to $1.25
Up to $4 values—at $2.50.

—and similar underpricings on mattresses, white enamel and iron beds, steamer rugs, auto robes, couch throws, etc.

—Rear Left Aisles, Main Floor—

(Sale·of·Washgoods)

—a larger and more diversified assortment, at lower prices than we have hitherto been enabled to offer! This event will appeal to all who will soon be buying dainty dress materials for spring. Purchase them during this sale and save considerable!

—Every yard of cotton white goods will be reduced—some restricted! So you will readily see the wisdom of purchasing your spring needs—NOW. Such materials as Sharrette, Batiste, India Lawns, Victoria Lawns, Persian Lawns, Plain and Embroidered Swiss, Crepes, French Lawns, Flaxon, Organdies, Embroidered Mercerized Batistes, Embroidered Crepes, Embroidered Voiles, Embroidered Ratines, etc.

A VERY SPECIAL VALUE: White Mercerized Cribbled Crepe, for underwear, in five widths of stripes. Regularly 20c—but at 12½c the yard!

LONGCLOTH, for underwear uses—in 12-yard pieces, worth $1.35 (36 inches), at $1 the piece; worth $1.75 (42 inches), at $1.35; and by the yard—worth 15c at 12½c; 20c at 17½c; 25c at 20c; 30c at 25c yard.

PLAIN NAINSOOKS, by the bolt or yard—worth 15c at 12½c; 20c at 15c; 25c at 20c; 35c at 30c; 50c at 40c.

AND OTHER WHITE CLOTHS—also figured, are proportionately low. Rear Far Aisles, Main Floor.



WE ANTICIPATED tremendous interest in these events and have prepared to handle a record attendance tomorrow. All "white-goods" will be conveniently displayed on numerous tables and an increased corps of trained salespeople will attend your wishes with correctness and dispatch.



Bullock's Academy of Arrivals

STORE CLOSED TODAY



This Advertisement for Thursday

Bullock's Academy of Arrivals

Towels at 10c

—2400 Huck Towels in the 19x40 in. size—Think of it! A January feature.

—Then there are to be
—1000 Honeycomb Towels at 15c—Another astonishing value. Size 20x45 inches.
—Linen Huck Towels at 20c—Hemstitched—17x32-inch size—fine quality.
—36-inch Damask at 50c Yard—an extra quality that will wear.

Pequot Sheets

—and Pillow Cases—You know their merits—and you know that these prices are rock bottom—

81x99 in. Sheets	80c
81x90 in. Sheets	75c
72x90 in. Sheets	70c
63x90 in. Sheets	65c
45x36 in. Cases	20c
42x36 in. Cases	18c

Extraordinary Millinery

—Just two really sensational groups of values for Thursday—

Hat Shapes $2.95

—200 of them—Plush and Fine Velvet Hat Shapes in Black, Brown, Taupe, Mustard, Purple, Navy. Some soft plush turbans included at the ridiculously low price of $2.95.

Hats at $5.00

—100 of them—the finest trimmed hats in our entire stock. Some of them were $25.00—earlier. They should cause spirited selling. Thursday, at $5.00.

Women's Suits---HALF PRICE

—Continuing the remarkable value offering that has been drawing such crowds of buyers to Bullock's Second Floor this week—
—Every Winter Suit for Women is exactly Half Price—

—We Emphasize Large Sizes Particularly

$49.50 Suits are $24.75 $39.50 Suits are $19.75 $29.50 Suits are $14.75
$25.00 Suits are $12.50 —The Opportunity Is Extraordinary

STORE CLOSED TODAY—NEW YEAR'S.

Hurrah for 1913! and Bullock's January "Whities"!



—In they come, like a flash on the wings of a brand new Aeroplane—

"HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL"

—"Just look at the good things we bring—You can't see 'em all—only a few today, but we're going to make

"January A Wonderful Month

—"We're going to make 1912, and 1911, and 1910, and all the rest of the years bow before the Magnificent Merchandising of 1913—

—"then, Remember Bullock's

—"for Thousands and Thousand of Dollars worth of

—"New Goods for the New Year

—"are here and ready—
—"Thousands of Dollars worth of White Goods and of goods that are not White—

—"Muslin Underwear, Lingerie, Waists, White Goods, Laces, Curtains—

—"Yes, every floor and every department is to have its own rare interest—
—"We're not going to try to tell them all—Just a very few of them for Thursday—A very, very few that are typical—Chief among them—Muslin Underwear and Embroideries—head on! Plan to see Bullock's Windows today and to read Bullocks advertisements every day of this great, big, glorious month. Happy New Year to all—A Very, Very Happy New Year—from Bullock's and the January Whities Store closed today, of course."

Illustrated Lectures on Panama Canal

—We have been peculiarly fortunate in having been able to persuade *Dr. J. A. Cronkhite* to deliver his famous illustrated lecture on the Panama Canal at Bullock's—

—Probably few men are better acquainted than Dr. Cronkhite with the Panama Canal—its history from the time of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean, through the preliminary work, to its present stage of completion—

Supplementing His Lectures with a Graphic Working Model of the Panama Canal—and Splendid Stereoptican Views—

—As Dr. Cronkhite will—

Visit These Panama Canal Lectures

—They commence Thursday afternoon at 1:00 and continue at 1:45, 2:30, 3:15 and 4:00 o'clock, on the fourth floor, North Side.

"Muslin Underwear!" A Big Event!

—"Did you say 'Muslin Underwear!'" exclaimed the Whities—"Just look at the picture, and we have been able to show merely a few of the values among the Thousands of Muslin Undergarments we have brought to Bullock's for January.

—"Just look at the picture—then see the Windows Bullock's has put in on Broadway—then plan to visit the Second Floor at Bullock's—and get lost among the great deep drifts of snow white garments—

—"Thousands of 'em, yes, indeed there are—and not a flimsy, poorly made one among 'em.

—"From the very best, most careful, conscientious, artistic Lingerie Makers in Muslin Underwearland they come—just to surprise and delight the women of Los Angeles, and Southern California and to make

"The Greatest and Best Muslin Underwear Event Ever Held at Bullock's---Commencing Thursday"

The $2.50 Values

—Are notable for their exquisite designs and for their careful workmanship—Hundreds of garments—

—We are merely emphasizing the Gowns and Combinations in this advertisement.

—Low Neck Gowns predominate. Elaborate with beautiful lace, embroidery and ribbon. The Combinations are just too unusual to describe. A remarkable range at $2.50.

Tables, Uncommon Garments $3.45.
—Women will revel among them Thursday.

—Gowns and Combinations that are works of the most exquisite and masterful Lingerie Art—elaborate in conception, perfect in execution—such garments as you would hardly expect to find in a sale—in profusion at Bullock's on Thursday.

—"We emphasize the unusual beauty, quality and value in the garments in this January Event—The range of styles is very exceptional at every price."

Garments at 75c

—Gowns, Combinations, Slips, Corset Covers and Drawers—A Wonderful array—

—Gowns, in high neck styles with long sleeves—with very pretty yokes of embroidery, 75c.

—Gowns, in low neck styles made with lace and embroidery yokes and short sleeves — elaborately trimmed, 75c.

—Combinations, Corset Cover and Drawer Models, made with very dainty yokes of lace and ribbon —75c.

—Combinations in dozens of other effects, elaborate with lace, ribbon or embroidery, 75c.

—Slips—in ever so many designs; attractively trimmed with lace and embroidery, 75c.

—Drawers that are remarkable values—open and closed effects —very attractively trimmed, 75c. Even some at 50c.

—Corset Covers at 50c and 75c—made with dainty yokes of lace, insertion, embroidery and ribbons—Values at 75c and 50c.

At $1.00—Superb!

—Gowns, Combinations, Princess Slips, Petticoats, the Garments you want—are probably here at $1.00.

—LOW NECK GOWNS, as pretty as can be, with embroidery, lace and insertion yokes—scores of patterns—$1.00.

—HIGH NECK GOWNS; COMBINATIONS OF MUSLIN AND CREPE; PETTICOATS that are marvels of daintiness; PRINCESS SLIPS, the Dollar list of values is extraordinary in this great January Event.

Then, at $1.25!

—CHEMISE in a rare range of styles elaborate with lace and embroidery. Values at $1.25.

—Indeed they are, and there are PRINCESS SLIPS that are equally unusual—; PETTICOATS; GOWNS OF DELICATE MUSLIN AND CREPE; COMBINATIONS and other Undermuslins—a fine full list of the most attractive values that we have seen. At $1.25 garment.

The $1.50 Values!

—GOWNS in a remarkable range of designs, low and high neck models.

—COMBINATIONS, CORSET COVERS and DRAWERS; PETTICOATS in a splendid style range.

—Don't miss this $1.50 group on Thursday—Second Floor.

The Sewing Machine

—that you should not overlook is the Free Sewing Machine.

The Rotoscillo Movement

—Alone is important enough as a feature to make a visit to Bullock's Fifth Floor worth while.
—Roto-Vibratory—simple, practical, wonderfully easy running and swift.
—The Rotoscillo Movement is probably the most wonderful improvement made in sewing machine construction in years.
—The Rotoscillo is to be found only in The Free.
—There's An Easy Payment Plan to Interest You—
—And the first cost of The Free, so much less than that of the machines that nearest approach its class—is another reason why you should at least see the Free—
Come to Bullock's Fifth Floor—demonstrate the superiority of The Free to yourself.
—The sewing machine of the Revolving Spool Pin; Rigid Feed; Self Locking Drawers; Exceptional Ball Bearings—and a score of other features.





Mountains-----Embroideries!

—Great, tall, white mountains—The Whities have tumbled 'em down and brought 'em to Bullock's in Aeroplane loads—until Thursday will find shelves and counters overloaded with such loveliness that women will find them irresistible—

And Such Values as Haven't Been Approached in Many a Day!

—Half prices and less than half prices will be common as regular prices are usually. The Whities won them—it's their secret and your profit—

Embroideries at $2.00

—the merest fraction of worth—Just 850 yards all told—

—Including 45-inch Flouncings—Really Magnificent pieces—in all white on Voile, fine Nainsook or French Lawn, with solid borders of handsome blind and eyelet work, or combinations of Irish Point Lace and Embroidery; in combinations of delicate colored Embroidery with lace—Hand loom Allovers included—An extraordinary group at $2.00.

Embroidery $1.00!

—728 yards that is worth ever so much more—

—Sample pieces—all new—with the exception that they have been used for display by the Importer. 27 in. flouncings and 45 in. and 18 in. allovers; bands 6 to 10 in. wide—very elaborate and unusual—$1.00 yard.

Embroideries 25c!

—most unusual values—Just see them on Thursday.

—10 to 18 in. flouncings and bands that match—Irish Point bands in white—real, handloom embroidery, in solid eyelet and lace combinations—from 2 to 6 in. wide—see windows on Broadway, today.

Warr Jurors

TWO MEN HOLD FOR A

TO THE great surprise of all those who have followed the case the jurors who heard the evidence against Carl Warr, the dynamiter who entered the Central Police Station with an infernal machine and imperiled hundreds of lives and a vast amount of property, disagreed last night. Two men held out for acquittal. The jurors were out from 1:55 p.m. to 9:46 and returned twice for further instructions. They were W. H. Chandler, Simeon Fairburn, H. W. Cowles, J. G. Boak, George H. Clark, H. C. Thomas, J. T. Flynn, A. Joughin, Thomas R. Jennings and A. E. Shepherd.

George W. Banks and H. P. O'Callaghan held out for acquittal.

The evidence seemed conclusive and pointed the way for the jury. As the court interpreted the law the jury could have found Warr guilty of putting, placing or laying the dynamite with intent to cause an explosion. Attorneys White and Bartlett, assigned by the court to defend the human dynamite bomb, offered no evidence in defense of the hair-raising act of their client. Neither did they put Warr on the stand, although the latter desired to be a witness in his own behalf, as he said, to explain a portion of the infernal machine which had not been sho

Clamor Greets Stranger.

(Continued from First Page.)

horns contributed their full share of raucous discord. There was left not the slightest doubt that 1913 arrived on schedule time.

IN THE CAFES.

By no means all of the celebration was confined to the streets for every important cafe in town, and many of the hotels had arranged special programmes of welcome, and the tables at these places were all reserved days ago. The cafe crowds commenced assembling early and by 11 o'clock the merriment was in full swing. It is estimated that $25,000 was spent along Spring street alone in the New year christening process.

The most elaborate stage setting for the advent of the little stranger was made by Herr Reichl of the Alexandria, whose inventive genius was strongly in evidence throughout the beautifully decorated dining halls and grillrooms, where 1500 reservations were made and where scintillating silver reflected leaders in the social, business and theatrical world seated about the tables.

A few moments before 12 o'clock the lights were extinguished and in the shadowy mystery of the moment the crowd waited with bated breath for the denouement. Promptly at the stroke of 12 o'clock the big clock at one end of the room became mysteriously illuminated, and slowly the numerals "1913" receded into the void, and the symbol of the New Year blazed forth, while Cupids darted out and mingled with the diners, distributing "happy new years" and appropriate souvenirs. Italian street singers distributed their melody as old man '12 retired from the busy scene in what has heretofore been called "a blaze of glory."

In the grill downstairs a huge time ball took the place of the clock, and emitted the Cupids while blossoming in all parts of the room, dainty imported umbrellas turned the place into a sea of color, and many small electric signs bade the guests a "Happy New Year."

AMONG THE DINERS.

Among those who occupied tables at the Alexandria were Lillian Russell and party of ten, May Robson and the company representing "A Night Off," at the Mason; Marco, Heliman and Ben Meyer, who entertained a large party in a specially-prepared room adjoining the grill; Walter Story, J. C. Wilson, R. W. S. Hollingsworth, G. F. Beveridge, J. F. Morrill, J. M. Kaya, L. Feagon, R. A. Rowan, Earl Rogers, W. Wyatt, Paul Engstrum, W. L. Selig, and many others, prominent in local and national affairs.

At Brink's every table was long ago reserved, and 500 diners passed the last hours of the old year there where a beautiful floral clock was unveiled at the psychological moment. The cafe quartette sang and the orchestra played an anthem composed especially for the occasion, by Herr Edward Buechner, its leader.

McKee's entertained 500 guests, the cabaret programme being supplemented by a midnight tableau of Cupid dislodging "Pop" Time from the throne he held during the evening and usurping the spotlight which is to be his for the succeeding twelvemonth.

An elaborate table d'hote dinner was served at the Bristol, where the tables were reserved from 7 o'clock. Special music, and the usual midnight clock episode featured the fun there.

At the Richelieu a sweet-toned bell presaged the solemn moment, and when it had done a beautiful electric sign sprang into light, and cupids bearing in their arms New Year's greetings, dislodged the old man from his place, and reigned in his stead. A number of specially-retained artists presented a unique and elaborate prenatal programme. Nearly 1000 guests were accommodated at the Bristol.

At the Angelus time-honored customs and some new ones, beguiled the 800 guests, while all of the smaller cafes were crowded to capacity, and nearly all offered varied entertainment. It was a great night for Bacchus, but just the same there was no license and the closing regulations were strictly adhered to.

LID IS ON.

Down on Seventh street, a number of old friends and patrons of Al Levy assembled in the restaurateur's new cafe, and recalled other New Year eves when the lid was not on at all. This time they were content with malted milk cocktails and lemonade frappes, but the old spirit was there and "the future" drunk in innocuous beverages.

Quitting the glare, and glitter and frivolity of the great white ways, many preferred to obey the injunction to "come ye apart and pray," and the several watch meetings were liberally attended. At the First Methodist Church there was a service starting at 10 o'clock, and lasting until midnight. Dr. Locke took a look backward and forward, and Rev. J. L. Reeder, a missionary from Chile, delivered a stereopticon lecture. At the Temple Baptist Church, in Berean Hall, Dr. Rev. J. W. Whitcomb Brougher, short addresses. Yesterday afternoon an old folks service was held at the Immanuel Presbyterian Church.

Masses in the Roman Catholic parishes and Holy Communion in the Episcopal churches will be celebrated today.

Warr Jurors Disagree.

TWO MEN HOLD OUT FOR A DYNAMITER.

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At 5:10 Judge Willis called the jury in and ascertained that they stood ten to two. Another question revealed that it was a question of fact and not law that tied them up.

"In that case," said the court, "I can't help you, and you will retire again. You know that it is expensive to try these cases and a disagreement means another trial."

"You will never take me to prison." Warr informed Deputy Sheriff Wood before the jury was selected. Wood is taking no chances. He towers above the dynamiter, but since Warr attempted to escape Tuesday, Wood puts the cuffs on him.

Dr. Julius Koebig testified that the dynamite contained 66 per cent. of nitroglycerine and that the sticks were at least a year old. The dynamite did not appear to interest Warr. He was keenly anxious about his infernal machine, the pet of his brain. His ambition was to explain it to the jury.

He listened intently to the evidence against him, but all the time he appeared to be turning over something in his mind, eagerly receiving information about the machine which showed some weakness.

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Long Beach.

GIRL LOCKED IN LONE CABIN.

LONG BEACH MAN IMPRISONS WEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN.

Charges of Perjury and Kidnaping Were Filed After the Girl's Rescue, and the Man Arrested and Placed in Jail—Matters Reach Acute Stage in Liquor Fight.

LONG BEACH, Dec. 31.—The mad infatuation of Antoine Leidsen for a 14-year-old girl named Ermelinda Guiterez, whose brothers had forbidden him the house, led him within the clutches of the law yesterday and he is now in the County Jail awaiting a hearing on the double charge of perjury and kidnaping.

Leidsen lives here, and the girl, who is an orphan, lives at Domingues with two wealthy brothers. Yesterday Leidsen, in the absence of the brothers, went to the home and took the girl to a cabin two miles south of Domingues, where he made her a prisoner by fastening the door with a chain and padlock, telling her he was going to Los Angeles to get a license.

The brothers came home and, finding their sister gone, notified Constable Austin, who, after several hours' search, located the girl, and breaking down the door, brought her to Long Beach. Deputy Constable Toler was left at the cabin and late last night arrested Leidsen as he returned with the license and a beautiful jag. He was brought to Long Beach and locked up for the night. In examining the papers taken from him it was found that he had sworn the girl was 21 years of age and this resulted in an additional charge of perjury being placed against him.

The girl was returned to her family this morning and may be sent to a convent.

ACUTE STAGE.

Matters in the liquor campaign reached an acute stage today when Edward Mansfield, who attempted last week to make a street speech in favor of charter amendment No. 25, which gives hotel privileges, was stopped by the police.

He applied to the City Council for a permit to hold public meetings on behalf of amendment No. 25, the Council having granted permission to another man to speak on behalf of amendment No. 24, the prohibition measure. Mansfield was curtly refused the permit on motion of Councilman Cate, who said: "I don't believe in this personal liberty and free speech."

BOY SHOWS GRIEF.

John Feldschau, for several years distributor of programmes for the municipal band, who was recently taken by his guardian, Rev. Charles Schoig, to a private sanatorium in Sierra Madre, has manifested such grief at being taken away from his boyhood home that his guardian came to Long Beach today and arranged for a permanent home for the young man with a family who live near the old Feldschau home. Friends who visited the boy at Sierra Madre and saw his condition, interceded in his behalf and he will come back to his old-time friends on January 8.

Long Beach during the past year made the most wonderful building record in the city's history. During the year 1747 permits were issued of the contract value of $2,719,203, an increase over last year of $895,563, placing the city fourth in building activity in Southern California, being exceeded only by Los Angeles, San Diego and Venice.

Walter J. Hill, son of James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, accompanied by his family, arrived this morning from Minneapolis in Mr. Hill's private car and are located for the winter at Hotel Virginia. Mr. Hill spent the afternoon at the Virginia Country Club and denied himself to interviewers.

For the benefit and entertainment of young men who are away from home, the Y.M.C.A. will hold open house all day tomorrow with a New Year's dinner for the lonely ones and a programme of varied divertisements.

Actual work on repairs to the Pine-avenue pier was begun today by the Mercereau Bridge Company, and work will be rushed to have the pier ready for the summer crush.

C. B. Smith, the contractor who attempted suicide yesterday, is recovering, but insists that he will yet succeed in his effort to get out of this cruel world and his family will probably take measures to have him restrained.

During 1912 postoffice receipts were $79,822.81, an increase over 1911 of $10,567.67, or 15 per cent. gain.

Mrs. Martha M. Scruton, aged 75, a widow, died last night at her home on East Third street.

William H. Loughbridge, aged 65, died this morning at his home on Linden avenue. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Ella Emerson, of Pasadena. The body will be taken to Los Angeles for burial.

Mrs. Delia Armour, aged 45, died this morning at her home on East Third street. She was a native of Ohio.

N. B. Blackstone Co. 318-320-322 South Broadway N. B. Blackstone Co.



OUR ANNUAL MID-WINTER SALE OF WHITE BEGINS TOMORROW, THURSDAY

And it gives promise of being a Sale of vast importance to women who demand the best and are judges of values. Those who have attended and profited by Blackstone's January Sales will be among the first to take advantage of this year's event.

12,000 SAMPLES

Undermuslins

1-3 Under Value

These sample garments represent styles chosen for the coming season by the best and biggest stores of the country. In many cases there is but one garment of a kind, but the variety is practically endless, and all are of the better class, such as you would make for yourself—or better. Materials are the finest of nainsook, longcloth and cambric; trimmings the daintiest we have ever known, and prices in every instance a third less than real worth.

Corset Covers .....35c to $2.50
Drawers .....50c to $4.50
Short Skirts .....50c to $2.25
Long Skirts .....65c to $18.00
Combinations ...$1.00 to $12.50
Princess Slips ....$1.75 to $21.00
Night Gowns .....95c to $15.00
Chemise .....65c to $6.00

Dozens upon dozens of styles of each garment and every last one 1-3 under value.

—Third Floor—

ANNUAL SALE

White Waists

1913 Models 1-3 Under Value

Custom has made our annual January Sale of New Spring Waists an important feature of the year's business, and this year it promises to be an event of overshadowing importance. We have made greater preparations, bought larger assortments, greater varieties, and are prepared to offer bigger values and prettier styles. It is an oppotunity to lay in a season's supply of the newest and best in waistdom at real saving prices.

WAISTS OF LAWNS, BATISTES AND VOILES

finished with the daintiest of laces, embroideries and hand-embroidered work.

$1.00—$1.25—$1.50—$2.50—$3.50

and each price represents just about two-thirds actual value.

—Second Floor—

Sale of White Bedding

Housekeepers should not miss this sale of White Bedding—there are assortments and values here that will not be offered soon again.

$4 White Spreads $2.95

Real Marseilles Spreads, medium light weight, beautiful designs, full double bed size. $4.00 quality, at $2.95.

$3 White Blankets $1.95

Fine Wool-nap Blankets, soft, fleecy and warm, dainty blue borders, well hemmed; size 58x76. $3.00 quality, $1.95.

Net Curtains at Half

Curtains of White French Net, in one, two and three-pair lots.

$5.00 values, $2.50. $6.50 values, $3.25. $8.50 values, $4.25.

And scores of other white things at bargain prices.

—Fourth Floor—

Sale of White Linens

Blackstone Linens are famous for their beauty of design and finish, no less than for their reliability, but best of all are these VALUES.

$2.00 Table Linen $1.65
$1.50 Table Linen $1.25
$1.00 Table Linen 85c
$12.50 Dinner Sets $10.75
$3.25 Dinner Cloths.....$2.50
$4.00 Dinner Cloths $3.00
65c Waist Linen 50c
20c Huck Towels, dozen $1.95
12½c Roller Crash 10c

And many others just as attractive.

Stamped Gowns and Corset Covers

$1.25 Gowns at .....$1.00 50c Corset Covers at 35c

Finest of Nainsook, dozens of patterns.

—Art Dept., Third Floor—

January Clearance Suits, Dresses, Coats, Waists and Furs

Another feature of more than passing importance this week will be the sale of women's apparel. *Suits, Dresses, Coats, Waists* and *Furs* have been given prices that bear no relation to value or former selling price, as we are determined to close out all such before the arrival of the spring lines. The high character of the goods we show is so well known that it is needless to dwell upon that feature here. That the values we will offer will be more than satisfactory, we are confident.

Venice.

MERRIMENT ON VENICE STREETS.

REVELERS URGE OLD YEAR OUT WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Mardi Gras Parade Along Windward Avenue Was Only a Feature of a Programme—Fun Began at Eight O'clock and Hardly Relaxed Until Dawn of Year's First Day.

VENICE, Dec. 31.—The tin horn, the "tickler" and vari-colored confetti reigned supreme in Venice tonight. Hilarious, boisterous crowds thronged Windward avenue and the pier, each merrymaker getting acquainted with the other through the medium of the noise makers or the bits of paper. The year 1912 was ushered, nay urged, out with great rejoicing and many toasts, while the coming of 1913, the year of the optimist, was hailed with delight and more toasts.

Shortly after 8 o'clock a blare of trumpets announced the grand Mardi Gras parade. The line formed at the foot of Windward avenue and marched through the thoroughfare and pier, afterwards the floats and wild animals being loaded onto flat cars to be shipped to Pasadena to enter the tournament parade. The parade, under Marshal Ike Speer, consisted of a police escort, the Venice band, merry maskers, Venetian float, wild animals under Prof. Ducrow, the Committee of Fifteen and citizens in autos.

The Dance of the Doges was begun at 10 o'clock. This affair was held in the Auditorium, and proved to be one of the finest events ever given in Venice. The scene was worked out under the direction of Thornton Kinney. Each dancer was costumed and masked, and merriment was the order of the evening. At midnight the unmasking came. Then old 1912 walked sadly out of the dance hall and, amid a blaze of fireworks, stepped off the pier. Instantly young 1913, a little school girl, attired as Cupid, came into the hall and was greeted with acclaim. But she was swallowed up in the maze of merry-makers. After midnight the ball was free to all, and for hours after the new year came in the crowds continued to enjoy the first hours of 1913.

REDLANDS' REAT WHITE WAY.

Business Streets Will Be Brilliantly Lighted With a View to Becoming a Part of the Lighted Way.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

REDLANDS, Dec. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Early construction of an ornamental lighting system for Redlands which incidentally may be a part of a proposed great white way from this city to the sea, is assured. The City Trustees will meet Thursday to let bids for the work.

The lights are to be placed on Cajon and Orange streets, from Olive to High avenue, and on Citrus avenue from State street from Sixth to Third street. The specifications call for ornamental posts. While no active work toward making the proposed white way a realty has been done, the project will doubtless be pushed as soon as the building of the ocean-to-ocean highway is completed. President Wilder stated tonight that the highway would be pushed with renewed vigor after the first of the year.

ORANGE NOTES.

ORANGE, Dec. 31.—Local speed enthusiasts are going to turn out strong next Sunday to see contests at the Santa Ana race track between Teddy Tetzlaff and Barney Oldfield. Tetzlaff is well known here, where he spent his boyhood days. He is a brother of Mrs. Edwards, wife of Postmaster N. T. Edwards. Yesterday when Paul Derkum was here making arrangements for the races he was arrested by City Marshal Warner for speeding and was fined $10.

The orange packing-houses have done the largest business of their history this year. No damage has been done by frost here, and the prospects are that the oranges shipped the coming year will be of as good quality as last or better.

GREAT GROWTH IN DECADE.

Customs Collections at the Port Increase Hundred and Fifty-seven Per Cent.—Outlook.

The wonderful growth of the customs collections at the port of Los Angeles in a decade is shown by the report of Collector Pendleton.

There has been an increase of 157 per cent. in the collections as compared with the figures of 1902. The total for 1912, compiled last night at the close of business, was $718,678.65, as against $279,159.05 for 1902. The total receipts for 1911 were $772,819.17.

It is believed that the collections for the new year will aggregate not less than $1,000,000, this view being predicated on expectations in the way of additional steamer landings at San Pedro within the year, and the consequent big boost in the import of goods liable to the payment of customs duties.

ARRESTED IN SEATTLE.

The police received word yesterday from Seattle that S. J. Armstrong and his wife, who are wanted here on a charge of forgery alleged to have been committed in November, 1910, have been arrested there. Deputy District Attorney Veitch prepared extradition papers and Detective Ingram and Police Matron Gilbert will leave for the North tomorrow to bring the prisoners here for trial. The Armstrongs were the proprietors of the Chapman Cafe in this city during 1910 and left in November of that year after having passed worthless checks amounting to several hundred dollars, it is charged.

NOT HIS SALE.

In the suit of Louis G. Dreyfus against Julia M. Richardson, the judgment of the Superior Court has been affirmed by the District Court of Appeal. Dreyfus sued for the recovery of a fee of $1750 for the sale of property belonging to the defendant for $35,000, to A. L. White. The lower court nonsuited Dreyfus on the ground that it had not been shown that he made the sale to White, and the Court of Appeal confirmed that view of the case.

DIAMONDS LOANS 1 to 2 per cent. KUSEL, 134-135 Stimson Bldg., Third and Spring. Established twelve years. Bank references.

HYENA'S BITE SERIOUS.

Man Handling Cage Loses Finger to Ferocious Beast—Arm May Also Be Amputated.

A laugh heard a block away, followed by an unearthly screech, were emitted by a laughing hyena at Luna Park yesterday morning after it had almost chewed the index finger off the right hand of W. L. Brown, No. 4000 Mesa street.

At the Receiving Hospital Dr. Wiley found the animal's teeth had disjointed the finger at the first joint, and had split the bone between the first and second joints. The member was amputated at the latter joint.

Brown's condition is thought to be serious, as the bite of the hyena is considered to be almost as deadly as that of poisonous reptiles.

Before walking to the hospital Brown visited a saloon to get a drink to "pull his nerves together," as he expressed it.

The fear was expressed at the hospital that if the finger has been sufficiently infected by the hyena to cause an infection to spread beyond the hand, Brown may lose his arm.

Brown was lifting the cage containing the hyena into a wagon preparatory to shipping it to San Diego, when the animal poked its nose through the bars and caught the man's finger.

As Brown leaped backward with a cry of pain, the animal raged up and down in its close quarters, laughing and screeching. It was some time before its anger at being jostled in its cage could be pacified and its ear-piercing laughs subdued.

HIS TASK COMPLETED.

T. J. Butler, special assistant to Atty.-Gen. Wickersham, who has been here for several weeks assisting in the filing of a great oil land case of the United States against the Southern Pacific and others, and in the preparation of the complaint against individual oil locaters in the Kern county oil field, to test the legality of the withdrawal order of R. A. Ballinger, when Secretary of the Interior Department, will leave tomorrow for Cheyenne. He will be engaged in similar litigation there, and has prepared a complaint involving 160 acres of valuable oil land in Natrona county, Wyoming, in which the question of the Ballinger order will be upheld by the government as against individual locaters.

AVOIDS TEAM; HITS CAR.

Woman Driving Automobile Is Victim of Peculiar Accident—Second Painful Experience.

While attempting to avoid running into a team of mules at Main and Washington streets, Mrs. W. L. Scholle, a guest at the Hotel Arthur, crashed into a street car. She was violently thrown to the pavement and sustained a fracture of the left clavicle. Mrs. Scholle was treated at the Receiving Hospital.

Mrs. Scholle was one of the victims of the Brooklyn-avenue street car accident about seven years ago when several persons were killed and a number injured. The car got beyond the control of the motorman on a grade, struck a sharp curve and went into a ditch. Mrs. Scholle said yesterday she was the most seriously injured person in the accident who recovered.—She sustained a broken ankle and internal injuries.

IN THE INFERIOR COURTS.

Eleven of Seventeen Merchants Charged With Violation of Pure Food Law Found Guilty.

Seventeen merchants were arraigned before Police Judge Chambers yesterday on complaints sworn to by Frank Oakley, representing the State Board of Health, charging them with violation of the State pure food law. Eleven were found guilty and fined, two were dismissed, and four cases

The offenses charged and the defendants follow:

Y. Y. Peres, selling adulterated coffee, fined $10; E. Dionne, adulterated vinegar, passed to the 2nd inst. to be set; A. B. McDonald, adulterated water, passed to the 4th inst. to plead; K. Walanabe, adulterated grapejuice, fined $25; P. Santich, adulterated whisky, fined $25; John Joseph, adulterated coffee, trial set for the 3rd inst.; K. Marost, mislabeled eggs, $40; M. Masarina, mislabeled eggs, dismissed; W. A. Glasscock, mislabeled cocoa, fined $5; G. Truffo, mislabeled eggs, fined $40; D. Truffo, mislabeled eggs, dismissed; F. F. Ginn, adulterated coffee, fined $25; Ray O'Brien, mislabeled eggs, fined $25; A. Shapiro, adulterated whisky, $25; J. B. Ingram, mislabeled oyster cocktails, fined $25; F. K. Nuya-Kana, mislabeled ice cream, fined $20; Albert Cohn, adulterated coffee, passed to 2nd inst. to plead.

Traffic Record.

LINE NUMBERS AID TO PUBLIC.

VARIOUS CITY ROUTES TO BE INDICATED.

System Used in San Francisco and Other Places to Be Employed Here—Southern Pacific Brings Nearly Million Persons to State in a Decade.

As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made the Los Angeles Railway Corporation will begin the numbering of its car lines as an additional aid of the traveling public. The system is one that has been tried with complete success in San Francisco and other cities, it being much easier for many to remember a route number than a name.

The numbers will adorn cupolas on the roof ends of the cars and will be illuminated at night, which will be a distinct advantage, as the present signs are difficult to decipher at a distance after dark. One of the new center-entrance cars is the first to be adorned with a cupola number.

Million Colonists.

Nearly 1,000,000 persons have been brought to California by the Southern Pacific in the past decade under colonists' rates. This is the assertion of Southern Pacific officials and the basis of their claim that the spring colonists' selling season, March 15 to April 15, will see at least 25,000 people routed here over their line. The remaining 25,000 to maintain the average will come in the fall, when colonists' rates are also offered.

As usual, ten-day stopovers within a thirty-day limit, will be offered at points in New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California. These stopovers allow the colonists abundance of opportunity to familiarize themselves with conditions in the States mentioned.

Saints' Excursion.

Preparations are being made by the Salt Lake to handle at least 1000 persons coming here from Salt Lake City at the time of its annual midwinter excursion, set for early in February. These low-rate excursions give persons in moderate circumstances an opportunity to pass thirty days in summer land at a minimum expenditure.

Wonderland Travel.

Though the Alaska tourist season is still six months away, one local shipping concern reports seven reservations to date. The season is June, July and August, and each year there is an increase in travel to Uncle Sam's wonderland in the Far North.

All concerns report the heaviest travel in years to Honolulu and the Orient and the January and February reservations are being quickly taken. Coastwise travel for the North is on the increase, owing to the rush back to the University of California and Stanford.

Coming from Seattle.

One hundred and fifty Canadians leave Seattle by special train the 22nd inst. to pass from a few days to two and three months in Southern California.

Most of these excursionists come from Victoria and Vancouver, though towns throughout British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be represented. The department of tours of the Canadian Pacific is handling the arrangements and has provided for a trip over the inside track before the special is finally given up here. Ninety days is the ticket limit for the tour, but some few of the tourists can remain in Southern California for but a short time.

Later, probably in February, a special will be run in here from Spokane. Until some years ago the bulk of the winter resort travel from the middle western provinces of Canada, as well as from portions of our own Northwest, was to Florida, but a reduction in California rates has resulted in turning the tide of this travel to the great Southwest.

Fruit Jobbers' Meeting.

Western fruit jobbers, 100 strong, are to leave the 11th inst. by special train over the Southern Pacific to attend the annual fruit jobbers' meeting in New Orleans, the 15th to 20th insts. It is expected that between twenty and twenty-five jobbers from Southern California will attend. The special will start from Sacramento and an extra car for the Southern California jobbers will be added here.

Handling Today's Crowds.

With the Griffith-and-Griffin-avenue and the Monota and Main-street cars transferred from Main to Spring street for the day, the Pacific Electric announces itself prepared to handle the Tournament of Roses crowd as fast as it may come.

Three extra substations, loaded upon flat cars, have been strung out along the line to Pasadena to help carry the extra traffic up the grade.

A schedule of forty-four two and three-car trains per hour between the city and Pasadena has been arranged, and 198 cars an hour will leave here for the tournament.

The Garvanza line will have two-car trains every five minutes, and the El Molino and Oak Knoll line will have the same headway, while the Short Line will run three-car trains every three minutes. This will mean sixty cars an hour to Pasadena over this line alone.

In the twelve hours from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. there will be 1296 cars run from Los Angeles to Pasadena.

Coming and Going.

Weather bureau forecasts and their utilization by railroads in traffic handling will be discussed by W. H. Whalen, superintendent of the Los Angeles division of the Southern Pacific, at the weekly luncheon of the Los Angeles Traffic Association at Christopher's Cafe Friday.

Winfield Hogaboom, director of publicity of the Panama-California Exposition, has been asked to be the chief speaker at a special meeting of the Los Angeles Traffic Association the evening of the 25th inst. Hogaboom was tendered an invitation by the governing body of the association yesterday. Musical numbers are to be features of this special meeting, which will take the place of the association's annual jinks.

N. D. Mussy of Covina is to attend the semi-centennial at Sacramento of the ground-breaking for the Central Pacific, or first transcontinental railroad, the 8th inst. Handsomely engraved invitations to this affair have been issued to veteran employees of the Central Pacific. Mussy, who entered the employ of the road at Reno in 1869, is one of the few persons in this section to receive an invitation.

Methods of handling the fight for the retention of the present duties on citrus fruits, as well as the selection of representatives to appear before the Ways and Means Committee, will be taken up at the monthly meeting of the Citrus Protective League of California tomorrow at 2 p.m., in the league's hall, Consolidated Realty building. The hearing on citrus fruits is set for the 20th inst. in connection with the general hearing on agricultural products and provisions.

DISCUSS RODEO PLANS.

Associated Charities Officials Meet Managers of Horsemanship Contests Two Entrants.

H. W. Frank, president, and Spencer K. Sewell, secretary of the Associated Charities, met the managers of the coming rodeo at the Alexandria yesterday and discussed details of the coming cowboy contests, February 8 to 16.

R. R. Young, Dick Ferris and J. R. Raley represented the rodeo management. A list of the patrons and patronesses comprising about 500 men and women is being made up from the contributors to the Associated Charities fund.

Five thousand seats will be added to the present capacity of the stadium, giving accommodations for 25,000. Stables will be built for the housing of the 500 head of stock which will be used in the dail programme.

Two of the rodeo's feature performers called at headquarters yesterday. Art Accord, champion steer wrestler, and Miss June Bernoudy, champion woman rope spinner, entered the lists. Miss Bernoudy is said to be a daring horsewoman.

J. O. Goldthwaite and Charles Hall, associated with Raley in the management of the contests, arrived in the city last evening.

Life Cheap.

PEONAGE SYSTEM AMONG CHINESE.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES MADE BY OFFICIALS.

Uncover Wheel Within Wheel During Investigation of Smuggling Cases—Boy Sold to Slavery Here by Master in China Innocently Reveals Secrets.

Investigation yesterday by Immigration Inspector Miller of the details of the smuggling of the eight Chinese captured in a freight car last Saturday while they were on the way from Mexicali to this city, disclosed the existence of a peonage system in the smuggling game and gave an insight to the nefarious work.

Among the Chinese who were given a hearing yesterday on a telegraphic warrant from the Department of Commerce and Labor, was Kim Jow, a boy 11 years old.

During a siege of cross-questioning it was learned that the lad was a peon and that at the time of his arrest was bound to the laundry establishment of Wing Lee at No. 506 West Sixth street. The boy is an orphan and has no living relatives.

It was further developed that he is one of many peons who have been brought and placed with Los Angeles Chinese business men here under contract for five years at a salary of $100 a year.

This peonage system applies only to Chinese who are alone in the world. If they have friends in California arrangements are generally made to have them brought here as contraband. Sums varying from $400 to $600 are paid the smugglers. This must be worked out.

Kim Jow was a peon in China and ever since he has been old enough to work has been hired out.

It is alleged he was sent across the Pacific on the steamer Siberia and that in September last he was carried to Mexico, with a number of "transit" men who had paid agents $2 each for their conveyance through California.

The boy's passage was paid by the padrone in China. The padrone received $300 as his pay for the boy. The laundryman was ahead the difference between $2 a week he agreed to give Kim Jow and the $12 to $15 a week Chinese laborers receive. During the term of five years for which the boy was bound that difference would total about $2500.

Inspector Miller said yesterday that peonage is something new in the Chinese smuggling game. The inspector is sure the scheme is being worked at Ensenada. It is known that agents there have furnished men peons to employers of Chinese labor.

It is the first time in several years that a boy so young has been picked up among contraband Chinese captured in this section.

Other members of the party, Chin Gong, Mg. Quon, Mg. Sin, Lum Chung, Chin Gui, Leung Hing and Hom Jee will be deported as soon as the proceedings here can be reviewed and approved by the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington. And little Kim Jow will be compelled to go along.

WANTS JUDGMENT.

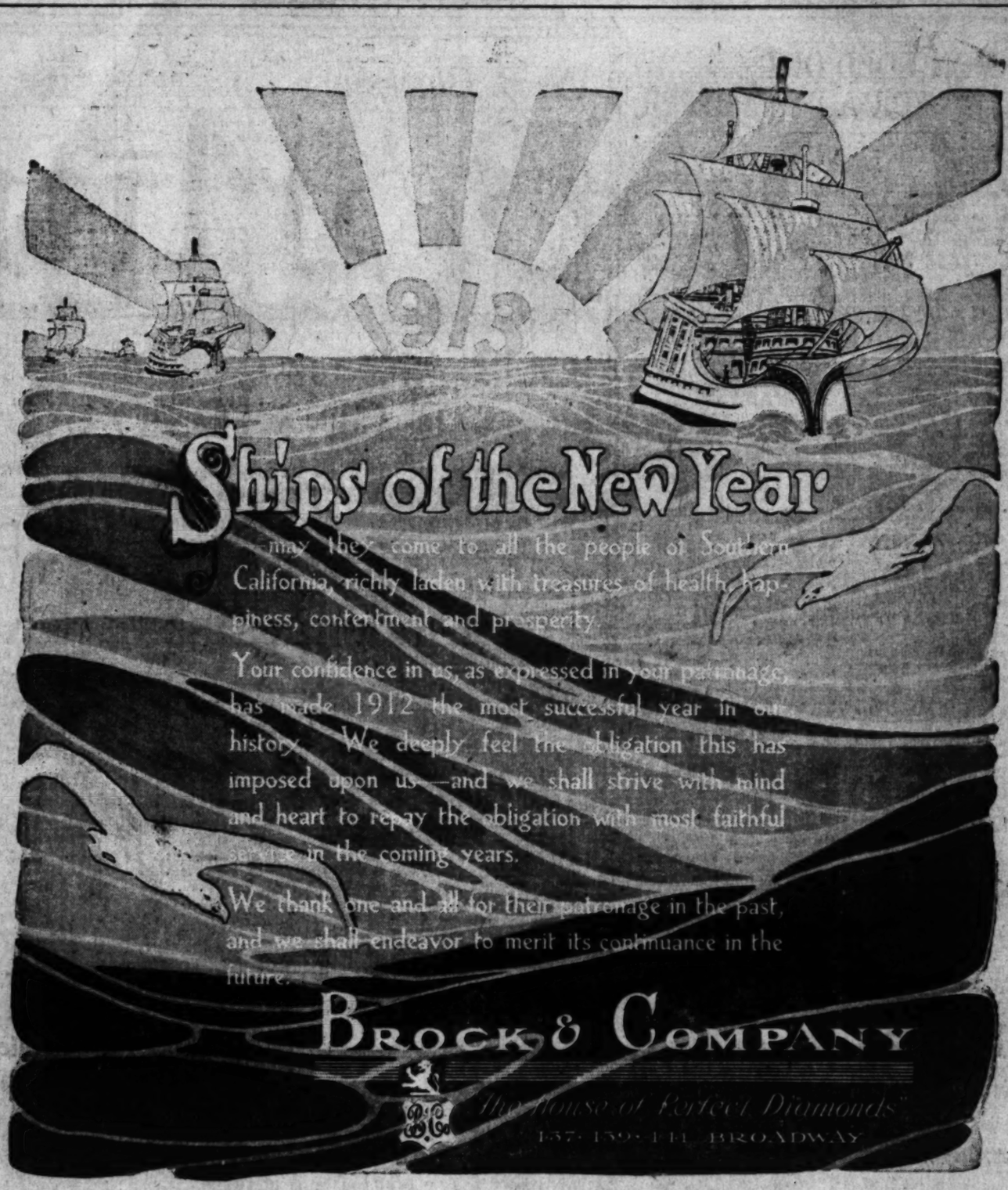
Suit was brought in the United States District Court yesterday by the Security Trust and Savings Bank, trustee in bankruptcy for the Fielding J. Stilson Company, against J. D. Radford for the recovery of a judgment of $922.55. An involuntary petition in bankruptcy involving the corporation was filed July 2 last, and it was declared bankrupt October 24. The plaintiff was elected trustee of the defunct concern December 11. It is alleged that September 28 last the Hibernian Savings Bank paid to Radford the amount sought to be recovered, thus giving him a greater percentage of his indebtedness against the Stilson Company than other unsecured creditors.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip.

LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine removes the cause. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

INSIST ON MUNYON'S COLD REMEDY IT WILL CURE

Munyon's Cold Remedy Relieves the head, throat and lungs almost immediately. Checks Fevers, stops Discharges of the nose, takes away all aches and pains caused by cold. It cures Grip and obstinate Coughs and prevents Pneumonia. Price 25 cents. All druggists.—[Advertisement.



CALIFORNIA AND THE UNITED STATES

No section of the world offers such a certain return for money invested in the land as the State of California. Travelers returning from Europe have been quoted in the public press as stating that THROUGHOUT THE WORLD THE PHRASE "CALIFORNIA AND THE UNITED STATES" HAS BECOME A COMMON EXPRESSION. The natural richness of California, the great advancement of the State, and the still greater future promised by the completion of the Panama Canal, have drawn to this region the eyes of the entire world.

GIBRALTAR SHARES ADVANCE ON JANUARY 14

Gibraltar and the World

Gibraltar 8 per cent. Preferred Stock is paying 12 per cent. dividends, and is unlimited in sharing all profits. Every share of Gibraltar stock is intrinsically worth 20 cents right now, and the increased value of the nursery and land holdings demand that an ADVANCE BE MADE IN THE SELLING PRICE OF SHARES ON JANUARY 14. Buy Gibraltar now. The man who buys in the beginning is the man who makes the big profits. The Gibraltar Investment and Home Building Company offers to the world the greatest of all opportunities of realizing big profits from the development of the California Acre. Gibraltar has excelled all records for co-operative land investment and home-building companies upon the Pacific Coast. THERE ARE NOW 3840 CO-COPERATIVE SHAREHOLDERS AND THE STOCK BOUGHT AMOUNTS TO $1,144,812.14.

Los Angeles and California

Southern California has the call in the world today. Los Angeles is the magnet of the State. Gibraltar foresaw this condition and purchased great nurseries, including the largest olive nurseries and propagating plants in the world, and vast tracts of land, which are being utilized in the creating of orchard homes and little farms. GIBRALTAR OWNS THE LAND, GROWS THE TREES, PLANTS THE ACRE, SUPPLIES THE WATER, AND SELLS THE PLANTED ORCHARD OR THE STOCK UPON EASY TERMS.

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DO IT NOW
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Schedule of 20 Monthly Payments at 15c Per Share

200 Shares	$ 1.50	Monthly, costs	$ 30.00
500 Shares	3.75	Monthly, costs	75.00
1,000 Shares	7.50	Monthly, costs	150.00
5,000 Shares	37.50	Monthly, costs	750.00
10,000 Shares	75.00	Monthly, costs	1500.00
50,000 Shares	375.00	Monthly, costs	7500.00

No interest is charged on balance due.
Dividends are allowed on full amount paid in.

SAFETY P.I.Co SIXES LIBERAL INTEREST

IT'S WHAT YOU SAVE

rather than what you make that counts as the years roll by.

A few dollars saved systematically and paid monthly on a subscription to a P.I. Co. Coupon Note, will soon grow to a substantial Capital sum yielding you liberal interest regularly.

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BROADWAY AT FOURTH

Meet Your Friends
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TEA ROOM
Open 3 to 6 Daily.
351 South Broadway

Excellent Service
To Eastern Points
Via Salt Lake Route
Tickets at 601 So. Spring St.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

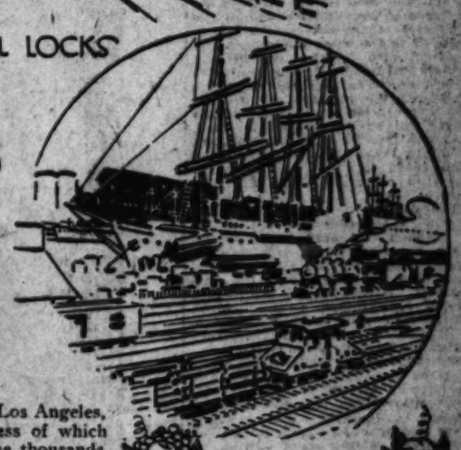
Opportunity!

1913

ARTHUR LETTS
Broadway Dep't Store
HOME 10571. BDWY 4944. BROADWAY COR. 4TH. L.A.



OWENS RIVER WATER



PANAMA CANAL LOCKS

Thy Other Name—Los Angeles

¶ O'er the desert's wide expanse the wagon train toiled on, weary, travel-stained and much distressed. The first of the pioneers, who, as far back as 1781, came across the continent from the land of vigorous climatic changes, to the hitherto unknown glorious California. A Paradise it seemed, almost too wonderful to be real.

¶ —Twelve soldiers from the Spanish garrison at the San Gabriel Mission had preceded them in forming a settlement, the Pueblo de Los Angeles. From this modest beginning arose the city of 12,500 population in 1881.

¶ —Then the coming of irrigation, when the ingenuity of man put to more practical use the gifts of Heaven, the real wonders of California began to unfold. The outer world took notice. Those who came to visit wanted to remain. Those who went back sang the glories of the new Eden, as it were.

¶ —And so, swift as the fleeting wings of time, the city steadily grew with typical American energy, until the 1910 census revealed a population of 319,198.

¶ —Not for a moment has Los Angeles paused. Trans-continental railways and steamship lines, that long since replaced the desert wagon train, bring into our midst increasing thousands yearly, until today, at the threshold of the year 1913, it is estimated that Los Angeles has a population close to 450,000.

¶ —The grand spirit of co-operation and harmony that inspired the earlier settlers increased in breadth and scope with the advancing years and the new Californians caught the spirit and they, in turn, heralded broadcast the wonders of Los Angeles and glorious California.

¶ —And now, as we take our first steps into the new year 1913, we have but to glance around us at the opportunities that are shaping the destinies of a city that is to be one of the greatest in the annals of the World's history.

¶ —First, the Owens River Aqueduct, 240 miles long, that was commenced September 20th, 1907, will be finished by March of this year, at an estimated cost of $24,500,000. This means water in abundance for all purposes.

¶ —Then the building of the San Pedro Outer Harbor, which will likely be completed the latter part of 1913, at an approximate cost, including government expenditure, of $8,000,000, providing a Harbor for the ships of the World.

¶ —And the possible arrival of the first boat through the Panama Canal, in the latter part of 1913, means the opening of the greatest piece of engineering work in the World's history, costing approximately $375,000,000, with its millions of dollars benefit to California.

¶ —With building permits in 1912 reaching over $30,000,000. (And the prospects for 1913 are estimated to far exceed this.)

¶ —With thousands of acres of available land, adjacent to Los Angeles, yet to be tilled and developed; land, the productiveness of which California alone can boast, providing a livelihood for the thousands of immigrants who are to come.

¶ —With the increasing investments of the thousands of dollars of Eastern and foreign capital.

¶ —With our 2400 manufacturing plants, having an annual production of $85,000,000, that in all probability will be doubled in the near future.

¶ —With all these advantages and scores of others that might be mentioned

Who Shall Gainsay the Fact That Los Angeles Is the Very Word "Opportunity"?

¶ —And the Broadway Department Store, that it may faithfully show its spirit of co-operation and harmony, in this great metropolis, meets the requirements face to face, and is striving with every ounce of energy to measure up to the full standard of the city's needs.

—With a wonderful new building under progress (the first glimpse of which we give you here in the picture below)—a building designed to meet the advancing needs of Los Angeles' population now and for years to come.

—A new store that will provide amply for every possible need of our working staff—realizing that best store service may be rendered to our patrons by first providing for our buying and selling organizations, that they may work under the most perfect and happy conditions.

—With an ever-growing and broadening organization we are putting our heart and energy back of every movement pertaining to the betterment of Los Angeles and more perfect store service.

—May the year 1913, the first day of which we have entered, be rich in Opportunities for you—that is our Wish and that you may have

Happy New Year

Owens River Aqueduct, commenced Sep. 20, 1907, to be finished Mar. 1913 .. Length 240 Miles Cost (Est.) $24,500,000. Oil Production So. Calif. Annually $10,479,163. Citrus fruit trees in L.A. Co. 3,756,535.

Panama Canal: Ships expected thru to L.A. latter part of 1913. Estimated Cost $375,000,000. Outer Harbor to be finished 1913. $8,000,000. Inner Harbor in progress $3,000,000. . . . .



A Most Prosperous and

STORE CLOSED
All Day Today



THE NEW BROADWAY

Taxable Wealth of Los Angeles $496,522,390. Bank Clearings Year $1,129,620,504. Building Permits Year Over $30,000,000. Post Office Receipts Year $1,813,296.

Area of L.A. City 121.25 Sq. Miles. Population 1881 12,500: 1912 Est. 450,000 2400 Manufacturing plants: Value of products $85,000,000. - 127 Public School Buildings Inc. State Normal School

Arizona.

INDIAN FRAUD CASE DISMISSED.

J. B. Alexander Acquitted in Arizona Court.

Gov. Hunt Rejects New City Charter for Phoenix.

Legislature May Enact Law to Tax Mortgages.

[Special Correspondence of The Times.]

PHOENIX (Ariz.) Dec. 28.—James B. Alexander this afternoon was acquitted after trial in the United States Court of the first of six indictments, charging him with fraud against the government in the presentation of fictitious credits in his accounts as agent upon the Pima Indian Reservation at Sacaton in 1910.

In the first indictment had been thirty counts, charging the issuance of improper and fraudulent checks for labor or supplies which had not been furnished. Six of the counts were abandoned by the prosecution or dismissed by the court before the submission of the others to the jury. Included in the same indictment and acquitted also by the verdict are Roberts and Landis, former employees at Sacaton. The case presented was considered the strongest of the six, and there seems doubt whether the others will be brought up for trial. This was indicated by Judge Sloan's action in lowering Alexander's bond from $5000 to $1000 and in laying over the other cases till the next term of court.

The defense showed to the satisfaction of the jury that the checks in question had been issued to Indians for services or supplies previously furnished and that value in each case had been given the government. Defendant was represented by his half-brother, Capt. J. L. B. Alexander, and by ex-Chief Justice A. C. Baker, a brother-in-law. They claimed collusion on the part of representatives of the Indian bureau and declared that three specified agents of the bureau should be sent to the penitentiary for subordination of perjury. Alexander was removed from office together with a dozen other reservation employees following an investigation instigated by the Indian Rights Society.

REJECTS CITY CHARTER.

Gov. Hunt today transmitted Mayor Christy his final and absolute rejection of the new city charter, submitted him in accordance with State law. Following the counsel of the Attorney-General, the Governor declares that many of the provisions of the charter are in contravention of State statutes, especially the provisions in which the city claims rights of control over public service corporations. He declared himself strongly in favor of the commission form of government, as provided in the new charter, and expressed a hope that Phoenix shall secure a charter which will hold forth the privileges so desired by the electorate. It is expected that the City Council will immediately take steps toward the framing of a new charter on lines which may prove acceptable to the State authorities.

THE LEGISLATURE.

When the Legislature meets next month there will be brought up for approval a complete revision and codification of the State laws, made under direction of a resolution of the last Legislature. Hundreds of changes were found necessary in the laws that governed the Territory, most of them due to the modification of the scheme of government by the terms of the State Constitution. According to some of the experienced legislators, consideration of the new code will take up at least sixty days of the time of the special session, which is therefore expected to last well into warm weather.

THAT THE WORLD MAY SEE.

The "Days of Forty-Nine" to Be Enacted and Reproduced by the Moving Picture Men at Visalia.

VISALIA, Dec. 31.—Visalia's "Days of Forty-nine," which will be one of the features of the business men's celebration New Year's Day, has attracted the attention of the moving picture firms of California and camera men arrived here today to photograph the reproduction of mining days. Gambling layouts, which will have a prominent place in the picture, will be running full swing and $1,000,000 in stage money has been secured by the committees in charge for distribution among the players. "Alkali Ike's" famous exploits during the early California days, is to be the subject of one of the pictures to be taken by a nationally-known company, and in these reels the roulette and faro apparatus will have the center of the stage.

By arrangement with the picture men an acknowledgement to the Visalia committees is to be made in the title of the pictures, and it is believed this will be a valuable community advertisement.

PATRIOTISM IS MANIFEST.

Company of Volunteer Infantry Is to Be Organized in the San Joaquin Valley—Neighbors Will Co-operate.

TULARE, Dec. 31.—N. Casullo, F. Detoy, Hervey Wheeler, N. F. Richardson and C. C. Thompson were named at a meeting of those interested last evening, as a special committee charged with the immediate organization of a company of the California Volunteer Infantry, to be recruited in Tulare. C. C. Thompson, a local business man, who has been active in the organization work, presided at the gathering which was held in the Eagles Hall.

A communication was read from Capt. William Kelley of Co. K, of Fresno, in which the support of the Raisin city organization was pledged. An expression was also secured from local business men, who have promised their aid if the company is formed here.

These expressions, together with the names of seventy-five men, who are willing to join the company immediately, have been forwarded to the adjutant-general's office in Sacramento. Action is expected within a short time.

DIAMONDS LOANS 1 to 2 per cent. KUSEL, 116-118 Stimson Bldg., Third and Spring. Established twelve years. Bank references.

Coming!

—millions of live stock —millions in yearly profit

THERE are over five and one-half million head of live stock raised on the great western grazing grounds tributary to So. California---every single head in these mighty herds should pass through the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards and yield the goodly profit of nearly one dollar to investors.

You Can Share in These Enormous Profits

No investment opportunity that has been presented to the public in years has offered such promise of great returns as this. It is parallel with those opportunities that were similarly presented to the public a few years ago in the shares of eastern city stock yards. These shares went begging for a while at low sums—then began a rapid rise—and today, these same shares can't be bought at *any* price—they *pay* too well in regular dividends.

When you put your money in Los Angeles Union Stock Yards shares you are making an investment that is approved by conservative bankers, lawyers and business men—you have the assurance there is in knowing that the shrewdest, most cautious investors are among our heaviest shareholders—that the officers and directors of this company are men of established financial and business reputation—that this project is sound—that the site is purchased, the buildings planned, the plant ready to be constructed—that every share of this stock is secured by our valuable and ideally-located tract of land at Boyle Avenue and San Antonio Streets, junction of Salt Lake and Santa Fe railroads—and that application will be made at the proper time to list these securities on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, thereby providing a ready market for them to owners.

Shares Now $1.00; Buy Them in 25% Payments

We have decided to allow stock to be bought in monthly allotments of 25 per cent., to give those of moderate means an opportunity to obtain more of these shares than they could if required to pay full value in advance.

Call at our office, meet the officers of the company—get the full details of the proposition. Or write for copy of interesting descriptive booklet.

LOS ANGELES UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

Home Phone F2624 — 339 South Hill Street — Sunset Phone Main 3624

NEWITT

Arizona.

TUCSON ACCEPTS RAILROAD GIFT.

Receives Present of Sixty Thousand Dollars.

Betterment of Water Works System Is Planned.

Council to Ask Bond Issue of Property Owners.

[Special Correspondence of The Times.]

TUCSON (Ariz.) Dec. 28.—A royal gift has been made the city of Tucson by the Phelps-Dodge Company which, on a number of occasions in the past, has manifested its good will and public spirit in offerings of value, especially for the benefit of the mining department of the University of Arizona. The latest gift is of $60,000, presented by the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company, a subsidiary Phelps-Dodge corporation. Approximately this sum was spent by the citizens of Tucson in the purchase of a right of way for the railroad, and the affairs of the Incidental Railway Holding Company of Tucson are now about to be wound up.

On Christmas Day a letter was received by President Hugo J. Donan and Vice-President M. E. Plumer of the Railway Holding Company from Walter Douglas of Bisbee, vice-president of the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company. Its text follows: "In deep appreciation of the spirit shown by the citizens of Tucson in acquiring and presenting this company with rights of way and terminals, the directors of the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company have instructed me to present in their name the sum of $60,000, to be expended in some public improvement to your city. It is suggested that the amount be applied toward the construction of a Young Men's Christian Association building, which would be adequate for the needs of your community."

GIFT APPRECIATED.

The answer was returned by President John Mets of the Tucson Chamber of Commerce, who thanked Douglas for the splendid Christmas gift and expressed his trust "that the attitude of our good people toward your company will always be such as will express our deep appreciation." There is no doubt that early action will be taken upon the suggestion of the establishment of a Y.M.C.A., and it is probable that the Railway Holding Company will merge itself into an association which will add substantially to the sum already received. It is felt that Tucson badly needs a Y.M.C.A., as there are employed in this city hundreds of young railroad men who need a club of this nature, and the same institution will be of the largest value to the students at the university.

Another most pleasant thing that is being done by the El Paso and Southwestern system is the building of handsome depots in Tucson and the establishment within the depot grounds of Italian sunken gardens of most artistic design. Supervision of the work has been accepted by Mrs. Walter Douglas, who will give it much of her time and attention. Six thousand palms and cypress trees have been ordered for these gardens and an experienced landscape gardener has been employed to plant them and to lay out lawns.

AUTHORIZE BOND ISSUE.

Property owners of Tucson will be asked by the City Council within a few weeks to authorize a bond issue of $100,000, to be used in the betterment of the water works system, including larger mains and the building of a storage reservoir.

The city of Tucson has purchased 120 acres a couple of miles down the Santa Cruz River, and will there establish a city farm. The present city farm, on the outskirts of the city, will be cut into small plats and sold to truck farmers. It is also thought that the land is especially valuable for factory sites.

Mountain water of the highest quality is being brought to the town of Safford, where service lines are now being laid through the streets. Heretofore the needs of the community have been supplied by surface wells, the water being of much poorer quality than that which now will be used and which will be furnished under heavy natural pressure.

The new city government has had a very narrow escape from disqualification. New laws provide that qualification of office holders must be perfected within ten days after election. This provision was found and its nature communicated to the officials-elect, when only a few hours remained wherein to comply.

In about a month, the upper classmen of the University of Arizona will occupy a new dormitory, now being completed on the south side of the campus. The building will accommodate forty men and will have modern equipment of the best sort, with club features not before known upon the university grounds.

During the past week throughout Southern Arizona it has been unusually cold. The lowest temperature in Tucson was about 20 deg. above zero.

A special train furnished and operated by the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads and manned by members of the faculty from the agricultural department of the State University, has completed a grand circuit of the whole State. Prof. A. M. McOmie, who is in charge, states that 25,000 people visited the cars and heard the lectures, which were upon lines designed to assist especially the farmers of the localities visited. Over 2000 miles were covered without an accident.

LION COMES TO LIFE.

Al Daly and James Bastian a few days ago had a novel experience in the mountains near Tucson, where they were doing assessment work on claims owned by ex-United States Marshal Ben F. Daniels. With the assistance of two dogs and armed only with a shotgun, they managed to drop from a tree a huge mountain lion. Thinking the animal dead, they dragged him by the tail into camp and left him lying before the cabin door. It is probable the lion merely was stunned by the birdshot which had been fired at his head, for soon thereafter the dogs gave the alarm and the lion was seen walking away. In the next round with the animal Bastian caught him by the back of the neck, while Daly rushed in with a sharp hunting knife and desperately attempted to cut the animal's throat. This was finally accomplished, but not until the dying lion had severely slashed the men with his claws. Daly's clothing almost being torn from his body. After this episode they skinned the lion before they thought it safe to let his carcass lie.

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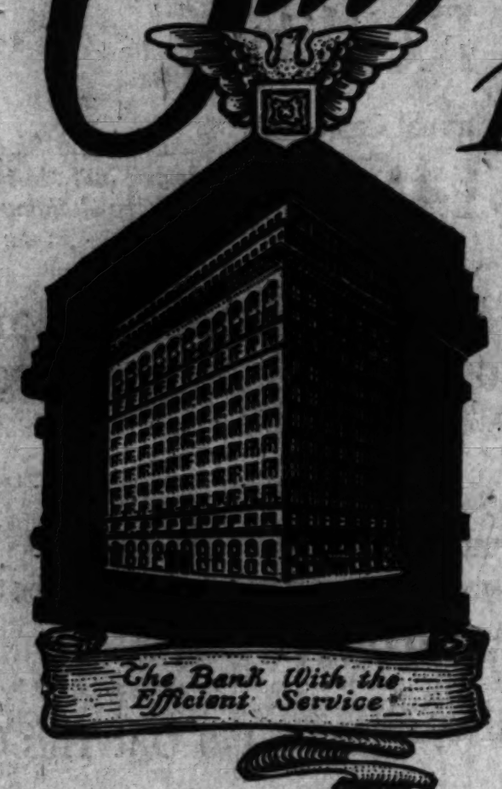
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Our New Home Will Be Ready about April 1st



We take pleasure in announcing the approximate date of our Removal. Our beautiful New Home will be spacious, perfectly equipped and exceedingly satisfactory to our Customers and Depositors.

For the "homey" atmosphere you have felt and spoken so many times in this Bank has not been due to the place in which we did business, but is the result of real Courtesy, Efficiency and Friendliness.

These we will take with us to Spring and Seventh Streets.

German American Trust and Savings Bank

SPRING & FOURTH STS. LOS ANGELES

In spite of our limited quarters, which have seemed to grow smaller every month during 1912, the past year has been an exceedingly successful one for this Bank.

We have grown in Resources, in Deposits—and thousands of discriminating people have been added to our great following of satisfied Customers during 1912.

We direct your attention to the Statement below—positive evidence of the careful management and safe, conservative Banking Policy of this Institution.

OFFICERS—
M. H. AVERY, President
W. E. McVAY, Vice-President
J. F. ANDREWS, Cashier
E. P. HILLMAN, Secretary
W. W. GIBBS, Jr., Assistant Cashier
J. VEENHUYZEN, Asst. Secretary
W. R. MORRHOUSE, Asst. Cashier
O. C. SCHMIDT, Asst. Secretary

DIRECTORS—
W. S. BARTLETT, Chairman of the Board
O. T. JOHNSON, Cashier
GAIL B. JOHNSON, Vice-Pres. Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company
ISAAC MILBANK, Director Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company
C. H. PLINT, Plint, Commonwealth National Bank
VICTOR POSET, Vice-Consul for Belgium
J. M. SCHNEIDER, Pres. J. W. Robinson Co.
P. F. SCHUMACHER, Vice-Pres. Schumacher Wire Co.
WALTER F. HAAS, Attorney-at-Law
CHARLES E. ANTHONY, Capitalist
E. S. SOWLEY, Real Estate
T. W. BARNDT, Capitalist
WALTER BORDWELL, Former Judge of the Superior Court
W. E. McVAY, Vice President
M. H. AVERY, President

Statement of Condition January 1st, 1913—

Resources		Liabilities	
Cash	$ 3,104,543.00	Deposits	$19,767,883.98
Bonds and other Securities	1,272,186.97	Capital Stock Paid	1,000,000.00
Loans	17,621,697.62	Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,085,709.66
Safe Deposit Vaults	40,000.00	Reserved for Equipment	184,833.95
Furniture and Fixtures	Charged Off		
Real Estate	None		
	$22,038,427.59		$22,038,427.59

Increase in Deposits During 1912 ..... $2,690,245.95
Interest Paid Depositors During 1912 ..... 576,508.04

Our Present Location at Spring & 4th St. will be Retained for a Time for the Convenience of Customers

COLLEGE DEBT LIFTED.

Trustees of Whittier Institution Announce That the Fifteen Thousand Dollars Needed Has Been Pledged.

WHITTIER, Dec. 31.—At a meeting of the trustees of Whittier College this evening it was announced that the $15,000 needed to lift the college debt had been pledged. The work of raising this amount was begun some months ago and its completion was set for the close of the year. In a whirlwind effort today the full amount was completed and Whittier College will greet the new year with new hopes and aspirations. The completion of this fund also makes available the $20,000 promised by A. W. Naylor of Berkeley to be a part of $100,000 additional endowment for the school. The work of securing the remaining $50,000 of this endowment fund will now be pushed rapidly. A new library building is one of the improvements planned.

LONG TIME WED.

Capt. and Mrs. John Oaks celebrated their sixty-sixth wedding anniversary today. They were at home to numerous friends who called and recounted with pleasure the incidents of their wedding day when the groom, a stripling scarce passed 19, rode horseback twenty miles through a blinding Ohio blizzard to claim his blushing bride of eighteen summers. For the past seventeen years in the sunset of life they have resided in the sunny salubrious southland. Capt. Oaks served in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Volunteers during the Civil War and recalls many stirring events during the struggle. Leaving Ohio in 1868 Mr. and Mrs. Oaks located at Marshalltown, Iowa, living there till their removal to Whittier in 1895. Mr. Oaks is hale and hearty and is known as "The Bee Man of Whittier."

ANNUAL BANQUET.

The Whittier Board of Trade has announced January 14 as the date for its annual banquet, at which time will also occur the selection of its board of nine directors for next year. Committees on banquet and election have been appointed, F. E. Frantz being chairman of the former and A. C. Maple of the latter. The year just closing has been an active one for the Whittier Board of Trade advertising the resources of the community and in promoting its best interests.

JOYOUSNESS REIGNED.

Redondo Beach Has a Period of Good Cheer in Celebrating Advent of Another Cycle of Time.

REDONDO BEACH, Dec. 31.—The passing of the old year and the coming of the new year were celebrated tonight at Hotel Redondo by many from Los Angeles and other points. Many tables were reserved for dinner and entertainers added gaiety to the evening. Many automobile parties arrived later in the evening from Los Angeles.

A large number attended the dance at the pavilion where the New Year of 1913 was rushered in with tooting of horns and bells by the dancers.

UNIQUE FLOAT.

The Board of Trade will have a unique float tomorrow at the parade. It is a yacht forty feet long covered with kelp leaves, some of which are fifty feet in length. Small kelp leaves are festooned like pennants on the riggings, and the sail is of brown with the words in yellow letters "Redondo Beach Port of Entry." A ton of kelp was used in covering the yacht, which was brought in by boats from Rocky Point.

Small kelp bulbs fastened to Redondo Beach cards are the souvenirs to be thrown out by boys in the cabin.

There will also be three automobiles decorated with flowers in which members of the Board of Trade will ride and a floral banner to represent the Chamber of Commerce.

COMPACT WITH KINNEY.

Santa Monicans Would Combine With Doge to Secure Salt Water for Protection from Fire.

SANTA MONICA, Dec. 31.—The City Council has decided to act favorably on the recommendation of the consulting engineers and enter into a temporary contract with the Abbott Kinney Company of Venice for salt water pressure for fire protection. The engineers, in their communication submitted last night stated that the plan offered by the Doge of Venice was the best at this time for Santa Monicans. It was pointed out in the report that if the twelve-inch Santa Monica main was connected with the eight-inch Venice main enough pressure would be maintained to serve all but the northern part of the city, and if a ten-inch main would be laid by the Kinney company on Second avenue in Venice the pressure would be sufficient for all parts of the city at present.

WILL PAVE STRAND.

Ocean Front, for a distance of 1900 feet north from Colorado street will be paved by the city. The City Council last night opened, but did not let, bids for the work. The estimate of the engineer showed that the work would cost, including the bulkhead, $25,000, but that it would be one of the biggest improvements in that section. Final action will be taken in the matter next week.

HOLLYWOOD.

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 31.—An old landmark of Hollywood, the work of nature and the famous artist, Paul de Longpre, is giving away to commercialism. Tuesday morning work was started on the erection of a bungalow court on the late Paul de Longpre estate, corner of Hollywood boulevard and Cahuenga.

The elegant residence which stands in the center of the spacious grounds will be surrounded with five bungalows on the south and one large one on the north. The business lots facing Hollywood boulevard have been fenced off from the residence property.

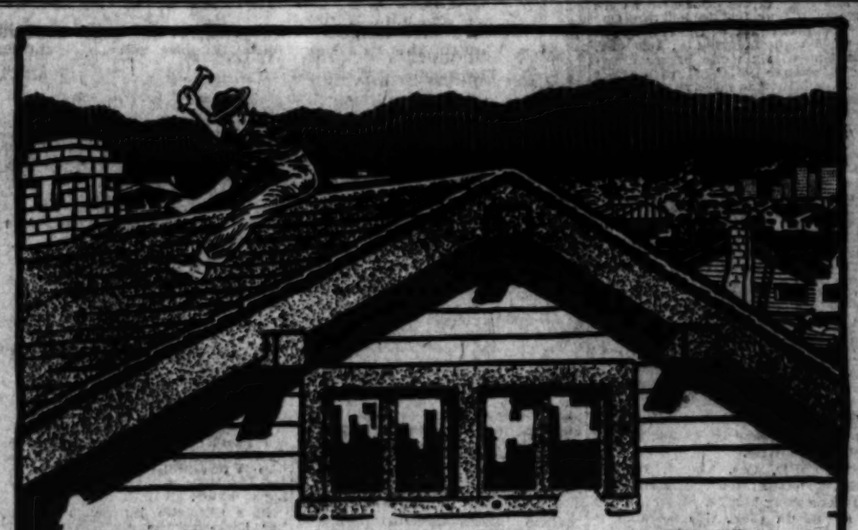
The De Longpre place has long been one of the show places of Hollywood and renowned the world over. The large residence, with 120 feet frontage and beautiful gardens, will either be sold or converted into an apartment-house. Since the death of Paul de Longpre, his family have moved from the old home to a pretty new bungalow which they recently built on the north lot.

ANXIOUS FOR GIRLS.

Mrs. Sadie Troxell of Bisbee has asked the police by telegraph to find her two daughters, Margaret and Josephine. She and her husband are separated. Mrs. Troxell says he brought the girls to this city with the declared intention of placing them in an orphanage. He wrote that he had found a home for the girls. Mrs. Troxell declares she is suspicious of her husband's actions and for that reason is anxious to locate her daughters. No trace of the girls has been found.

Held to Answer.

Homer Briggs, arrested in San Diego on a charge of having stolen a motorcycle, was held to the Superior Court yesterday by Police Judge Chambers under $1500 bonds to answer to a charge of grand larceny. It was testified that Briggs, after stealing the machine, drove it to the southern city.



If Every Dollar Were a Nail Your Rent Might Build a Mansion

Pick Flowers in Your Own Door Yard Next New Year's Day

$25 Down and $10 a Month Will Pay for a Beautiful Lot Here

Aside from its home features, a lot in Arlington Square will make you money. This is the choicest portion of the whole Southwest. Every day will continue to increase its desirability. Wealthy people, seeking ideal situations, are selecting in this section. The greatest progress is still to come, with the high-grade development of the Baldwin estate adjoining. It is so close in that every forward impulse is registered instantly in the values there. The man or woman buying at present prices secures not only an ideal home place but an investment that should return a dividend equivalent to many years of saving.

This Is the Period for Good Resolutions---Be Prompt

Buy an Arlington Square Lot Before Advance Feb. 1st

Only $725 and Up. Only at 39th Street, Intersected by Arlington, the Pride of the Bungalow District

Full information gladly furnished. Come to this office and see me. If you prefer to go direct, take "Vermont and Georgia" car marked Santa Barbara avenue, on Third or Hill streets. Or take "Hawthorne" car on Spring street. Go to Arlington Square office and see Mr. Clay.

"You're Safe at Firth's"

Home 60167
Main 2543

Emil Firth

346 BROADWAY

Headache?

KONDON'S CATARRHAL JELLY

FOR Health—Strength USE DAMIANA BITTERS

A wonderful invigorator and Nervine. A powerful special tonic for both sexes.

For sale at all Drug Stores and Liquor Dealers or

NABER-ALFS & BRUNE AGENTS, 635 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

SUPERIOR TO CUBEBS AND COPAIBA RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES

IMPORTANT TO GAS USERS.

You can now heat with gas. No work. No waste. No worry. No dust. No dirt. No odor. Write for booklet—"PERFECT HEATING WITH GAS."

LOS ANGELES VACUUM GAS HEATING CO., 514½ West Second St.

ELECTRICAL TOYS at the Electric Shop THIRD AND MAIN

DIAMONDS GO TO Simpson's Diamond Shop 443 So. Broadway

S. NORDLINGER & SONS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

631-633 South Broadway.

"Everything Outing and Athletic"

DYAS-CLINE CO.

214 W. Third Street

Reliable Jewelry for Xmas Gifts. Prices always lowest, quality considered.

GEO. F. BLAKESLEE.

235 So. Spring St.

PUMPS which produce results. The Layne & Bowler Patent Centrifugal Pumps produce the maximum amount of water at the minimum cost. Investigate our Oil and Water Well Screen and Scientific Systems of Water Development.

THE LAYNE & BOWLER CORP., 900-910 Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles.

Alas!

GREAT ARE THE FALLS THEREOF.

New Year's Resolutions and How to Make 'Em.

Everybody's Doin' It; Got Yours Made Yet?

Study These Examples and Then Get Busy.

Have you made your good New Year resolution yet? There is yet time for, according to all the piebald sages in the back part of the almanac, the weird spell of the first day of the year remains unbroken until midnight tonight. By way of indicating that New Year's resolutions are being much worn at this season the following have been collected with care and circumspection:

Mayor Alexander—"I'll try to select members for my various commissions and the Council will confirm without raising a row about it. After that I'll try to get the commissioners to stick until their terms are expired."

Uncle Jerry" Andrews—"I will not speak longer than thirty minutes at a time on any subject before the Council."

Mrs. William Henry Allin—"I resolve not to buy more than eight hats this season unless I see somethin awfully pretty."

Mrs. James Henry Ballagh—"I intend to stay at home and get my husband's meals on time and not attend so many club meetings."

Deputy District Attorney Frank Monk—"I will keep up all my old habits."

Guy Eddie—"—— —— ——"

W. C. Patterson—"I'll try not to be worse than in the past year, but I don't see awfully good."

A. A. Grover—"I never make New Year's resolutions."

W. M. Elliot—"That to knock the operations welcomed here a decade ago is to discourage like capital to invest in future."

C. F. Parsons—"Not to be peeved when somebody says I'm getting fatter."

John O. Knight—"To buy only stocks that are going up."

J. J. Waters—"That I won't play as much golf as I did last year."

Ralph C. Rapp—"To buy only stocks that pay."

Earl Rogers—"I'm going to swear off trying law suits after a certain one is finished and resolve to hie me to Japan."

Deputy District Attorney Keyes—"Stop matching coins to see who pays for lunch. Let all my friends do one notice."

Edwin Works—"I swear off working for the public so much for nothing."

Councilman Bothwell—"I'll never give up the ship in my fight against the extended, yellow color of that municipal note."

Councilman Langdon—"I'll see that streets and Boulevards Committee goes through an even 1000 street improvements this year."

Councilman McKenzie—"I'll quit using first names in the Council session. They think I'm trying to put it over when I do."

Councilman Reed—"I'll kick any more franchise scheme that comes up that has the words 'twenty-one years' anywhere about it."

Councilman Williams—"I'll quit attempting to get city money be spent for anything that I can prevent."

Councilman Williams—"I'll quit attending committee meetings and I won't spend so much time at the City Hall."

Chief Deputy City Attorney Robertson—"I'll quit swearing off on anything."

Mrs. Ralph Hagan, who is being initiated into the wonders of golf—"I will smile hereafter regardless of where my drive lands the ball."

Mrs. Laura Rieger—"I am so good it is impossible for me to make any."

Judge Francis Earl Brown, who will move today into her new home at No. 1— South Burlington avenue—"I will never again live in an apartment."

Mrs. Julius V. Seyler—"I will devote a portion of each day to those less fortunate than myself."

Mrs. Walter V. Pomeroy—"I will banish all unkind thoughts and deal with any one in need."

Mrs. Emma White—"When standing in a street car I propose to remain seated in spite of my feelings."

Deputy Assessor Hopkins—"I'm going to try and make people believe it when I say raised their taxes."

Chief Probation Officer Gibson—"More of the milk of human kindness and the sympathetic touch for our department."

Presiding Justice Reeves—"We will take care of our increasing business whether the Legislature helps us or not."

Justice Summerfield—"I'm going to encourage more people to come and get married, '13 or no '13."

Supervisor Butler—"Here's to an end of the Hall of Records squabble. I'm going to invite in a whole flock of doves."

Forest Supervisor Charlton—"I will give every man a farm in the big woods of Southern California through the classification scheme of the forest reserve begun by the Department of Agriculture."

Revenue Collector Parker—"I am making no resolutions for they, like eggs, are only made to be broken."

Postmaster Harrison—"I will make the parcels post scheme the biggest success of my administration."

Customs Collector Fondielen—"I will make Los Angeles the banner collection district of the Pacific Coast."

Assistant United States District Attorney Regan—"I am resolved to improve my disposition. I have made some progress along that line during 1912."

Register Bures—"I am resolved to have a good law passed to fall back on when Uncle Sam concludes to dispose of my services."

Receiver Robinson—"I have laid in a supply of hens, rabbits, shovels, etc., for my new home, and it will be back to the soil for me when President Wilson places me good-by."

United States Marshal Youngworth—"I will not make the race for sheriff of Los Angeles county as I had intended. To the law business for me when I wind up my little official ball of yarn."

Frank Domingues—"I will follow as closely as I can the example of Marcus Aurelius in his conduct towards his fellow men and be just in all things."

Ben N. Smith, official stenographer Department Eleven—"I don't have to make any resolutions. My habits are perfect."

GROWING FORMIDABLE.

Protest Against Assessment District for the Development of Exposition Park.

The protests of residents living within the special Exposition Park assessment district against the collection of assessments for the development of the park by the city, is assuming formidable proportions, according to the attorneys for the protestants, E. J. Fleming and Miner La V. Blythe.

A number of volunteer petition circulators were enrolled yesterday at the headquarters of the opposition, 943 Title Insurance building. A public meeting will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall, Jefferson street and University avenue, and this will be followed by other meetings next week. Subscriptions are also being received to finance the protest, which seeks to restrain the city from collecting the heavy assessments levied against each property owner within the district, and which it is alleged are out of proportion to the benefit to be derived.

The attorneys, who are donating their services, assert that when the matter is presented in court supported by a long list of petitioners, the action of the Council will be set aside.

Novelty.

TABLE PIECES GOOD TO EAT.

JONATHAN CLUB'S ELABORATE NEW YEAR FESTIVAL.

Beautiful Creations, Two Months in the Making, Delight Guests. Evening of Dancing Followed by Supper and Surprises—To Be Continued Today.

When the 200 couples who passed a gay evening dancing at the Jonathan Club last night went into the brilliantly-illuminated dining-room, the table pieces which delighted their vision were perhaps as elaborate in artistry and as consummate in beauty as any creations of sugar and wax that ever graced an American banquet hall.

Earl A. Lott is an old hotel manager and his chef and baker had been at work under his instructions on these beautiful pieces for two months. Their luminous beauty served as a fitting tribute of the Jonathan members for ladies' night and brought forth exclamations of appreciation from the scores of beautifully-gowned women guests.

An elaborate supper was served during the last hour of the old year. At midnight the lights were turned out for a minute and a large board of many-colored incandescent globes flashed the greeting, "Happy New Year, 1913." This was followed by a clash of merry music from the brass band.

The table was festooned with 800 feet of gelatine vegetables and flowers and some of the table pieces were more than four feet in length. One was a reproduction of the club's float in the last fiesta given in this city, consisting of six white horses drawing a carriage festooned with sweet peas. Another fine piece was a chariot drawn by four horses and advanced by quaint Cupids, representing the chariot race in the Rose Tournament at Pasadena today. Each of the turkeys was surrounded by its own wings, head and tail, and looked as if it had grown up roasted and stuffed. The hams were fashioned into sculpturesque, while a huge marine garden of gelatine showed many floral beauties in its crystal depths. The arches and columns in the room were garlanded with cypress and festooned with poinsettias.

All of the decorations for the table are edible, but they were preserved for the open-house feast, which will be extended throughout the day. The 1200 members are all expected to participate.

RECREANT HUSBAND DEPARTS.

Hanford Man Shows His Contempt for Court Orders by Failing to Pay Money to Wife.

HANFORD, Dec. 31.—R. R. McClintock of Armona, whose wife, Bessie, is suing him for divorce, failed to appear in court this morning to answer a citation issued by Judge Covert for contempt of court for failure to pay his wife the amount of maintenance allowed her during the pendancy of the divorce suit. A week ago Judge Covert allowed McClintock another day in which to pay the maintenance money, under extenuating circumstances, but this morning he was provoked at the husband's failure to appear, and issued a bench warrant for his arrest forthwith. It is said the young husband has gone to Taft, while others assert that he has departed for Texas. His attorney declared his ignorance of his client's whereabouts, and Judge Covert ordered the Sheriff to bring him into court even if he had fled to another State.

HOWE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Henry Howe, former resident of this city, but who has recently been employed on the Los Angeles aqueduct project at Inyokern, was held here today. Howe was murdered by a Mexican laborer over payment for a meal which the Mexican, who had attempted the night before to shoot up the town, refused to pay. He has several brothers and other relatives here.

NEWS BRIEFS.

Because part of the will left by the late William Hall of this city, well-to-do oil man, was printed and the manuscript not all in his own writing, Judge Covert in the Superior Court today ruled that, in view of these facts and the further fact that the instrument was not witnessed, that it was not a true holographic will and therefore had no validity in court. Under this ruling the estate must go through the same procedure of administration as if Hall had died intestate.

Tomorrow at 2 o'clock the cornerstone of the handsome new First Presbyterian Church, corner Irwin and Dewey streets, will be laid with appropriate ceremony. The structure will cost $25,000, exclusive of the $3000 pipe organ to be installed, and will be one of the handsomest edifices of the mission style in the valley. Rev. Warren Howe of Selma will deliver the principal address of the afternoon and Rev. John Steele, pastor of the church, will conduct the cornerstone laying ceremonies. Music will be rendered by the choir.

A ruling made today establishing definitely and legally the status of the local church with regard to the long-continued internal controversy in the Presbyterian church. The local church's incorporation as "the First Presbyterian Church of Hanford of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America" has been approved in legal form.

The engrossed copy of the bill of exceptions in the Talent will contest was formally filed today, and a motion for a retrial of the case, preliminary to the appeal, will probably be argued this week. The bill of exceptions covers over 600 pages, and it is the largest ever prepared here. Attorneys Earl Rogers and Marshall Stimson of Los Angeles of counsel for the contestants, who won the suit, were here today on matters connected with the suit, which is being appealed by Mrs. Elizabeth Talent, the widow.

STATE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY.

Assemblyman Wyllie Will Seek to Have Commonwealth Establish Place of Instruction Near Dinuba.

DINUBA, Dec. 31.—George W. Wyllie, Assemblyman from Tulare county, has announced that he will propose to the State legislators at the coming session the establishment of a State school of forestry in Whitaker Park near this city. The park was bequeathed to the regents of the State university by Herman Whitaker, a pioneer resident of this district.

Wyllie states that he has already discussed the question with president Benjamin Ide Wheeler and other officials of the university and they have given their complete approval to the plans.

Included within the boundaries of the park is some of the finest native timber in California. The tract is rich in trees seldom found in the foothills and it is said by competent authority that there is probably no superior location for a State forestry school in California. Wyllie says that legislators he has interviewed appear to be favorable to his plans.

PERSONALS.

J. M. Gains is one of the Arizona lights that registered at the Hollenbeck yesterday. He is president of the Taxpayers' League of Tombstone, and is here on business. Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Mack are passing a few days at the same hotel, where they are registered from Goldfield. Mack is a mining superintendent. Father Alfred Quetu, colonizer of San Juan Capistrano, is registered at the hotel while here looking after some of the interests of his colony of French people who reside in that district.

L. H. Chalmers, corporation lawyer of Phoenix, with his wife and son, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McArthur and George E. Merse, is occupying a suite at the Alexandria. He is here on a trip, combining business with pleasure. A. Crawford Greene of the law firm of Page, McKutcheon, Knight & Greene of San Francisco, is a guest at the same hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Marshall are registered at the hotel from Arrowhead Hot Springs, where Marshall is proprietor of the hotel.

Dr. L. J. O'Brien, chemist in charge of the blending of the O'Brien Varnish Company at South Bend, Ind., is passing a few days at the Hayward. George A. Carter of Prescott is making his home at the same hotel. Carter is one of the extensive cattle raisers of the State and is registered from Prescott. John J. Callahan and his son, S. F. Callahan, are guests there. They are in the shipping business in Boston.

William Guy Ruggles, a real estate operator of San Francisco and one of the pioneers in the rice business of the State, is passing a few days at the Van Nuys. California is increasing very rapidly the size of its rice fields, and this year the crop will be so large that it will be possible to export some of it, according to Ruggles. "The product is of very good quality and will compare favorably with any grown in the Orient or in Louisiana," he said. Among the other guests in the house are Mr. and Mrs. Ben F. Wright of Del Monte, where Wright is representative of the Southern Pacific; S. Thornton of London, who has interests in South Africa, and who is traveling with Mrs. Thornton, and Ira A. Chase of Goldfield, a mining operator.

Miss Charlotte Burton is making her home at the Angelus. She is registered from New York, and is on her way to Santa Barbara to take a leading part with the American Film Company, which has its studios there. D. P. Donovan, a mining engineer of Boise, with his wife, is passing a few days at the same hotel. William Jarchow, an importer of European perfumes and novelties, is making his home at the same hotel, where he is registered from Philadelphia.

Clifford C. Pease and his sister, Miss Esther W. Pease, are guests at the Hollenbeck. Clifford Pease is a city official of San Diego, while his sister is a member of the Board of Education of San Luis Obispo. L. H. Scott, president of the Imperial County Bank of El Centro, is making his home at the same hotel. S. E. de Rackin, publisher of one of the Imperial Valley papers, is registered at the same hotel with Mrs. Rackin.

Capt. W. W. Gilmer, U.S.N., with his wife, came up yesterday from San Diego, and with Mrs. Pearson S. Peterson, is registered at the Alexandria. Robert P. Greer of San Francisco, president of the Pacific Ammonia and Chemical Company of San Francisco, is making his home at the same hotel. Dr. Carney May of Philadelphia is registered at the hotel.

For the express purpose of seeing the "Mission Play," two distinguished visitors to Los Angeles changed their plans for leaving the city yesterday morning and visited San Gabriel in the afternoon as guests of John S. McGroarty. They were the Marquis de dal Vega Incian of Madrid, special commissioner of Spain to the San Diego and San Francisco expositions, and Frank R. Benson, the master of pageantry of London, who is planning the great "Pageant of Nations" for the San Francisco exposition. Both visitors expressed themselves in highest terms of praise for the master production detailing the history of California, and Benson declared that McGroarty had succeeded where other great dramatists have failed in combining the pageant and the drama intensely.

J. Charles Alexander of Roseburg, Or., who is largely interested in fruit lands, is at the Hollenbeck. J. R. Dean, engaged in the wholesale liquor business at Omaha, registered there yesterday. John Roberts of San Diego, the contractor who built the U. S. Grant Hotel, is also at the Hollenbeck.

F. S. Wesson of Montreal, head of a large mercantile establishment, says Premier Borden's proposal to have the Dominion put up $35,000,000 for the construction of dreadnaughts for the British navy is meeting with much opposition in many quarters. The matter is the leading topic of conversation in the Dominion, he asserts. He is at the Westminster.

T. H. Fitzgerald, a Salt Lake City mining man, was an arrival at the Angelus yesterday. John Burnham, one of the directors of the San Diego exposition, came in yesterday, accompanied by Arthur Cosgrove, a San Diego business man. Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Cowdrie of Winnipeg are among the other guests. They expect to remain in Southern California most of the winter.

G. J. Rosenthal of Cleveland, a guest at the Alexandria, displays great interest in Los Angeles Harbor's possibilities. He is connected with the steamship line operated on the Great Lakes by the United States Steel Corporation, in transporting ore down the lakes. He expects to see Los Angeles become one of the greatest ports in America. G. C. Stowell of Portland, Or., a banker, is registered at the Alexandria.

F. D. Charles of Grand Rapids, and extensively interested in a furniture factory, is at the Lankershim. He says that manufacturers anticipate a record business in 1913 on account of the great crops grown throughout the country this year. He points to the fact that records were excelled by different kinds of soil products, especially through the Middle West and South. All this means more money and better business. L. L. Chalmers of Springfield, Ill., retired merchant, is at this hotel. He will pass the winter in California.

T. K. Dunn of Oakland, an insurance man, is at the Hayward. C. B. Dale, another insurance man from Seattle, is here on a pleasure trip. S. D. Erickson of Minneapolis, proprietor of a clothing store, was a Sunday arrival at the Hayward.

C. W. Sells, president and general manager of the Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway, arrived yesterday from his home at Manitou, to pass a month or six weeks here. This is the off season for the Manitou and Pike's Peak, no trains being operated there during the winter months.

John L. Ferguson, assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago and Northwestern, with headquarters in Chicago, arrived yesterday with his family for a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wescott, F. W. Randolph, Miss Ella Zimmerman, Miss Mabel Devlin, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Osburn and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Martin, all of Los Angeles or vicinity, sail today from San Francisco for Honolulu on the Oceanic Steamship Company's liner Sierra. The party was booked by A. M. Culver, the local agent, and most of the members left here yesterday for San Francisco.

REVENUE INCREASES.

Between seven and eight thousand blank corporation returns were mailed yesterday from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue Parker, and returns under the act of August 5, 1909, fixing a tax of 1 per cent. on net income over and above $5000 annually, will be due March 1, 1913. The period covered by the return is the calendar year 1912. The collections in the office for December amounted to $33,833.80, as against $79,985.33 for the corresponding period of 1911, showing an increase of $3994.47.

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References:
Commercial National Bank
Hammond Lumber Co.
L. A. Trust & Savings Bank

Looking Both Ways.

BETWEEN TWO ETERNITIES.

WATCH NIGHT PREACHER SAYS HAVE A PURPOSE.

Large Gathering at the First Methodist Church Worships as the Old Year Passes Out and the New Year Enters—Music, Prayer and Testimonies Fill Two Hours.

The First Methodist Church "Watch Meeting," drew a large crowd of the faithful last night at 10 o'clock, under the leadership of Dr. Charles Edward Locke. There was fervent singing of sacred songs and testimonies concerning the blessings of the past year and a hopeful looking forward to the new. That time might not hang or testimonies become too verbose, a missionary gave an interesting stereopticon entertainment. Dr. Locke delivered a short address and as the hands on the clock pointed to 12, the meeting closed with prayer.

Dr. Locke's topic was "Backward and Forward Glances," and his talk full of encouragement for the coming year. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"On this memorable watch night we are standing upon a narrow isthmus between two eternities—the past with its joys and sorrows and victories and defeats, and the future, which stretches out like a wide-spreading continent, untrodden and unknown, but full of alluring hope.

"We have learned that the best things in life are produced by patience and struggle. Mind, muscle, manners, are cultivated by careful training. Faith, hope, love, patience and courage are the result of consecration and tireless devotion.

"If a man would accomplish any really great thing, if he would reach any supreme goal of achievement he must make it the one distinguishing, outstanding purpose of his best endeavors.

"'Forget it' has come to be a very significant phrase in these days, when pertinent slang is often more expressive than more dignified expression. If we would win in life's race we must meet, deliberately forget all those things which would unnerve us for present and future triumphs. Forget our failures and discomfort, our discontent and disappointment, our uncharity, adversity and unfruitfulness. We should consider our failures only that we may avoid them in the future. If we lose a yesterday we should lay our best plans to find a tomorrow. An honorable past is a valuable asset in the successes of the present. A useful past makes a happy present and a hopeful future."

FOR WIRE THEFT.

Al Reibern and Bert Henderson were arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Hotz, charged with having stolen 1800 pounds of copper wire, the property of the Edison Electric Company, at Wallace Station on the Covina line of the Pacific Electric. The men were lodged in the County Jail and will be arraigned tomorrow.

Palmyra Heights

Free ride daily, from office of Conservative Investment Co., 408 West Sixth st., to Palmyra Heights. Come and buy a beautiful residence or business lot in Palmyra Heights and double your money. Five-cent fare. We sell to all residents of Palmyra Heights, 30-ride books of tickets for 5 cents a ride. Fast cars through to Redondo, San Pedro and Los Angeles Harbor. Building restrictions are $2000 on 100-foot boulevard, $1250 on any 60-ft. street. Main street and the business section are not restricted. Terms 10 per cent. cash and 1 per cent. per month, or less, if desired. Magnificent location and moderate prices. 200 cosy, artistic bungalows now being built. Stores will be built immediately. 1000 lots for sale. Buy a lot today.—[Advertisement.

Only 4 days more in which to buy Conservative shares at 40c. After January 4, shares 42½c. Buy today at 40c. December 14, the Conservative paid 14 per cent. dividend a year on par upon its shares. Regular quarterly dividends. Today 100 shares cost $40 cash. After January 4, 100 shares will cost $42.50. Save $2.50 on 100 shares by purchasing today; 16 monthly installments of $2.50 each will buy 100 shares. Larger amounts proportionately. The $2.50 thus saved would pay first installment. Buy shares today at 40c. Conservative Investment Co., 408 West Sixth street. A2043, Main 2043—[Advertisement.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING

Thumbs Down.

DASHES WATER ON PROPOSAL.

Council Committee's Report Favors Bonds.

Says Power Companies' Plan Wouldn't Help City.

Rental One Million; Five Millions Revenue.

Councilmen Williams, Bothwell and Whitton, composing a special committee appointed several weeks ago to confer with the power companies in regard to the purchase by the city of such portions of their distributing plants as could be profitably used in the distribution of the Los Angeles aqueduct power, made their report to the City Council yesterday afternoon.

This report details the various steps taken in the conferences with representatives of the three power companies, and says one of the last steps was the submission by these power companies of four different plans for utilizing the electric power of the city without the necessity of a distributing system owned by the city. These plans include:

First—The sale of the city's electric power to the companies at a price of approximately $1,000,000 a year.

Second—Employment of the companies by the city to distribute such power over their systems.

Third—The leasing by the companies to the city of their distributing systems.

Fourth—The handling of the city's power under a co-operative, profit-sharing scheme similar to that adopted by the city of Chicago in connection with the operation of the street railways of that city.

The report tells of the work of City Attorney Shenk and Special Counsel Mathews in examining the various trust deeds of the power companies and their determination that while these deeds contain certain restrictions on the sale and release of the properties embraced therein, yet, if the companies were willing to sell and could agree with the city on a price, it is practicable to consummate such a sale.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

Summarizing the situation, the committee report continues:

The committee has given careful consideration to the various alternative plans suggested by the companies for the handling of the city's electric power, and wishes to submit its conclusions regarding such plans, as follows:

First—That none of such alternative plans contains any provision looking to the ultimate ownership by the city of an electric-distributing system, in conformity with the expressed and unmistakable will of the people, but, on the contrary, all of such plans lead away from municipal ownership by making the acquisition or installation of a distributing system by the city more difficult, if not entirely impracticable, which evidently is the desire and intention of the power companies.

Second—That any profit which the city might realize through the sale of the power to the companies or through any profit-sharing scheme must necessarily be paid by the consumers.

Third—That the large profits to which the companies have been accustomed and which they so eagerly seek to continue to realize have been and would necessarily continue to be paid by the consumers.

Fourth—That the excessive overhead charges, due to their complicated and expensive organizations, would unquestionably be paid by the consumers in the future as in the past.

Fifth—That the natural tendency of the companies would be in the future as in the past, toward maintaining high rates for electric service, while under municipal ownership the tendency would be toward lowering rates and encouraging industry.

Sixth—That your committee is advised by Electrical Engineer Scattergood, who has assisted the committee in its work, that the gross earnings to be derived from the sale of the 37,500 horse power, now being developed by the city, at the rates now charged by the companies in this city, would exceed $3,000,000 per annum, of which not less than $1,000,000 would be realized as excess earnings after providing for all operating expenses including depreciation, and interest and sinking fund, and that the gross earnings would equal $2,500,000 on a 5-cent base rate with excess earnings of not less than $500,000 per annum. Mr. Scattergood further advises that to generate, at the city's power plant No. 1, and deliver to the companies 25,000 horse power continuously, as contemplated by their offer of $1,000,000 per annum for the same, would require water to the extent of the full capacity of the aqueduct while the city will not be in a position to take care of even one-half this amount of water for many months subsequent to April 1, next, and that such an amount of electrical energy sold to consumers on a 5-cent base rate would yield an annual gross revenue of approximately $5,000,000. From which it appears that this offer of the companies is not an attractive one for the city.

It is evident, therefore, that none of the alternative plans suggested by the companies is at all desirable or attractive from the standpoint of the city.

ACTION RECOMMENDED.

The recommendations to the Council are that proceedings be instituted at once for placing before the people the question of voting bonds for the acquisition or installation of a system for the distribution of the city's electrical power.

That the committee hopes to get final results through the power companies is evinced, however, by the last recommendations, as follows:

However, as the representatives of the companies, at the conference of December 27, showed some inclination to discuss, at some future date, terms and price on the sale of their properties, the committee further recommends that such negotiations be continued in so far as the companies may be willing to negotiate, pending such bond election or until the earliest date at which the city may be prepared to commence the installation of an independent system.

The Council voted to file the report and continue the committee.

Thumbs Down.

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Sixth—That your committee is advised by Electrical Engineer Scattergood, who has assisted the committee in its work, that the gross earnings to be derived from the sale of the 37,500 horse power, now being developed by the city, at the rates now charged by the companies in this city, would exceed $5,000,000 per annum, of which not less than $1,000,000 would be realized as excess earnings after providing for all operating expenses including depreciation, and interest and sinking fund, and that the gross earnings would equal $2,500,000 on a 5-cent base rate with excess earnings of not less than $500,000 per annum. Mr. Scattergood further advises that to generate, at the city's power plant No. 1, and deliver to the companies 35,000 horse power continuously, as contemplated by their offer of $1,000,000 per annum for the same, would require water to the extent of the full capacity of the aqueduct while the city will not be in a position to take care of even one-half this amount of water for many months subsequent to April 1, next, and that such an amount of electrical energy sold to consumers on a 5-cent base rate would yield an annual gross revenue of approximately $5,000,000. From which it appears that this offer of the companies is not an attractive one for the city.

It is evident, therefore, that none of the alternative plans suggested by the companies is at all desirable or attractive from the standpoint of the city.

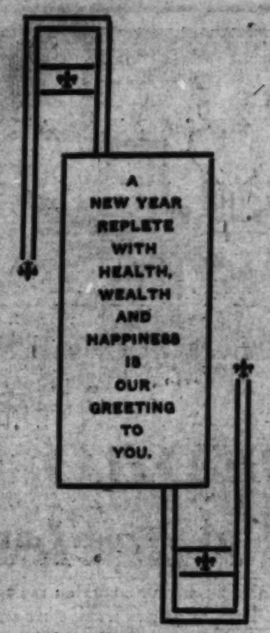
ACTION RECOMMENDED.

The recommendations to the Council are that proceedings be instituted at once for placing before the people the question of voting bonds for the acquisition or installation of a system for the distribution of the city's electrical power.

That the committee hopes to get final results through the power companies is evinced, however, by the last recommendations, as follows:

However, as the representatives of the companies, at the conference of December 27, showed some inclination to discuss, at some future date, terms and price on the sale of their properties, the committee further recommends that such negotiations be continued in so far as the companies may be willing to negotiate, pending such bond election or until the earliest date at which the city may be prepared to commence the installation of an independent system.

The Council voted to file the report and continue the committee.



Society Brand Clothes
SOLE AGENTS
Scott Bros
425-427 SO. SPRING ST.

MULHOLLAND'S VIEWS.
LEASE WOULD SAVE WORRY.

At a meeting of the Public Service Commission yesterday, the offer of the three light and power corporations to purchase power from the city was read and Commissioner Graham was appointed to represent the board at any conferences between the corporations and the committee of the City Council.

The president of the board announced his opposition to the proposed sale of electric power, but Chief Engineer Mulholland expressed a different opinion. He said:

"I think some such an arrangement, saying nothing whatever as to what the compensation should be, would save a tremendous lot of trouble and worry. I can see no objection to it whatever; the city fixes the price at which it may be sold to consumers, thus holding both ends of the string."

A letter from the Mayor was read, accepting the resignation of Charles Wellborn as a member of the Public Service Commission, to take effect yesterday at noon, owing to his having been elected a Judge of the Superior Court.

Mulholland reported one part of the work on the San Pedro water plant will prove unexpectedly expensive, owing to the demand of the War Department that the main leading across the harbor to Terminal Island must go at least thirty-six feet below low tide. The channel at low tide is but fifteen feet deep at that point, and 300 feet wide, and it is estimated that the extra work will cost upward of $10,000.

CELEBRATING HAPPY PAST.

State Dinner at First Baptist Church—Departing Year Marked by Rejoicing.

A novel and interesting celebration of New Year's Eve took place at the First Baptist Church last night. A "State dinner" was served at 6:45 o'clock, growing out of a visiting contest among the members. The members were divided into two teams, according to the States from which they came to California, and the team making the greatest number of visits among the families of the church was to be declared the winner, and the losing team had to serve the dinner last night. It proved a shrewd and successful "get acquainted" scheme on the part of the pastor, Dr. C. M. Carter, for the two teams, in a given time, made more than 2000 visits.

The church was decorated last night with more than thirty State banners and several from foreign countries, and presented a picturesque scene with each group gathered about its banner. There were music and good-fellowship during the dinner, which was followed by a social hour, closing at 10 o'clock. At 10:30 the Watch Night services began. The first half hour was conducted by the Young People's Society, after which Dr. Carter took charge and held a prayer meeting and conference, lasting until the stroke of 12.

This church has grown and greatly prospered under Dr. Carter's ministrations, and now has a membership of between 600 and 700.

PIGEON ENDS LONG JOURNEY.

Chicago Bird Flies to Fresno and Is Resting Pending the Return Trip—Bank Clearings Increase.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

FRESNO, Dec. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] With a small brass band fastened around its tiny leg to which was tied a note written by Al Kruger of No. 30 East Division street, Chicago, a carrier pigeon, was caught today by Gus Lamond o fthis city. Lamond has a large family of pigeons and it is thought that the caprier was attracted to his place by his pets.

The carrier was almost dead when it flew to the wire around his coop. As soon as the carrier becomes well Lamond will turn it loose with a message to the Chicago man. The message read: "Please notify Al Kruger of No. 30 East Division street, Chicago."

Fresno's bank clearings in 1912 amount to $11,617,818.68 more than in 1911. This announcement was made today when the doors of the Clearing House were closed for the year. The banner month of the year was November, when six millions and a half were handled. The big gain of this year makes a record and Fresno business men are proud of the pace being set in this city. The bank clearings are considered enormous when it is taken into consideration that business here is almost at a standstill during the three hot months of the summer.

Plenty of Seats to Pasadena in Santa Fe Trains on New Year's Day—The Comfortable Way.

Leave Los Angeles 7:30 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2 p.m., 3:35 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 5:05 p.m., 10:30 p.m. Specials returning every few minutes via Santa Fe. 25 cents round trip.

1889 *Oldest and Largest Savings Bank in the Southwest* 1913

STATEMENT
Of the Conditions of the
SECURITY TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
At the Close of Business December 31st, 1912

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans	$29,999,622.01	Capital	$1,650,000.00
Bonds	7,724,249.80	Surplus	1,100,000.00
Real Estate	39,497.99	Undivided Profits	698,986.07
Bank Premises	710,000.00	Deposits	$44,580,824.21
Furniture and Fixtures	190,000.00		
Safe Deposit Department and Vaults	202,000.00		
Cash and Sight Exchange	$9,164,390.48		
Total	$48,029,760.28	Total	$48,029,760.28

Interest Paid to Depositors for Last Six Months Period . . $664,020.75
More Than 83,000 Open Accounts

Comparative Statement of Resources

Dec. Thirty-first.	Number of open accounts.	Interest paid to depositors.	Total resources.
1907	48,544	$586,928.26	$16,664,780.00
1908	48,007	612,288.26	19,984,202.00
1909	54,930	681,301.33	23,980,670.00
1910	62,356	832,376.83	30,123,260.30
1911	67,416	940,970.85	34,747,518.88
1912	83,456	1,327,165.89	48,029,760.28

This bank has no deposits of City, County, State or public funds of any character.

This bank has been for twenty-four years under practically the same management.

This bank does not loan any of its funds to its officers, directors or employees.

Money is loaned on approved real estate at the lowest rate—City loans $2000 or over at 6% per annum and under $2000 at 6½% per annum.

Trust Department

Our Trust Department is fully equipped to act in every capacity contemplated by law, including executor, administrator and trustee.

Safe Deposit and Storage Department

The largest and best equipped in the West. Every modern convenience, such as public reading and writing rooms for ladies and gentlemen, phones, stationery, etc.

Officers

J. F. SARTORI, President.
M. S. HELLMAN, Vice-President.
JOHN E. PLATER, Vice-President.
CHAS. H. TOLL, Vice-President.
W. H. BOOTH, Vice-President.
W. D. LONGYEAR, Cashier and Secretary.
W. A. ELLIS, Trust Officer.
T. G. HALL, Assistant Cashier.
R. B. HARDACRE, Assistant Cashier.
P. KITCHIN, Assistant Cashier.
W. M. CASWELL, Assistant Secretary.
J. H. GRIFFIN, Assistant Secretary.
C. W. WILSON, Assistant Secretary.
L. H. ROSEBERRY, Trust Attorney.

Equitable Branch

J. H. GRIFFIN, Manager. J. G. CAREY, Assistant Manager. LUKE WOOD, Assistant Manager.

Directors

James H. Adams, Wm. H. Allen, Jr., W. Jarvis Barlow, W. H. Booth, T. L. Duque, J. A. Graves, W. L. Graves, Henderson Hayward, Isaias W. Hellman, M. S. Hellman, W. H. Holliday, Joseph Kurtz, R. H. Lacy, W. D. Longyear, T. E. Newlin, H. W. O'Melveny, John E. Plater, J. F. Sartori, J. H. Shankland, James Slauson, Chas. H. Toll, W. L. Valentine, W. J. Washburn, W. D. Woolwine

Security Building
Fifth and Spring

Equitable Branch
First and Spring

Dividend Day January Second

On January second we will pay our fifth quarterly dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. a year on par, or 3½ per cent. every three months on par.

Reinvest Their Dividends

Many of our shareholders reinvest their dividends in our special dividend fund at 6 per cent. per annum (subject to withdrawal on demand.) Their money earns compound interest and grows very fast.

Dividends Paid

Jan. 2nd, 1912,	12% per annum,	3% quarterly.
Apr. 1st, 1912,	12% per annum,	3% quarterly.
July 1st, 1912,	12% per annum,	3% quarterly.
Oct. 1st, 1912,	12% per annum,	3% quarterly.
Jan. 2nd, 1913,	14% per annum,	3½% quarterly.

Over 4000 Shareholders

Have invested their savings in our great co-operative home building fund and their money earns double best bank interest in one of the safest and most profitable lines of business in the country.

Everyone Can Own Shares

ONLY 3½ Cents Per Share Down. AND	Cost.	1½ Cents Per Share a Month. Pay Down.	Per Month.
100 Shares	$ 85	$ 3.50	$ 1.75
200 Shares	70	7.00	3.50
300 Shares	105	10.50	5.25
400 Shares	140	14.00	7.00
500 Shares	175	17.50	8.75
600 Shares	210	21.00	10.50
700 Shares	245	24.50	12.25
800 Shares	280	28.00	14.00
900 Shares	315	31.50	15.75
1000 Shares	350	35.00	17.50
2000 Shares	700	70.00	35.00
3000 Shares	1050	105.00	52.50
4000 Shares	1400	140.00	70.00
5000 Shares	1750	175.00	87.50

Prices subject to change without notice.

The Next Advance

An increase in the price of shares is never advertised, so don't wait until it is too late—act at once and you will make money—This is our advice.

Why be satisfied with 3 or 4 per cent. when your money invested in Commonwealth shares will earn 14 per cent. a year on par and you will receive a dividend check every three months. There is no safer or more profitable investment and the security is positively the best.

You Are Throwing Away Money If You Take Less

Mail This Today

Send me your illustrated monthly magazine, "The Commonwealth," for six months (free) and information regarding your 14 per cent. home building investment opportunity.

Name .....

City .....

Times Jan. 1

Commonwealth Home Builders
212 Union Oil Building—7th and Spring Sts.—Los Angeles, Cal.

—"Over Thirty Years of Knowing How, Makes Barker Bros. Leaders Now"—

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY TODAY!

WE WISH YOU ALL
A HAPPY NEW YEAR

—We Will Continue Our Clearance Sale of Holiday Stocks, at 10% to 25% Reductions, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
—See Tonight's Papers for Further Particulars.

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Established 1861

The Largest, Most Completely Stocked and Best Equipped Home-Furnishing House in the United States.

Headquarters for Pianos, Oriental Rugs and Office Furniture

Nos. 724 to 728 South Broadway

Drink Puritas Distilled Water-5 Gallons 40c

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L. A. ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.

WALK-OVER
THE SHOES FOR YOU
The "Hway" model. Every line is correct. Shown in all leathers; also in lace..... $5.00
WOMEN PREFER WALK-OVERS
TWO WALK-OVER STORES
233 S. Broadway, and Spring at Fourth
P. A. Jones, Manager

SING FAT CO.
Oriental Goods
615 So. Broadway

10c A BUTTON—$1 A RIP
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...AT...
SILVERWOODS'

Polish your furniture, auto, piano and floors with Wood Shine Oil, cannot be equaled; price 25c. PACIFIC COAST AGENCY, 333 Title Insurance Bldg. F4415, Broadway 2713.

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This great special edition, which is Southern California's message to the world, recites the story of the sensational unfoldment of metropolitan Los Angeles, details golden opportunities in innumerable fields of endeavor for bread-winners and capitalists, and dwells at length upon the incomparable climatic and scenic attractions of Southern California.

Nearly 200 pages of concise succinct, encyclopaedic, reliable information concerning California. Issued in permanent magazine form—superbly illustrated in monocrome and color plates.

Copies wrapped for mailing 10 cents each. With postage 15 cents. Advertising rates on request. Phones Main A8200, Home 10891. Address The Times, New Times Building.

Cities and Towns of Los Angeles County

NEWS REPORTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS OF THE TIMES.

Pasadena.

FAIR SKIES ARE WANTED.

Pasadenans on Edge for the Flower Show.

Classes Will Elbow With the Masses Today.

Peace Pact Suffers a Riddling of Rivets.

PASADENA, Jan. 1.—No new year was ever ushed in in Pasadena more capriciously, nor with more good will, throughout the city generally, and at the large hotels, where hundreds of wealthy and prominent Easterners are staying, than was 1913. Said the work on every one's tongue last night, "The sky is clear, tomorrow will be pleasant."

The weather is the one all-important factor in the Tournament of Roses for which no provision can be made by the Tournament Association. The absence of clouds last night assured success today.

Officers of the association, the Pacific Electric Railway Company, everybody, looks for the largest crowd in the city today that shall have ever collected here. The parade will be the longest of any of its predecessors, the tournament generally will be the best. The city has put on gala attire. Everything is in readiness.

Last night the officers of the Tournament Association met for a final session and President Edward W. Off announced that his desk was clear.

"I can desire nothing to be better," he said. "Everything has worked out perfectly. The weather is good. That is the last word."

The directors of the organization have all worked unceasingly. They are, besides Off, John B. Miller, Frank A. Hogan, Mrs. R. C. Bartow, Col. W. J. Hogan, D. M. Linnard, J. B. Coulston, C. N. Post, Walter Raymond, Dr. Z. T. Malaby, R. G. Neudadt and H. H. Sinclair.

Special four-car trains will begin to bring the crowds from Los Angeles as early as 6 o'clock this morning. The flowers were placed upon the floats last night. The charioteers and their horses are in readiness. At midnight nothing remained to be attended to.

SOCIETY TO ATTEND.

Society will be well represented at Tournament Park this afternoon as the Valley Hunt Club alone will occupy twenty-seven boxes. This club has had a large marquee erected at the south end of the grand stand, where luncheon will be served to 150 club members and their guests. Among those who will occupy boxes are:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Goodyear, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Storrow, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Luti, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Sinclair, Miss Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Meier, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Macdonell, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. David Gamble Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Coulston, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Hampton L. Story, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Laws, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hazard Halsted, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Condit, Mr. and Mrs. William Stanton, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. William St. John Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Folsom, Mrs. P. L. Auten, Miss Auten, Miss Margaret Reynolds, Misses Ellen Kellogg, Margaret Percy, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Vedder, Messrs. Harold, Courtland and William Knight, Misses Maud Daggett, Helen Ranney, Helen Shark, Messrs. Henry B. Sherman, George White, Mr. and Mrs. C. Warring Lefingwell, Miss Marion Lefingwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Manser, Messrs. Kellogg, Reynolds, H. O. Phillips, Daggett, Misses Manser, Betty Storrow, Messrs. Rey, Hull, Joe Goss and many others.

Another center of interest was the Hotel Green, which was made the headquarters of the Santa Monica delegation. Headed by the Mayor of the city, they arrived in automobiles early in the evening, about seventy-five strong. They, too, brought with them their municipal band. The band gave a concert early in the evening on the porch of the west building. This was followed by a concert which was one of the best musical entertainments of the winter. The passing of the seasons was cleverly represented, the last, the song of spring, being sung by a tiny cupid, little Miss Catherine Annan. The big hostelry was aglow with lights and floral decorations from top to bottom and the entire hotel was thrown open to the public at 6 o'clock in the evening.

A GAY NIGHT.

Those from out of the city who arrived last night for the tournament did not wait until today to begin to celebrate. A large party of society people from Long Beach, who brought with them the Long Beach municipal band, proceeded directly to the Hotel Maryland, where the old year was watched out and the new year in with music, entertainment and dancing.

The hotel presented a brilliant scene. The arcade and the exterior of the building were decorated with smilax and blossoms. The programme of the evening included some delightful vaudeville, and at midnight found a dance in full swing. Many society people of the city, Los Angeles and other places, as well as the eastern guests at the hotel, attended and greeted the Long Beach visitors.

TROUBLE BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

The compromise effected last week between the Board of Education and the City Council, by which the members of the former saved themselves from arrest for building the new Polytechnic High School without procuring a permit, instead of putting an end to the controversy, has opened new avenues of contention. After having spent most of the time since battling among themselves, the Mayor and the Councilmen at yesterday's session were attacked from without. This brought on fresh dissension from within. The Council finally adjourned, after adopting a motion to meet again at 9 o'clock next Saturday, at which time the ordinance is to be enforced and work on the school buildings stopped, unless a permit is taken out in the regular manner. Furthermore, the Council promises definite and final action at that time.

The consideration of the subject at yesterday's session was occasioned by an application from William C. Crowell, the general contractor, for a permit, which was left in the hands of the Council to do with as it thought best, with a request that the matter be held in abeyance until next Friday.

Mayor Thum was immediately made the target for an impassioned attack from C. R. Burger, who said that he spoke simply as a taxpayer of the city.

"I don't know," he said, in part, "how the members of the Council and the Mayor can stand for a delay after a decision in favor of the city has been handed down by the Superior Court in the case that was brought to determine the matter. I object to the use of school funds to secure another decision from the Supreme Court. It shouldn't be the business of the Mayor and the City Council to sit dumb. I also object to the Mayor's running the whole city government. I want to see the other members of the Council have something to say. This is no place for child's play. I want to protest on the part of the taxpayers of the city. It is not right that we should have to hear officials of the city spoken of in terms that are not fit to repeat."

Mayor Thum rose to reply, but Councilman Barnes took issue with Burger on several questions and an argument ensued. The Mayor then said that perhaps the members of the school board are spending money wrongfully, but that they have had legal advice to do as they are doing.

"Here is a mix-up," he said, "and we are trying to get out of the squabble in a way that will produce the least unnecessary trouble."

"Why don't you come out and admit that you are wrong?" interrupted Burger, "and stop putting one error on top of another in an attempt to cover them up?"

The Mayor ignored the remark and continued with his explanation.

Councilman Shutt then declared that he was in favor of one of only two things, either that a permit be taken out in the proper manner or that all work on the school buildings be stopped until the issue is adjusted. It was he that finally made the motion that was adopted.

Several members of the Municipal League also were present and Burger's attack was taken up by Secretary Raymond G. Thompson, of that organization, who objected strenuously on behalf of the league to "procrastinations and secret meetings."

The Municipal League filed a formal protest to the carrying out of the agreement made at a secret conference of the city and school officials.

CITY BRIEFS.

City Engineer S. J. Van Ornum announced yesterday that he will tender his resignation some time before the new commission form of government becomes effective. He is reticent as to his future plans, but admits that he has received an offer which cannot well be declined.

It was learned yesterday that the woman who several weeks ago gave the Pasadena Hospital $20,000 is Mrs. D. Willis James of New York. The money is given as a memorial for her late husband, who was well-known here. The couple passed several winters in the city.

Pictures framed at Wadsworth's. Hotel Vista del Arroyo, Pasadena. Foothill ranches. H. L. Hayman, La Canada.

MILK WAS WATERED.

Glendale Woman Haled Before Justice Thomas Admits Offense and Is Fined Fifty Dollars.

GLENDALE, Dec. 31.—On the charge of adulteration of milk, the MacMullin Dairy Company of this place was arraignod before Recorder Thomas today. Mrs. MacMullin, who appeared for the company, entered a plea of guilty. The company was fined $50, the judge administering a light sentence on account of this being the defendant's first offense.

Several days ago representatives of the Los Angeles County Board of Health purchased four bottles of the milk sold from the wagons of this dairy. These bottles were taken to Los Angeles and the contents analyzed. It was found that the supposedly pure milk contained 17 per cent. water. The officers then swore out warrants for the arrest of the dairy proprietor.

In the local advertisements of this dairy company the following is always inserted: "This is the only dairy in Eagle Rock, Glendale, Tropico, Verduso and Burbank that is inspected by the Los Angeles Board of Health and the Glendale Sanatorium."

In her plea of yesterday morning Mrs. MacMullin claimed that she was not aware of the fact that the water was being put into the milk.

NEW KOSMOS LINE FLEET.

Three Great Freighters Just Completed at Hamburg Set Sail for Los Angeles and San Francisco.

SAN PEDRO, Dec. 31.—Three of the new Kosmos line fleet of ten 12,200-ton freighters, on which construction started early last year, are on the way to this port and San Francisco. The Karnak, first of the steamers, finished, left Hamburg December 14, for this port, via Honolulu, and the Hather, which has just been completed, will depart April 1. The Memphis is en route to Chile and the Ramses, next in line of completion, soon will be ready for the Chile run. All of the other seven crafts will be completed and in operation by the opening of 1914.

Despite the fact that several of the forward timbers were sprung when she pounded on the Eureka bar, last week, the steam shooner Wellesley, which is waiting to get over the Humboldt bar, will not go to San Francisco for repairs, but will continue to this port to unload 750,000 feet of lumber for the Pacific Lumber Company, at Wilmington. Word was received yesterday that one pump would take care of the leak, and this prompted the decision to send the steam schooner to this port to unload before dry docking at San Francisco for repairs.

BOYS ADMIT SHOOTING.

Santa Monica Youngsters While Hunting Rabbits Fire Once at Electric Car and Hit the Conductor.

SAWTELLE, Dec. 31.—Forrest Stephens, aged 18 years, Lloyd Torkelson, aged 14, and Wallace Walker, aged 14 years, each of whom carried shotguns, were apprehended by Marshal M. I. Young and Deputy Constable Harry G. Wright late last night and questioned regarding the shooting of Conductor Roy C. Hand of the Santa Monica Pacific Electric line yesterday afternoon. The lads at first denied the shooting, but after questioning today admitted that one of their number let fly a shot at the car "just to see whether the shot would carry." They were taken before Juvenile Officer Marden this afternoon. As Hand is not badly injured, no action will be taken in their case, it is thought. All three of the boys live in Santa Monica, and were out shooting rabbits east of Sawtelle. They wandered on to the vicinity of the Country Club after dark, where they were overtaken.

NEWS BRIEFS.

A mass meeting of citizens, held last night at the call of the City Trustees, decided that the site at the corner of Sixth street and Oregon avenue should be purchased by the city and a fine City Hall erected on the large lot. The price, $27,000, is thought to be reasonable, and the best bargain in local realty.

John Quincy Adams Monroe, aged 74 years, a veteran and an old resident of Sawtelle, will tomorrow take unto himself a wife, Mrs. Rosanna Jones, aged 64 years, of Los Angeles. The couple will begin the new year in a cozy cottage on Kansas street.



SAN PEDRO

The Greater Los Angeles Harbor

—Where more money is being spent in public improvements than at all other harbors on the Pacific Coast combined—
—Where the largest corporations in this country are spending millions of dollars making an outlet for the Greater Los Angeles country—
—Where the city of Los Angeles, the federal government and individuals are concentrating on a work of harbor development bound to build a city as the payroll and the commerce of the harbor develops and grows—
—Where the opportunity for profitable investment is absolutely unequaled in all the western country and the projects under way spell profits to the early buyers—
—Where a hundred dollars put at work today will handle property that in the not far distant future will require thousands—

The Harbor View Addition

—Harbor View Addition is the closest in addition at San Pedro—
—the only—positively only—tract having all improvements in and paid for—
—gas, water, electricity, concrete curbs, concrete gutters, concrete walks—graded, graveled, rolled and oiled streets—shade trees—
—building restrictions protect this land—race restrictions guarantee the most desirable piece of property at the harbor—
—East or West Side of Los Angeles—where are the highest values—the one, the great industrial district—the other, the beauty spot of the continent—
—Apply this to the harbor—and profit by experience and the facts as they exist today—
—At least do this before you buy—before you close on anything as an investment—anywhere—we ask you only this—go out with us and see this one best buy—

Big Special Saturday & Sunday Excursion

25c ROUND TRIP

Our special car leaves the Pacific Electric Depot at eleven o'clock—Get tickets at our office now—Phone reservations early—See the harbor and this one best buy in harbor property—All points of interest explained—Luncheon served at tract—

25c ROUND TRIP

Sunset Phone, Broadway 1944

The Lonnquist Company

514-515 Los Angeles Investment Bldg.

Corner Eighth & Broadwy — Los Angeles

Civic Pride.

MONROVIA WILL IMPROVE AND EXPLOIT ITS CHARMS.

MONROVIA, Dec. 31.—Beginning as early as possible in the new year to take care of Monrovia's recently-planned mountain parks, the City Council and the Board of Trade have set aside Saturday, January 4, as "Canyon Day."

They are making elaborate preparations to blaze an auto road to the newly-laid out Emerson Park, a beautiful, gently-sloping mesa a mile above the city, about ten acres in extent, and from which a panorama of Monrovia, with its red tile roofs and well-planted avenues, framed on either side by the steep walls of the canyon, and backed by beautiful San Gabriel Valley, offers one of the most attractive views in all the Southland.

Saturday's work will consist of constructing an auto road to the mesa, or rather rebuilding the old Emerson road, built years ago, and needing nothing more than a regrading and resurfacing; clearing the mesa of underbrush, locating points for culverts and bridges and landscaping the park for future planting.

On Lincoln's birthday, the second "Canyon Day" will be named, and this day will be devoted to plowing the land and putting it in shape for the trees and flowers to be set out. Washington's anniversary is to continue to the work of cultivating the ground, and on Arbor Day, with elaborate ceremonies and appropriate exercises, hundreds of trees and flowers, propagated in the City Park, will be planted.

Water from the municipal water system is to be piped to the grounds and the canyon guard will make it a part of his duties to take care of the shrubs and flowers. It is the intention of the men who are planning the park to get away from the formal planting and to produce rather a typical American wild garden effect, for which the lines of the park artificially planted will blend into the surrounding landscape without the cut off, jarring note unfortunately too often found in similar parks.

The work to be done has been carefully classified and committees have been appointed to look after each branch of the undertaking. One committee is to lay out the road, another to see that no unnecessary tree cutting is done, another is to look after the burning of the brush and a fourth is to handle the problems of transportation for men and tools. That the whole of the inner man have not been overlooked is gathered by the committee headed "Coffee and Sandwiches." Rev. Clark Marsh has charge of this important branch of the work, and is assisted by all the ladies who are interested in the canyon movement.

The various clubs, societies and fraternal orders will be assembled under the direction of the committees. The High School boys and grammar school boys will be represented; the Boy Scouts, under the command of their scout master, Rev. Ray D. Welch, will build the "switchback" trial; old soldiers and sons of veterans are to swing the pick and shovel; business men from the Board of Trade, Merchants' Association and Granite Club have promised to do their share. Duarte is sending a crowd, and even the colored people of the city are enthusiastically bearing a hand, under the supervision of the Afro-American Club. Any citizen who cannot personally respond to the canyon day call may send the General Committee a dollar or two, which will be expended upon the work.

Aside from the fact that next Saturday's "Canyon Day" will enable the city to accomplish a great deal of real, constructive work, which would ordinarily be very expensive, at a minimum cost, there lies a deeper significance in the enthusiastic response to the Council's and Board of Trade's invitation. It is that the citizens of Monrovia are getting into line with those of many neighboring towns, with the common idea of improving and advertising their city's natural and scenic advantages.

Colorado Springs has made its North and South Cheyenne canyons famous over the whole country by advertising, and the tourist pays 50 cents for the privilege of entering the gate. Monrovia, with its Saw-pit, Maple, Spanish and Monrovia canyons, in many respects more rugged and beautiful than those of the Colorado resort, is just awakening to the fact that her biggest asset has been left for twenty years untouched.

Already, in the six months that the canyon roads have been improved, more than 20,000 sightseers and visitors have taken advantage of them, and every week the city officials receive numerous petitions asking leave to erect bungalows and cabins. A Pasadena man recently said to one of Monrovia's department heads: "If Pasadena had that group of canyons she would raise a $50,000 bond issue inside of a week to advertise it."

WATTS ADVANCES A NOTCH.

Postoffice at that Point Is to be a Third-class Appointment after New Year's Day.

WATTS, Dec. 31.—Postmaster Kellogg has received word from Washington that on January 1 Watts becomes a third-class postoffice. Heretofore the matter of appointment of a postmaster came under the civil service regulations, but when a successor to Mr. Kellogg, whose term expires in April, is named, he will be designated by President Wilson. The business in the Watts postoffice has grown wonderfully in the past year, dut to a large increase in population, and also an increase in the number of business houses.

A review of the year shows a remarkable state of affairs, so far as the general advancement of Watts is concerned. More residences have been built in the past year than in the two years previous. Three new grocery stories have opened for business. A furniture store that was merely a hole in the wall has taken a five-year lease on one of the largest buildings in the city. Within the past year two shoe houses have opened for business. The third meat market is about ready for business. A two-story concrete block is under construction, and plans are under way for a two-story brick building to be built near the City Hall. Plans are also under way for a modern, up-to-the-minute apartment-house to be built on West Main street, at a cost of approximately $15,000. There is a more than reasonable prospect that within the coming year a $10,000 public library will be built on the present city park site. Plans have advanced that far that those in charge of the project give the assurance that as soon as the arrangements can be completed, the money will be at the disposal of the city trustees for the erection of the building. Members of the Presbyterian Church also have plans under consideration for the erection of a new building that will be a credit to the city.

In the way of public improvements Watts is doing much. At this time there are ten streets that are to be improved with oiling and grading, and to be curbed and sidewalked. Notices have been posted on all of them, and work is actually under way on others. And from general appearances there will be more to be improved, as soon as the proper petitions can be presented to the Council, asking them to take action to provide for the improvements. Local street contractors complain that the work is all coming in a lump, and that they are not able to handle it with their present street-building facilities.

Plenty of Seats to Pasadena in Santa Fe Trains on New Year's Day—The Comfortable Way.

Leave Los Angeles 7:30 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 1:45 p.m., 3 p.m., 9:10 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 9:45 p.m., 12:01 a.m. Regular returning every few minutes via Santa Fe. 25 cents round trip.

AGED RESIDENTS PASS.

Five Santa Monicans Whose Combined Ages Total Three Hundred and Forty-eight Years, Are Called.

SANTA MONICA, Dec. 31.—Five aged residents of this city, whose ages totalled 348 years, passed away last evening. Two were pioneers and three had been here for a short time only. Five funeral processions will pass through the streets tomorrow. Those who died were Mrs. Anna E. Worthington, aged 86 years, who died at the home of Mrs W. A. Johnson at Sycamore Springs; Mrs. Cassandra Starns, aged 78 years, who died at the residence at No. 149 Kinney street she has occupied for six years; Mrs. Kate Simms, who, after a short residence here died at No. 2647 Fourth street, at the age of 71 years; Jesse McCall, aged 60 years, who lived on Ninth street, and Jacob Dennes, aged 53 years, who came here recently from Covington, Ky.

NEWS BRIEFS.

Capt. Ellis Bashore has formally given up command of Co. E, Seventh Regiment, N.G.C., and First Lieut. Fraser has taken temporary command. An election will be held to fill the vacancy within a few weeks. It is stated by some members of the company that W. H. Carter is the choice of the majority of the men for captain. He was formerly first lieutenant in the company, but resigned.

Chief of Police Randall has detailed the following policemen to represent "the finest" of Santa Monica in the Pasadena Rose Tournament parade: Officers Wallace, Ewing, Engrem, Sandlin, Lipscomb, Hadin, Carrillo, Gough and Dickens. They will be in command of Sergt. Ewing. The following men of Co. E will march in the Santa Monica section: Cowgill, Claugh, Wilson, Earle, Shaw, Dixon, Pettinger, Cheggwidden and Phillips.

The local lodge, Knights of Columbus, gave an entertaining little farce written by John Burke at Columbia Hall as the chief feature of a Christmas entertainment. There was a tree, presents, refreshments and dancing.

Agent Holder of The Times, in reply to a great many advance calls for The Times big Midwinter number, says that he will have a big stack of them at his office, Oregon avenue, near Third street, on New Year's Day.

SECURE NEW QUARTERS.

Pomona Valley Hospital Association Obtains Place for the Care of Patients—Short News Stories.

POMONA, Dec. 31.—The Pomona Valley Association Committee appointed to secure temporary quarters for the institution until the completion of the new building, which is to be erected at a cost of $50,000 on North Garey avenue, has selected quarters at No. 846 East Holt avenue, with a small bungalow in the rear and facing on Hawthorne place, as a temporary maternity hospital. The property is owned by Mrs. J. M. Mitchell, from whom it is leased.

The present maternity home, on Piedmont street, opposite the old hospital site, where the building burned, will also be used until the new building is completed.

The temporary quarters just engaged will be made ready at once and there will be accommodations for fifteen patients. In view of the present need, Contractor Carl Leonardt of Los Angeles, who has the contract for the erection of the new hospital, has agreed to complete his work in three months. In order to accomplish this it will be necessary for the work to be carried on in two shifts, day and night. The steel and materials for the new building will be here soon and construction will then be started.

NEWS BRIEFS.

Messrs. A. Mills, N. Brock and Lester Patch of Glendale were caught exceeding the motorcycle speed limit within the twelve-mile district on West First street yesterday afternoon by the city motor "cops," and were arrested and fined $5 for violating the city ordinance. Chief of Police Tracy and his deputies are determined to put a stop to speeding in this locality.

Rev. Guy Talbott of Los Angeles addressed the brotherhood of the First Methodist Church this evening, having for a subject, "The Social and Industrial Crisis." The speaker, who is secretary of the California Methodist Federation for Social Service, was secured by the Civics Committee of the church. Members of the men's organization of other local churches were present by invitation.

The funeral of the late Jacob Lawrence, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. E. Freeman, on South White avenue, at the age of 80 years, was held yesterday afternoon at the Freeman home, and interment was made in Pomona Cemetery.

Work will soon be commenced upon the new $25,000 grade school building to be erected at the corner of San Antonio avenue and Ninth street. Unique features of this building will be out-of-door schoolrooms and an assembly hall, which may be used for neighborhood gatherings.

ALHAMBRANS OPTIMISTIC.

Great Increase in Property Valuation Has Followed an Unusually Busy Year by Builders.

ALHAMBRA, Dec. 31.—This city enters upon the new year with brighter prospects for substantial public improvements than any previous year.

With $2,000,000 increase in assessed property valuation over last year, nearly as great an increase in bank deposits and over 25 per cent. more revenue from stamp sales at the postoffice, public improvements have been greatly stimulated.

The $175,000, recently voted at the bond election, is now cash in hand which means that a new City Hall costing $40,000, a public library building to cost $35,000, and a fine new fire equipment, valued at $31,000, are all to be developed within the next few months. The City Hall plans will be completed in a few days providing for a modern fireproof structure of artistic and ornamental design, two stories in height, with a frontage on Main street of 120 feet, elevation to be white enamel brick with terra cotta trim; the inside structural finish to be ornamental tile and white mar-ble.

The public library building, plans for which are being rushed, will be placed in Library Park, fronting on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The library of 10,000 volumes will be given one of the finest structures in San Gabriel Valley both from the standpoint of artistic beauty and practical utility. The plans include all modern requisites for both children and adults with nature halls, rest and public comfort rooms and a special feature of open air porch reading sections. Ground will be broken for the foundation before the 1st of February.

The fire department within ten days will select an auto-propelled pumping engine of the most approved type, a combination chemical and hose wagon and an auto city service truck. Alhambra, with nine square miles of area, has nearly fifty miles of streets, about 95 per cent. of which are well improved, with no hills or difficult grading, furnishes a most desirable opportunity to get the best results from such a fire department, as over 9000 population has demanded.

EAGLE ROCK NOTES.

EAGLE ROCK, Dec. 31.—The City Trustees, after several weeks of discussion, mostly caused by the efforts of some of the board to get a 2 per cent. compensation clause in the franchise, have passed a franchise granting the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation a fifty-year gas franchise in this city. The only condition imposed was that the city should have the right at any time to purchase the plant at a fair cash value without paying anything for the franchise itself.

An effort is being made by some members of the city board to pass an ordinance making the entire city a residential district except one block in the business part of the city, to be designated an industrial district. The movement is attempted because of the location of a lumber yard in a residence section.

There is talk of trying to organize a local telephone company here with local station, with contracts with the Home and Sunset companies for connecting service. Those consulted have both expressed themselves as favorable to the idea. The Home company has only two or three phones in this city, and says it is not in a position to run a trunk line into the valley. The service of the Sunset company is so decidedly unsatisfactory here, because of the four and five party line service, that it is thought that some radical action looking to a better condition will be taken soon by citizens.

If You Want to Go East C. Hayden Phone Main 1031. L. C. R. R., 334 West First street.—[Advertisement.]

Flying: Racing:

Event of the Day:

XXXIst YEAR.

HEAVYW

A Mighty

ABNORMAL STR
PALZER F

Many Sports Pick Iowan o... dous Aggressiveness — Al... tage in Weight and Reach... Yet to Extend Himself.

BY HARRY A.

LUTHER M'CARTY of Lincoln, Neb., and Al Palzer of Ottumwa, Iowa, will fight it out today.

Came quite a way to settle their dispute, don't you think?

With their ample facts they will settle the question which has been agitating the country for some time now. It will all be over by sundown, and tonight the weary citizen may fold himself in the blankets with the assurance that the world at last has a heavyweight champion who will be a credit to the game.

Everything has been done. Nothing has been overlooked. For nearly three weeks both Palzer and McCarty have been under the spectacle. If Palzer's shoe happened to pinch him, it was emblazoned in the headlines. When McCarty combed his hair it was an event deemed worthy of mention in any paper. Both men have undergone the last word in training.

It is now up to McCarty and Palzer. They will prove which one has been over-estimated or under-estimated. When they square off in the Vernon arena at 2 o'clock this afternoon it will be to decide a battle which has kept the fans in a greater state of uncertainty than any other ring engagement in recent years.

Never before in the history of the game have the local sports been so much at sea.

The betting has been very heavy—exceptionally heavy—but at closing time last night even money continued to rule. More than one man has tossed a coin in order to decide on which man he should place his money.

"Who do you like?"

I put this question to a score of prominent sporting men yesterday.

A majority of them declined to express an opinion. Some liked McCarty, and others leaned to Palzer. Most of them, however, were "looking for information"—some little straw that would lead them out of the desert of indecision and show where one man had a slight advantage.

THEY PICK PALZER.

Among the more prominent figures in the sporting world, men like Jim Jeffries, Barney Oldfield, Frank

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Flying: Racing: Shooting: Fishing: Ball. *Part III—In the Field of Outdoor Sports.*

The Los Angeles Times

Event of the Day: | Heavyweights Ready on Eve of Great Battle at Vernon. *The Pink Sheet—Illustrated.*

XXXIst YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1913.—4 PAGES. *In the Van:* |

HEAVYWEIGHTS TO BATTLE FOR TITLE AT VERNON TODAY.

A Mighty Giant.

ABNORMAL STRENGTH OF PALZER HIS BIG ASSET.

Many Sports Pick Iowan on Account of His Tremendous Aggressiveness — All Will Have Great Advantage in Weight and Reach—Supporters Say He Has Yet to Extend Himself.

BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS.

LUTHER M'CARTY of Lincoln, Neb., and Al Palzer of Ossin, Iowa, will fight it out today.

Came quite a way to settle their dispute, don't you think?

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THEY PICK PALZER.

Among the more prominent figures in the sporting world, men like Jim Jeffries, Barney Oldfield, Frank Chance, Nat Goodwin and Tom Jones, there was an unmistakable Palzer sentiment. Some of these men have backed up their opinions with real money, but it has been offset by a flood of coin from those of opposite views.

Nat Goodwin, who won a pile on McCarty against Flynn, has switched to Palzer. He is backing the Iowa man, and makes no secret of the fact. Asked for his reason, he said:

"I saw Palzer fight Wells, Kennedy and Kaukmann. That was enough for me. He has the class. Palzer is a big edition of Terry McGovern."

Most of the other Palzer men favor him on account of his "natural advantages"—his superior strength, weight and reach.

All these things may crumple under a well-directed punch.

The men have been clothed in various weights, but the chances are that Palzer will outweigh McCarty by almost twenty-five pounds. McCarty cannot possibly enter the ring at more than 205, while 200 would seem to be nearer his actual weight. Palzer weighed 223¼ pounds yesterday, and will step through the ropes weighing not less than 225, equalling Jeffries's heaviest weight in ring attire. Palzer also has a little over five inches the better in reach.

There is a tendency, however, to overestimate reach when considering the measurements. A boxer's reach is governed largely by the distance he steps in when delivering a blow.

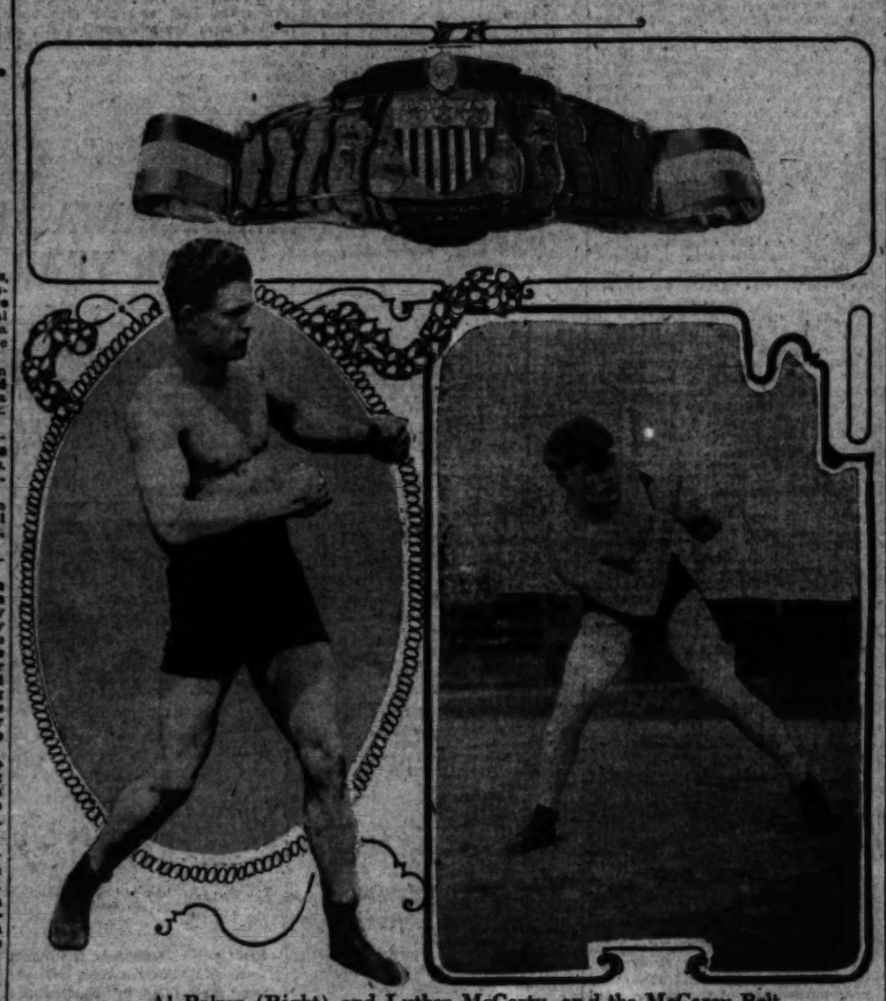
SPORTS UP IN AIR.

The sports are up in the air because there is nothing tangible on which to base a definite conclusion. The records of the two men show an impressive percentage of knockouts—each having disposed of more than two-thirds of his opponents by the dreamland route—but these were not of sufficient caliber to justify a final estimate of the men. Training camp "dope" has been found unreliable. Many learned this to their sorrow in the McCarty-Flynn fight.

Judged solely by their work in training, Palzer should beat McCarty in five rounds. He has shown a better knowledge of boxing, appears

(Continued on Second Page.)

Of Deep Interest to Jack Johnson.



Al Palzer (Right) and Luther McCarty, and the McCarey Belt,

For which the big fellows are to fight at Vernon this afternoon. The winner will be hailed as heavy champion of the world.

On the Eve.

PALZER COOL AS CUCUMBER.

Says He Will "Get" McCarty Before Tenth.

Afternoon Snooze Follows Morning Road Work.

Williams Says Al Is Just as Heady as Luther.

BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS.

Al Palzer is the least worried man in town. That is one thing on which you can safely bet.

I visited him yesterday. He told me a lot of things, many of which are not for publication. Frankly, I never saw a fighter show such utter indifference on the eve of an important battle. McCarty doesn't even interest him, let alone cause him any concern.

He seems to regard the battle as of no greater importance than any of the others in which he has engaged. I doubt whether he would have taken the fight seriously enough to have trained a day but for the gulding hand of Tom O'Rourke.

Accompanying me to the camp were a bunch of baseball luminaries, including "Happy" Hogan, Jack Bliss, Ole Olson and Roy Brashear. Al at once became more interested in these and the "great national game" than today's fight.

"I would have no trouble in stopping that fellow," remarked Palzer during one of the most exciting moments of the McCarty-Flynn fight.

Yesterday, I asked him if in the meantime he had changed his mind.

"BEFORE TENTH."

"No," said Palzer. "I have seen McCarty fight four times now. From the first I felt that I could beat him, and the Flynn fight simply served to strengthen the opinion. It will surprise me if I don't get him inside of six rounds—ten at the most."

Palzer was sitting on the side of the rubbing table at the time. He was confidence personified. Or, probably, it would be more correct to say that he was the least-concerned man in the place. Today's battle seemed to be foreign to his thoughts. When questioned, he referred to it briefly, and then seemed to forget that he was facing the most important argument of his career.

Palzer was up shortly after 6 p.m., as usual. A brisk walk was followed by breakfast, the main ingredients of which were chops and eggs. Palzer differs from McCarty in that he is not a fiend for food.

He went on the road at 10 o'clock, covering the usual allotment of ground. Returning, he submitted to his rubbers, and assimilated a "foot-thick" steak.

AFTERNOON NAP.

Palzer then engaged in a siesta lasting until 2 o'clock, when he worked the pulleys and punched the bag, doing just enough work to loosen up his muscles. During the second rubbing period he held "open house," receiving a score of acquaintances and near-acquaintances. At 6 p.m. he assaulted another installment of chops and eggs, hitting the hay at 9 o'clock. Palzer is always in early during the training period, and sleeps the sleep of the just.

Through his training it has been the simple life for Palzer. He has been up town but twice—once to consult a physician, when he had a mild attack of biliousness, and again for a short auto ride as a reward for his diligent attention to training. On each occasion he was accompanied by Tom O'Rourke. In fact, Al has not been out of the veteran's sight for a minute since he started work.

AL HAS "DOME," TOO.

There has been considerable written about the intelligence of Palzer and McCarty. In most of these, Palzer has been made to suffer by comparison. Personally, I regard both as pretty smart men. About the only difference is that Palzer probably talks less. McCarty is a better mixer and more vivacious. He makes friends and acquaintances at every turn. Palzer is more retiring, but is fully as approachable.

I have heard him discuss about everything from politics to religion. As far as intelligence is concerned, I do not think that there is much, if anything, to choose between the two men. Either would make his way in the world without resort to his fists. But intelligence, as the term is generally accepted, does not necessarily cut a vast amount of ice. If it did, every college professor in the country probably would be a champion in his class.

There is a vast amount of difference between the average run of intelligence and a "ring head." Corbett had this. In his case it was equivalent to instinct. It was a sixth sense.

As to which is the better-endowed in this respect, Palzer or McCarty—well, we ought to know before sundown today.

EXPERTS WHO WILL WRITE THE FIGHT.

The Times will publish the most complete and most expert account of the world's championship fight between Palzer and McCarty.

In addition to a graphic description by Harry Williams, every blow struck will be described by De Witt Van Court, the greatest living expert on boxing. Van Court taught boxing to such fighters as Corbett, Jimmie Britt, Al Kaufmann and Jim Jeffries. He turned Jeff from a big awkward "thumb fighter" into a finished boxer.

Technical accounts of the fighting will be written for The Times by Ad Wolgast and by Billie Nolan, the manager of Willie Ritchie. Nolan has been regarded for years as one of the greatest seconds and boxing experts in the world.

ANGELS BUY GILL.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] Warren Gill, for four years first baseman of the Minneapolis Association team, and previous to that time with the Pittsburgh Nationals and the Chicago Americans, today was sold to Los Angeles.

Looks Easy to Him.

"DUTCHMAN TO TAKE COUNT."

McCarty, Confident, Attends Dance on Eve.

Modestly Says His Superior Brain Will Win.

Wants to Wear Famous Cowboy Outfit to Arena.

BY AL G. WADDELL.

Perhaps is a word not to be found in Luther McCarty's vocabulary. The big cowboy says that it is an absolute certainty that he will beat Al Palzer today and win the heavyweight championship of the world.

"Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow is New Year's and I am the heavyweight champion of the world," said the cow-puncher last night.

"There will be a dead Dutchman in the ring tomorrow, so Luther is going to eat and be merry, but leave the drinking to his friends."

McCarty spent the day before the battle as he would a Sunday on a cow ranch. He awoke with a loud "Who-o-wha-ha-ha-a," at an early hour, and finished the day on the Venice pavilion dance floor.

All day the training camp was a very ordinary little cottage, and once during the afternoon Luther said he didn't give a dern whether the fight took place within one hour or twenty-four.

SOUNDS REVEILLE.

He aroused all hands before 7 o'clock and after a hearty breakfast went down to Santa Monica and visited a photograph studio. Later he met a crowd of moving-picture men and joined in the reel-making in his cow-camp attire.

A horseback ride was indulged in, and then it was dinner time.

After lunch he strolled around Venice for a time and finally dropped anchor in front of the band stand. Luther is a lover of music. For an hour or more he listened to the offerings of the Venice band. It appeared that ragtime pleased him most, for when the music dispensers opened up on the "Love Tales of Hoffman," the big fellow took a reef in his black neckerchief and moved on.

HAPPY THOUGHT.

A few minutes later a new inspiration overtook him and he started for Los Angeles in an automobile. In this city he conferred with his manager, Billy McCarney, on grave matters of state. He then went to a taxidermist and got some skins and stuffed animals which he had left to be "taxed."

Before starting back to the beach Luther visited his tailor and got a new suit, also some clothes which had been left there to be cleaned and pressed.

It was then almost 6 o'clock and supper was to be served at the training camp at 6:30. Of course, no speed

(Continued on Third Page.)

Awaiting the Gong.

"WATCH THE COWBOY'S WICKED LEFT"—VAN COURT

Expert Says that Palzer Will Have Advantage in Toe-to-Toe Slugging Match, but Thinks McCarty Should Work Much Damage at Long Range—Luther's Fine Condition Valuable Asset.

BY DE WITT VAN COURT.

LUTHER M'CARTY and Al Palzer are ready for today's championship battle at McCarey's Vernon arena.

When Tom McCarey offered his championship belt to the winner of the Flynn-Palzer-McCarty elimination contest, he picked the three best men in the heavyweight class in this country at the present time.

The winner will be hailed as the American champion and will undoubtedly be recognized as such by all interested in the boxing game.

The town is fast filling up with visitors from all over the country. A big delegation of San Francisco sports arrived yesterday morning and another bunch is expected here early this morning.

The opinions of the fans are about evenly divided in picking a winner, and the betting is also even, with plenty of money for each man.

There has not been so much interest taken in a heavyweight contest since the Johnson-Jeffries fight at Reno several years ago.

BOTH ARE FIT.

Both McCarty and Palzer say they expect to win and each asserts he is in good condition. But McCarty's last fight with Jim Flynn gave him a decided advantage in this respect. He did not have to work as hard as Al for today's contest. It was a case of work a day and play a day with him, while Palzer worked up to the last minute of his training.

This should leave McCarty with more reserve force if it comes to a hard and gruelling contest.

In McCarty's contest with Jim Flynn he did not have much of a chance to extend himself. But the clean-cut style in which he trimmed the tough fireman gave us a chance to see that he had a lot more than he showed.

He has been criticised by some for not knocking Flynn out cold after hitting him as often as he did. But during the whole contest he hardly got one square or solid punch on Flynn's chin. Most of the blows were too high. Flynn's crouching and covering-up style made this almost impossible.

He will have a much better chance to land squarely on Palzer as he stands straighter and is a much bigger object.

WATCH LUTHER'S LEFT.

Luther has a wicked left-hand punch and I look for him to cut Palzer up some with it, even if he loses.

Palzer's strongest punch is a right-hand one, both to the head and body.

The body punches count strongly in a long contest and Palzer usually uses them as counters, which seems to be his strongest points of boxing.

The long straight left-hand punches to the face have won many more contests than any other, and as this is Luther's best point, he has an advantage in this respect. Palzer has a fairly good straight left punch, but is not quite as speedy in his hitting as is Luther.

If it comes to a toe-to-toe slugging match Palzer should have a decided advantage on account of his great strength and weight. Then, again, Luther is a clever fellow in the clinches. He had no trouble with Flynn at close quarters and had a clever way of blocking Jim's attempts in hitting in the breaks.

AL'S HEIGHT WILL HELP.

I do not look for McCarty to land many of the uppercuts on Al. His erect position will prevent this to some extent and he also has the advantage in height, which is in his favor when avoiding blows of this kind.

In the early part of the contest I look for both boys to beg carefully and take no chances. There is too much at stake to be at all reckless.

I believe that each will try to outbox the other until one has an advantage. The cleverer of the two will probably confine his work to this style and the other will probably change his plan of battle and do the rushing and take chances.

It does not seem reasonable to think that either will sing from the start. A heavyweight championship means too much money to the winner to take any such chances.

K.O. SEEMS CERTAIN.

Neither do I look for the contest to go the limit. When two such powerful fellows land squarely, it means trouble for some one.

The winner will probably be matched with Bombardier Wells for the world's title. Either McCarty or Palzer would make an ideal champion. Each has a clean style of boxing and will improve right along and should be at his best ten years from now with good care.

Each man stands over six feet in height and reaches over the 80-pound mark; they are young, and when developed more in physique and in science what more would you ask for in a champion?

M'GOORTY-CLABBY BOUT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31. —[Exclusive Dispatch.] Eddie McGoorty and Jimmy Clabby are to meet at Milwaukee January 16. McGoorty expects to meet Freddie Hicks of Detroit in New York on January 6, and Jack McCarron in Philadelphia on January 13. As Clabby is a hot favorite in Milwaukee, the fight with McGoorty is expected to prove a big drawing card.

M'LEAN TO CARDS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Cincinnati management officially announced tonight that Larry McLean would catch for the St. Louis Cardinals next season.

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4 Cylinder Price Reduced to $300



Single Cylinder Price Reduced to $185

We offer these elegant motorcycles at these greatly reduced prices on installments or for cash. A rare opportunity to get a motorcycle that is in a class by itself. They are the King Pins and made by people with a reputation.

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This great special edition, which is Southern California's message to the world, recites the story of the sensational unfoldment of metropolitan Los Angeles, details golden opportunities in innumerable fields of endeavor for bread-winners and capitalists, and dwells at length upon the incomparable climatic and scenic attractions of Southern California.

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Pullman AUTOMOBILES

Will 1913 Be Happy?

It's up to each one of to make our lives what we will. The continuous strain of 20th Century activity without indulgence in any of the 20th Century comforts will not result in happiness and satisfaction.

Will You Have A Car?

The Automobile has ceased to be purely luxury. Relaxation is necessary and a judiciously selected Car will give you this in a degree far beyond any other means.

Will Yours Be A Pullman?

Many Pullmans are being bought by those who have used other Cars in previous seasons, many by those who are assisted in their choice by the advice of others who are drivers and owners—many by those who are sufficiently trained along mechanical lines to give their judgment the correct bent.

Pullman Cars are Palace Cars

Their 138-inch wheelbase carries you comfortably. Their electric lighting system with dynamo makes night-riding safe. Bosch dual ignition, 4 forward speeds and selfcranking makes driving easy. The 6-cylinder long-stroke motor, 4½x5½, with closed valves, the full floating rear axle, the 19-inch steering wheel, 36x4½ tires on demountable rims and 66-horse power, assure abundant power and easy control. The equipment includes even an electric vulcanizer. Price $2900 at Los Angeles.

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Many Seasons Planned.

CORONADO COUNTRY CLUB HAS EXTENSIVE SCHEDULE.

POLO, golf and tennis are to be featured at the Coronado Country Club during the coming season.

The polo season is to commence with an inauguration match, January 5, and end with the annual pole tournament in March. During the season the play is to consist of cup matches between the Canadian, Hermosa, Pasadena, Coronado and visiting teams, with practice play during each week.

Handicap matches have been arranged under the rating of the American Polo Association. The trophies to be competed for are the All-American, California Challenge and the Junior Championship trophies.

GOLF.

A. B. Daniels, W. B. McKinben and Percival Thompson, members of the Golf Committee, have arranged the following events.

Events for men: Daniels' Trophy, January 4 and each week-end until the end of March. At least six scores are to be handed to the professionals and the holder of the best net score is to win the cup. Scores made on Saturday and Sunday in other play may be turned in on this competition.

The handicap tournament for a silver cup is to commence January 5. On January 26 the Coronado open championships are to start. This tournament is to be for the Coronado Country Club trophy.

The Coronado cup play is to start February 22. This is a handicap match for men.

Consolation handicaps and weekly competitions for silver cups are to be held throughout the entire season. All entries are to be made with J. Douglas Brown and Alexander Taylor before 3 o'clock on the afternoon previous to the qualifying rounds.

Events for women have been arranged by Mrs. Luther Kennett, Mrs. R. O. Hodge and Mrs. E. F. Chase.

TENNIS.

The club's annual tennis tournament is to commence February 7. The events are to be gentlemen's singles, ladies' singles, gentlemen's doubles, ladies' doubles, mixed doubles and consolation singles. Entries for single events close Monday, February 3, and may be made up to that date with any members of the Tournament Committee, which is composed of William Clayton, Colin G. Ross, J. H. Bradshaw, T. C. Bundy and E. M. Stansbaugh.

DOOIN, NOT DONLIN TO MANAGE PHILLIES.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Will H. Locke, secretary of the Pittsburgh baseball club, is preparing to move his household to Philadelphia. His own statement today is that he will have control of the Philadelphia Nationals before the end of next week. Locke denies that Mike Donlin is to be manager and says Charley Dooin will remain where he is.

Gov. Tener is not financially interested, Locke says, but the Governor made the deal possible by arranging certain Philadelphia interests into line for him.

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Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation.

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Make the best $35 Suit in the city

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Gas Heaters, $1.50 Up.
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Oil Heaters, $6.50.
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HENRY GUYOT HARDWARE CO
337 S. Spring St.

Abnormal Strength.

(Continued from First Page.)

much stronger and is almost as fast on his feet. He also has demonstrated that he can stand up under the hardest cannonade. McCarty, however, seems to hit faster, and once or twice has shown almost dazzling speed in his punching.

When Palzer climbs in the ring he may leave all his carefully scoured knowledge of boxing outside. Those who have seen him fight say that he does this. In that event there may be a different story to tell.

However, I feel convinced that neither man has shown everything in training. Palzer has been forced to work under wraps because his sparring partners could not offer the necessary resistance. There is not a man in his camp—and none of them are slouches—who could have stood before him for thirty seconds that he cut loose. At that, I doubt whether he shows as well in the ring, outside of sheer strength, as he did in training. But what may not happen if that terrible, untested, horseshoe unextended strength is set in motion? Men who have seen Palzer fight declare that he has never been extended—that he does not fully know his own power.

McCARTY HAS RESERVE POWER.

McCarty, on the other hand, undoubtedly has something in reserve. Flynn did not extend him. Time and again his sparring partners have made him look cheap. Saturday, Bill Sloan put him through the ropes twice. Bull Young and Young Al Kaufman reached him time and again. But when "Mac" boxes with Walter Monahan, and Monahan is clever, he hit with a speed that dazzled. McCarty has shown these flashes only a few times, just for an instant. Therefore we are all wondering what he may not have in reserve.

Palzer has been an in-and-outer. His fight with Tony Ross showed that Ross undoubtedly had the better of that argument. That fight, however, should not enter into the calculations. Palzer was a sick man when he faced Ross. He also fought a rather indifferent fight with Frank Moran. Insufficient training was his alibi in that scrap. This time he is trained to the minute, but some still question the soundness of his wind.

Palzer's gameness and his ability to take punishment have been established. There is no reason to doubt McCarty's.

It seems like a waste of good material for them to fight. Without the other in the running, either would be a champion.

May the best man win.

TODAY'S PRELIMINARIES.

The preliminary bouts at Vernon this afternoon will be between Freddy Barrett and Jack Linkenbach, Eddie Carey and Sam Morris, and Dandy Lyons and Jean Rado, four rounds each. The curtain-raiser is to be staged at 2 o'clock. George Blake will referee the "prelims."

MANAGERS AFTER PRINCETON STAR.

When Ted Pendleton, Princeton football and baseball star graduates, there is likely to be a scramble to secure the services of the much-touted college ball player who is said to be good enough to make his mark with the boys in the big yards.

Jack Dunn, manager of the Baltimore club in the International League, states that he has a promise from Ted that he will play with his club when he finishes at college. Dunn claims that he got the consent of

FACTS ABOUT THE BIG FIGHT.

Al Palzer and Luther McCarty, twenty rounds, for heavyweight championship, and McCarey belt.

Charles Eyton, referee.

Vernon Arena, Santa Fe avenue, Vernon.

Preliminaries to begin at 2 o'clock.

Main event should begin at about 3 o'clock.

Cars to leave First and Spring streets, Seventh and Broadway, and Twelfth and Main every minute beginning at 10:30 a.m.

Doors open at 11 a.m.

Autos parked on north side of arena.

Pendleton just before the world's series.

Pendleton has given his word also to Clark Griffith to play with the Washington club. Harry Wolverton, the ex-manager of the Yankees, saw the player last summer in Washington and had first call on the boy from Old Nassau. Charlie Sterrett introduced Pendleton to Wolverton at the Arlington Hotel in Washington.

PINKLINGS.

A divorce was granted Mrs. Hal Chase yesterday on a cross complaint. Hal must pay $1200 a year alimony.

Frank Klaus, who has been fighting in France for nearly a year, is expected home for a visit. He will return to Paris in time to fight Bill Papke twenty rounds, March 8.

Bill Reidy, who was announced as "mysteriously disappeared," has been heard from in Cleveland, O., where he is visiting his folks.

Harlem Tommy Murphy and Frankie Burns, who will fight in San Francisco today, did no work yesterday. Burns was a 10 to 8 favorite in the betting.

McGraw has nine young pitchers who have been ordered to report to the Giants for spring training at Marlin, Tex. The recruits are: Fred Smith, Michigan State League; Fred Schupp, Three I; E. K. Perryman, Virginia State League; D. A. Robertson, a southern college student; La Rue Kirby, Michigan State League; Tom Hanley, Ohio League; Theodore Goullat, Indianapolis; Lou Rader, Texas League, and Al Damaree, who pitched a few games for the Giants last season.

BOXING TAUGHT AT MISSOURI UNIVERSITY.

Students in the University of Missouri are nursing sore knuckles as a result of boxing. The bruised joints, however, do not come from blacking the eyes of their classmates, but from the use of a striking pad.

C. F. Field, who is in charge of the boxing class, says the men will not learn to strike properly if confronted by a living opponent. Instead, a long-padded board has been put up at the height of a man's chest. The class lights up in front of this and practices blows.

After the men have become proficient they will be allowed to box each other. A tournament probably will be held later in the year. Two or three bouts between the best men in each weight are always held at the various carnivals in the spring.

BAT NELSON GOES TEN ROUNDS WITH SWARTZ.

[BY WIRELESS LINE TO THE TIMES.]

COLUMBUS (O.) Dec. 31.—[Special Dispatch.] Showing some of the old-time form on the offense and maintaining the old boring-in tactics from the start of the contest until the final tap of the bell Battling Nelson went ten rounds with Yankee Swartz of Philadelphia here tonight. There was little to choose between the two.

For the first five rounds the contest was Swartz's, but during the remainder of the bout Nelson was the aggressor and forced matters.

PUGS DRIVEN FROM RING.

ALBANY (N. Y.) Dec. 31.—[Special Dispatch to The Times by Wireless Line.] After seven rounds of foul fighting between Larry English and Kid Neary, the colored pugilist of Troy, which took place tonight at the Watervliet A. C., Referee Jimmie Gorman drove both contestants from the ring and declared the bout no contest. The attention of the State Boxing Commission will be called to the affair.

CAN CHANGE HANDS NOW BETWEEN BALLS

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Buck Weaver, the Chicago American shortstop, while playing in the Pacific Coast Winter League, has changed himself from a right to a left-hand batter.

Weaver let Manager Callahan know today what he had accomplished and figured that it increased his hitting value by at least 25 per cent. He is to join the team at Paso Robles, and demonstrate his ambidexterity. Buck has told Callahan that when strategy demands he can bat either right or left-handed, changing between balls if necessary.

Weaver says it took him two months, giving all his morning practice time to it, to overcome the awkwardness of looking at the pitcher over his right shoulder. Bush of Detroit, Beecher of Cincinnati, and Germany Schaefer of Washington have accomplished the same change as Weaver in past years and each has become a stronger batter as a left-hander.

Reorganization Reported.

THIRD BIG LEAGUE TALK AGAIN IS HEARD.

[BY WIRELESS LINE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Dec. 31.—[Special Dispatch.] The third league is again to attempt to establish itself in the baseball world. At least reports of the reorganization of the United States League are being circulated.

In plans the tremendous jumps between the East and the West that caused such heavy expense last year have been cut down to the minimum.

Reports say that plenty of money has been pledged to carry the league through the season, should the patronage not be large enough to meet expenses. Some of the men interested in last year's project are named in the deal for the coming season, but others have been dropped in the negotiations.

Included in the circuit are to be Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. The grounds in Chicago are to be located at Sixteen avenue and Robey street.

The latest reports tend to prove that the new league furnished the foundation for the outlaw organization, which was said to include Western League clubs.

The cities named in the proposed new circuit are considered good baseball towns. With the exception of Chicago, none of them have two teams.

Official "Dope."

CALIFORNIA AUTO SALES FOR YEAR LEAD NATION.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SACRAMENTO (Cal.) Dec. 31.—From the records of the motor vehicle department of Secretary of State Jordan's office at the close of the 1912 business today comes the story of how California invested approximately $58,350,000 in automobiles and leads the continent in the number of motor cars purchased during the last twelve months.

Jordan's office records show there were 93,160 vehicles, exclusive of motorcycles, purchased by Californians in the year just closed. The attaches of the motor vehicle department who have been keeping close tab on the purchases in the various States declare that this number is 5000 more than New York, California's closest competitor. On October 1 New York State had registered approximately 10,000.

There are now operated within the borders of the State exclusive of machines imported here from other States, 92,190 motor cars, representing an investment of $184,998,000.

And the First.

NEW SCHOOL'S HEAD IS DUE.

EMINENT SCIENTIST'S COMING SIGNIFICANT.

Fruit Growers Support His Effort to Secure Sufficient Appropriation from State to Permit Furtherance of Experiments—Board Control and Comptroller Cut in Half.

Dr. Herbert John Weber, former professor of plant-breeding at Cornell University, recently appointed director of the University of California citrus experiment station, and dean of the proposed graduate school of subtropical agriculture, is due here tomorrow.

Dr. Weber's coming is of significance not only in the light of his international reputation as a scientist, but particularly because preparations are now being made to grapple with problems that imperil success of irrigating arid agricultural lands. As dean of the proposed graduate school of sub-tropical agriculture, Dr. Weber will have charge of the first school of its kind in the world.

The Legislature is to be asked at the coming session to appropriate certain sums of money for furthering agricultural experiments. The general appropriation bill was to carry $314,-860 for the support and maintenance of branch experiment stations for the sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth fiscal years. Special appropriation bills asked for $60,000 to be used in the purchase of 300 acres of land for an experiment station in Southern California, $100,-000 to provide for the erection of laboratory buildings, and $25,000 for a residence and barns.

The State Board of Control, however, reduced the sum asked for the support and maintenance of branch experiment stations to $300,000 and then the State Comptroller cut $100,-000 off this.

Both the State board and the State Controller agreed to the appropriation of $40,000 for the purchase of grounds for the Southern California experiment station. But the State Comptroller held up the appropriations asked for the laboratory and residence, although the State board passed them.

The situation is one that will, according to those interested, react to the detriment of work Dr. Weber has been called West to do, unless in some way the appropriations originally asked can be secured.

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange has taken up the matter and is soliciting and securing the support of influential men in Southern California. The minimum appropriations were asked for the work of building up the other experiment stations and founding the new. If the original general appropriation had been allowed, it was proposed to expend $157,500 for maintenance of citrus fruit experimental work already under way and to extend these investigations to include other agricultural industries in Southern California.

At present the citrus industry of the State represents an investment of $175,000,000, and experts say can only be maintained at highest efficiency through researches of a corps of permanent high-grade investigators—such a corps as Dr. Weber could gather if he were given the financial backing.

Irrigating arid agricultural lands is a complicated problem. All natural conditions are completely deranged by man's efforts to water the soil; alkali appears and poisons the plants, hardpans form and prevent distribution of water, the soil becomes deranged and resorts on the crop, making it susceptible to insects and diseases.

G. Harold Powell, general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, remarked yesterday while speaking of the subject that Dr. Weber is perhaps the best fitted man in this country to deal with Southern California's complicated agricultural problems and he believes money should not be denied Dr. Weber for furtherance of his investigations.

M'GILL COACH WOULD COMBINE BOTH GAMES.

Coach Shaughnessy of McGill University says:

"The ideal game could be produced by pressing the Canadian with the American game. Remove the two side scrimmages and play twelve men a side and you will have a continuous performance of running and kicking. Twelve men a side would give greater scope for end runs and permit more compact line plays. Add to this the snapping of the ball out of the scrimmage, whereby it could be put in play just twice as fast as by heeling, and consequently start the back line in action with the same proportion of speed, and the game would be perfect, in my opinion.

"I believe the American rule of allowing a fair catch, instead of giving tackling yards, is more satisfactory to both players and spectators. A fair catch is all a half-back requires, and the American rules also protect the man from being charged after he has kicked the ball. The Canadian rule does also, but it is not enforced. The loss of half the distance to the offending side's goal line would soon eliminate the charging after a man has got his punt away. I saw one good half-back put away for the season through being charged after he had kicked."

M'GRAW HAS HELD HIS OWN IN FIGHT.

John J. McGraw has more than held his own in the rough-and-tumble aspects of a pennant fight. He has carried the war into the umpires' country and stood upon the crimson firing line for twenty years.

But for all that, as a crusader, Mr. McGraw knows where to pause. He might become an N. L. magnate if they would permit him to carry a bat, spikes and mask to each annual meeting; but with these protections barred, it isn't probable that he would surrender the comparatively soft and easy luxury of campaigning to what would follow when he donned the togs.

NAPS FAIL TO SHOW.

President Somers said Cleveland could congratulate itself on one thing. Former Naps had failed to make good on other clubs, proving that when Cleveland let a player go it was making no mistake. At the end of the 1911 season Bris Lord was the only former Nap on another American League club.

CHANCE TO GO EAST TO MEET FARRELL.

Frank Chance and Frank Farrell have reached an agreement—not a final one, however.

They have agreed to meet in Chicago next week and talk it over. Chance yesterday received a wire from Farrell asking him to meet him half way, meaning Chicago. He will leave for that city Saturday, and expects to be with Farrell not later than Wednesday.

They will endeavor to reach an agreement whereby Chance will manage the New York Americans. Chance wants a salary of approximately $20,-000 a year, a tenth interest in the club and a five years' contract.

"Farrell probably is already acquainted with my terms in an indirect way," said Chance. "However, I have no idea whether he will accept them. The thing should be settled definitely during our conference in Chicago."

Money to Burn.

WHITE SOX TO SQUANDER COIN.

JUNKET TO GOLDEN STATE W... COST FIFTEEN THOU.

Comiskey Says that California Is the Only Real Training Place in the World and that the Cost Wasn't Considered When the Plans Were Made.

[BY WIRELESS LINE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Dec. 31.—[Special Dispatch.] The 1913 spring training of the White Sox will cost $15,000.

The "old Roman" insists that the "Land of Flowers" is the ideal place to condition a major league ball club and the expense of the training trip was not considered when the plans were outlined.

The trip is to be one of the most elaborate ever taken by a ball club. It will be the most expensive because President Comiskey has decided not to cut down the number of exhibition games. The thought of conditioning the players was the only thing considered.

More than forty athletes and others will take the trip. Thirty-six members will be players.

Definite figures are unavailable, but the round trip ticket is figured at $110 and Pullman berths $36. The board of the athletes is also figured at least $4 a day. They will be gone forty-nine days. The board of each player is estimated at $196, the fare and the sleeper totals $334, or a total of $13,340 for the party of forty. Incidental expenses are not included in that estimated total.

Up North.

BERKELEY HAS MANY VETERANS

STUDENTS ARE PLEASED WITH BASEBALL OUTLOOK.

"Bill" Parker, the Famous Collegian Twirler, Again Will Be Available—Several Southern Tossers Will Hold Down Berths on the Blue-and-Gold Team.

[Special Correspondence of The Times.]

BERKELEY, Dec. 30.—With the coming of spring, Jimmie Schaefer will forsake the gridiron and turn his attention to baseball. In the last three years that Schaefer has guided the destinies of the varsity sports at California he has had no form success, as this year's football is in a game played in the air, cannot be counted.

Including the three pitchers, there are eight veterans of last year's varsity season to start with. Some of last year's understudies that it was hard to keep out of the games, Parker, Chapman and Calkin are the three "C" twirlers who will be on hand to start training. Parker is not used in the box, but can be shifted to center field, which is vacant. He is a hard man to keep off any team on account of his batting ability.

Jimmy Dodson, the San Francisco first sacker, is on hand, while Gowin and Rubke will be seen again in their combination at second and short. The third base is left vacant by the graduation of last year's captain, Chet Allen, but Young of Long Beach made a good showing in the berth last year, and should play regularly the coming season.

Capt. Ralph Crane is sure to be seen again in left field, while Girard of Monrovia, who was the coming sensation in last year's series, will again be out for right field. There is no one at present showing for center, but it will not be hard to pick a good fielder.

With Stoner gone, it will be necessary to select a new backstop. Glenny of Monrovia did the best looking for the freshmen last year, and has a good chance for varsity honors in this berth.

The schedule for this year is the liveliest that has ever been attempted. Schaeffer believes in plenty of work and a game will be played almost every day. The University of Southern California will come to play a series with the Blue and Gold.

WHERE TRAINING CAMPS ARE TO BE LOCATED

[BY WIRELESS LINE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Dec. 31.—[Special Dispatch.] Where the big league clubs are to train next season:

American League:

Philadelphia—San Antonio, Tex. Detroit—Gulfport, Miss. Chicago—Paso Robles, Cal. New York—Bermuda. Cleveland—Pensacola, Fla. Washington—Charlottesville, Va. St. Louis—Hot Springs, Ark.

National League:

New York—Marlin, Tex. Chicago—Florida. Philadelphia—Hot Springs (provisional.) Brooklyn—Columbus, Ga. (provisional.) Pittsburgh—Hot Springs, Ark. Cincinnati—Mobile, Ala. St. Louis—Columbus, Ga. Boston—Athens, Ga.

MURPHY AND BURNS TO CLASH IN NORTH TODAY

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

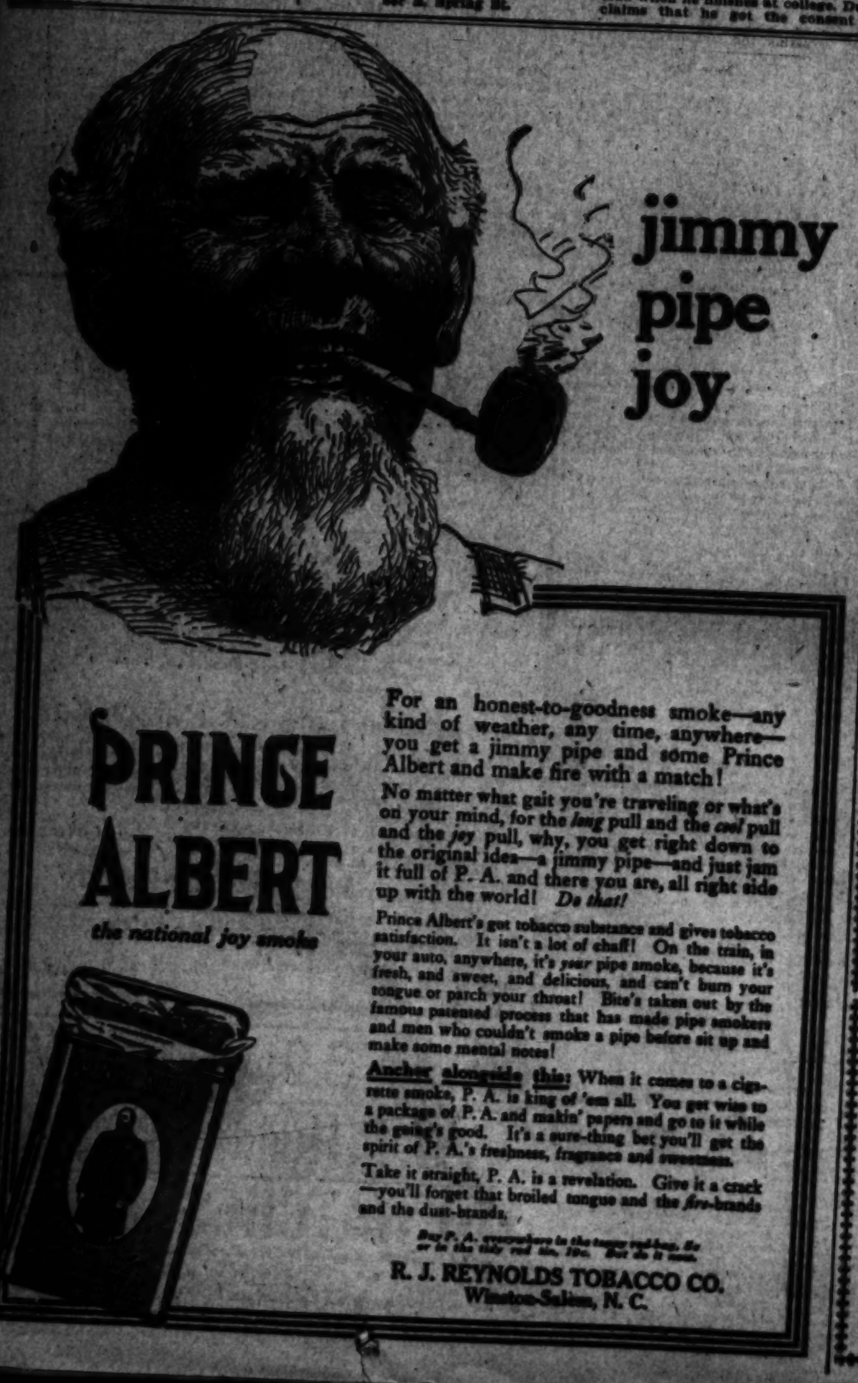
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Tommy Murphy of New York and Frankie Burns of Oakland will box a twenty-round bout here this afternoon. The men must weigh in at 133 pounds at 10 o'clock.

Burns, a youngster, is a slight favorite in the betting over the veteran Murphy, because of his youth, and because he knocked out "One-Round" Hogan in short order, whereas Murphy and Hogan fought twenty rounds to a draw.

Ad Wolgast forced Burns's manager to throw the sponge into the ring in the seventeenth round a year ago.

CAPTAIN ELECTED.

George Marshall has been elected captain of the 1913 Long Beach High School football team. This honor may in a way atone for the hard luck which has been on the trail of the Marshall family the past season. In the first game of the year Marshall shall suffered a fractured ankle, and on Christmas Day, in a preliminary affair, the captain-elect received a broken jaw.



PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

For an honest-to-goodness smoke—any kind of weather, any time, anywhere—you get a jimmy pipe and some Prince Albert and make fire with a match!

No matter what gait you're traveling or what's on your mind, for the *long* pull and the *cool* pull and the *joy* pull, why, you get right down to the original idea—a jimmy pipe—and just jam it full of P. A. and there you are, all right side up with the world! *Do that!*

Prince Albert's got tobacco substance and gives tobacco satisfaction. It isn't a lot of chaff! On the train, in your auto, anywhere, it's *your* pipe smoke, because it's fresh, and sweet, and delicious, and can't burn your tongue or parch your throat! Bite's taken out by the famous patented process that has made pipe smokers and men who couldn't smoke a pipe before sit up and make some mental notes!

Another alongside this: When it comes to a cigarette smoke, P. A. is king of 'em all. You get wise to a package of P. A. and makin' papers and go to it while the going's good. It's a sure-thing bet you'll get the spirit of P. A.'s freshness, fragrance and sweetness.

Take it straight, P. A. is a revelation. Give it a crack—you'll forget that broiled tongue and the *fire*-brands and the dust-brands.

Buy P. A. everywhere in the tempy red bags. 5c or in the tidy red tin, 10c. Both are it, sam.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.



West of ...

NO BLACK MAN FOR HEAVY...

McCarey Should, and P... Palzer Must Not Carry O... Fighting Jack Johnson in ... Championship This Afte...

BY HARR...

WHAT follows is in the nature of a ... white people—Al Palzer and ... Tomorrow one of these two ... become owner of the title, "heavyweight ... of the diamond belt that goes with ...

Before that belt passes into the ... must a specific ironbound promise from ... written agreement which both men ... ties tournament.

In order that neither of the fighters ... the conditions, I think the terms of ... the World and that the Cost Wasn't ... another negro to fight for the heavyweight ... set before the sporting world.

Al Palzer has stated that, if he wins ... ing Jack Johnson for its permanent ... If he does, it will be a contemptible ... breach of good faith.

HOW IT WAS ...

This heavyweight tournament was ... Jack Johnson was taken into custody by ...

A telegram had just come over the ... taunted the mother of Lucile Cameron. ... he could "get" her just as easily as he ...

This seemed to be about the point ... black champion.

We telephoned to Uncle Tom McCarey's ... office. Out on the sidewalk at the Hazard ... Johnson was quietly shoved off into obscurity.

THE DIAMOND ...

We suggested to McCarey that Johnson ... cleared vacant and that he offer a diamond ... champion of the world.

"But what would the sporting writers ... Johnson's title?" said Uncle Tom, hesitating ... smile and a glint in his eye.

"Which is the sporting writer who will ... after this affair with the white girl?" was ...

We pointed out to Uncle Tom that it was ... before in the history of the ring and never ... over, would only last a few hours—until the ...

Tom hesitated a second; then he grabbed ... could stipulate that this belt could never be ... would forever stop fights between white and ... stop such fights forever with just one stroke ... eager and excited now.

"Is it a go?" we asked.

"Well, you're whistling it's a go," said ...

MCAREY'S GREATEST ...

The next morning he signed up the ... Luther McCarthy, and the elimination contest ...

That night, out there on the sidewalk, Uncle ... greatest single coup in the history of the ring ... elimination contest should be open only to ... the fight game a dangerous element that, ... ruined it.

NO COLOR PREJUDICE ...

His resolution was not actuated by any ... McCarey told me exactly how he felt about it. ... enter his mind. He has been a good friend to ...

Any intelligent colored man will tell you ... been and white man have been a curse to the ... race feeling to a fiercer heat of hatred than ...

The English government officials say that ... matching Bombardier Wells and Jack Johnson ... East Indian colonies. After the Johnson-Jeffries ... race riots. Men were killed in the galleries of the ... pictures of the fight were shown.

The end of which would have been clear: ... been so foolish as to allow, for any very long ... endangered its peace and safety. The boxing ... been snuffed out as a measure of political expediency.

A black champion held the title. With McCarey in the ring, the chances were that a black ... to hold the title for a long time to come and that ... and blacks would go on indefinitely.

THE ONLY CHANCE ...

By one clever swipe McCarey has eliminated ... The chance will probably never come again as long ...

Is it to be supposed that the sporting world ... hopper from the Iowa corn fields like Palzer or ... like Tom O'Rourke undo this good work?

McCarey has been urged—and we now do so ... belt a deed of gift providing that, if the winner ... black man, the ownership shall revert to McCarey. ... This agreement should be in black and white and ... County Recorder's office.

McCarney, manager of Luther McCarty, states ... McCarty will willingly sign such an agreement. We ...

It Would Appear That 1913 Is Going to Be An Unlucky Year for Mr. Wad!



FROM THE KEOKUK KOURIER.

MR. TITUS WAD, IN ADDITION TO BEING BETTER KNOWN AS "TIGHT" WAD ON ACCOUNT OF HIS FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AND FOR SHORT, IS ON HIS WAY OUT TO LOS ANGELES TO SPEND THE WINTER WITH HIS COUSIN MR. C. WAD. WE VENTURE TO STATE THAT THE WINTER WILL BE THE ONLY THING TITUS WILL SPEND DURING HIS STAY IN THE WEST. WE UNDERSTAND THAT WHEN "TIGHT" WAS CHANGING CARS IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY HE STOPPED AND GOT SOME FINE CIGARS — ONE OF THEM WAS ALMOST WHOLE! FINE SHOOTIN' "TIGHT"!

—P.S.—
(PERFECTO SIZE.)

Word of Warning.

NO BLACK MAN MAY FIGHT FOR HEAVYWEIGHT BELT.

McCarey Should, and Probably Will, Stipulate that Palzer Must Not Carry Out His Stated Intention of Fighting Jack Johnson in Case He Wins the World's Championship This Afternoon.

BY HARRY CARR.

WHAT follows is in the nature of a sledge-hammer hint to two bulky white people—Al Palzer and Luther McCarty.

Tomorrow one of these two, by the grace of circumstances, will become owner of the title, "heavyweight champion of the world," and owner of the diamond belt that goes with the title.

Before that belt passes into the hands of the winner, Tom McCarey should exact a specific ironbound promise from both fighters to carry out the unwritten agreement which both men made when they entered this elimination tournament.

In order that neither of the fighters may hereafter plead ignorance of the conditions, I think the terms of this honor-agreement never to permit another negro to fight for the heavyweight championship should be plainly set before the sporting world.

Al Palzer has stated that, if he wins the championship, he intends fighting Jack Johnson for its permanent possession.

If he does, it will be a contemptible and dishonorable act and a flagrant breach of good faith.

HOW IT WAS ARRANGED.

This heavyweight tournament was arranged in The Times office the day Jack Johnson was taken into custody by the Chicago police.

A telegram had just come over the wire telling how Jack Johnson had taunted the mother of Lucile Cameron. He told that distressed lady that he could "get" her just as easily as he had Lucile if he cared to.

This seemed to be about the point where the skids should go under the black champion.

We telephoned to Uncle Tom McCarey, who came at once to The Times office. Out on the sidewalk at the Broadway entrance of The Times, Jack Johnson was quietly shoved off into oblivion.

THE DIAMOND BELT.

We suggested to McCarey that Johnson's heavyweight throne be declared vacant and that he offer a diamond belt for a new heavyweight champion of the world.

"But what would the sporting writers say about taking away Jack Johnson's title?" said Uncle Tom, hesitating for the moment, with a queer smile and a glint in his eyes.

"Which is the sporting writer who will dare stand up and defend him after this affair with the white girl?" was the answer.

We pointed out to Uncle Tom that it was a chance that had never come before in the history of the ring and never would come again, and, moreover, would only last a few hours—until the public indignation cooled.

Tom hesitated a second; then he grabbed my arm. "Say," he said, "we could stipulate that this belt could never be fought for by a negro. That would forever stop fights between white men and black men. It would stop such fights forever with just one stroke," said Uncle Tom. He was eager and excited now.

"Is it a go?" we asked.

"Well, you're whistling it's a go," said McCarey, in his emphatic way.

MCAREY'S GREATEST COUP.

The next morning he signed up the match between Jim Flynn and Luther McCarthy, and the elimination contest was on.

That night, out there on the sidewalk, Uncle Tom McCarey put over the greatest single coup in the history of the ring. When he provided that this elimination contest should be open only to white men, he eliminated from the fight game a dangerous element that, sooner or later, would have ruined it.

NO COLOR PREJUDICE.

His resolution was not actuated by any color feeling; quite the reverse. McCarey told me exactly how he felt about it and I know prejudice did not enter his mind. He has been a good friend to colored fighters.

ANY intelligent colored man will tell you that prize fights between black men and white men have been a curse to the negro race. They have roused race feeling to a fiercer heat of hatred than did the southern lynchings.

The English government officials say that they could feel the effect of matching Bombardier Wells and Jack Johnson in their South African and East Indian colonies. After the Johnson-Jeffries fight there were several race riots. Men were killed in the galleries of the theaters where the moving pictures of the fight were shown.

The end of which would have been clear; no government would have been so foolish as to allow, for any very long time, sporting contests that endangered its peace and safety. The boxing game would surely have been snuffed out as a measure of political expediency.

A black champion held the title. With McVey and Langford and Jeannette in the ring, the chances were that a black champion would continue to hold the title for a long time to come and that these fights between whites and blacks would go on indefinitely.

THE ONLY CHANCE.

By one clever swipe McCarey has eliminated black men from the lists. The chance will probably never come again as long as the ring lasts.

Is it to be supposed that the sporting world will stand by and see a clod-hopper from the Iowa corn fields like Palzer or a fat New York politician like Tom O'Rourke undo this good work?

McCarey has been urged—and we now do so urge him—to attach to this belt a deed of gift providing that, if the winner of the belt ever fights a black man, the ownership shall revert to McCarey and the title be forfeited. This agreement should be in black and white and should be filed in the County Recorder's office.

McCarney, manager of Luther McCarty, stated last night that he and McCarty will willingly sign such an agreement. What does Palzer say?

BOXING CRAZE HITS ITALY.

(Wireless Line to The Times.)

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Dec. 31.—[Special Dispatch.] Pugilism will be given its first tryout in Rome, Italy, the last week in January, when Jeff Smith of America and Charley Duncan, and Banty Lewis of America and Charley Lahron, a Frenchman, and Kid Thomas of America, and Clement, a Frenchman, will get together.

To Take Count.

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

limits were broken, but the big boy arrived in time for his evening meal.

"It's h— to be popular," laughed the fighter, as he was called from the table to the telephone. It was some friend calling over long-distance to ask how he felt, and it was a self-satisfied and confident young man who gave his answer in the three words: "I feel great."

EATS HEARTY MEAL.

After finishing his meal, which consisted of three thick slabs of roast beef, a pile of mashed potatoes, several slices of bread with numerous and sundry other articles of hearty fare, he seated himself on the piano stool and studied photographs of Palzer and himself.

"Fighting alone will not win the title," he announced with a smile at "Bull" Young, "and the head part is all in my favor. Just look at that face. Compare it with this picture of me. Palzer is a big thick-headed Dutchman. Don't you think I am right?"

Of course George Monahan and "Bull" Young had to agree with their chief.

"I feel just as good as if I had already won the title. I have no doubt as to the outcome and Al Palzer will go the same as Jim Flynn did."

TO THE DANCE.

Standing in the center of the room twirling a cane, a new thought struck him.

"I guess I'll go to the masquerade ball tonight."

The little group frowned, but Luther paid no attention to them.

"I'll only stay a couple of hours and it will be real early when I get in."

That settled it. Young and Monaham were sent out to purchase masks for the members of the camp, and Luther began to plan his costume.

"How about the full dress and my light cane?" he asked Mrs. McCarney.

Now Mrs. McCarney possesses a real romantic disposition, so she informed the boy that a full dress suit would be too commonplace and would not make the hit that his cowboy dress would. With a bow Luther accepted the suggestion and prepared to attend the ball in the cow-camp full dress.

He changed his black neckerchief for a bright red one and buckled a belt full of slugs and a heavyweight "six" gun over his snakehide waistband. He also changed his boots for a pair with extra high heels.

PRIVATE RAG PARTY.

While they were waiting for the masks a rehearsal was held. Luther is a graceful dancer, and he heartily enjoyed the little rag party in the cottage parlor.

"How are you going to be dressed when you start for Vernon tomorrow?" he was asked.

"Well, I can't say until I see McCarney about it. I would rather wear this range dress, but I don't know what my manager will say. I feel better in this than anything else, unless it be the suit I wear in the ring. I like the full dress for a change and my English walking suit is all right for Sunday afternoon, but I feel more at home in this good old gray shirt, boots and Stetson than anything else in my wardrobe."

"Bull" Young is also a cow puncher and he suggested that the cowboy clothes would be the proper thing to wear to the ring.

LADIES' MAN.

McCarty made a great hit at the dance last night and notwithstanding his mask, was known all over the hall. As he had attended the dance the night before, he did not stay late, but left the hall at about 11 o'clock and went to his cottage.

He intends to get up at 7 o'clock this morning and start for Los Angeles in an automobile at 10:30. He says he will not go out to Vernon until almost time for him to enter the ring, but will spend the time here visiting with friends.

"This, 'before-the-battle-mother' stuff don't make a hit with me," said the confident fellow.

"I have nothing to be afraid of and I am not worrying as much over the outcome of the fight or what will become of Palzer after I am through with him, as I am over Jim Flynn, my monkey, Jim, I mean. Don't get me wrong there."

Coming Notes.

BERKELEY TRACK TEAM LOSES BRACE OF STARS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

BERKELEY, Dec. 30.—Track prospects are the talk of the hour around the California campus. No one knows just what Coach Christie has accomplished during the fall months on account of the all-absorbing football season, but the veteran trainer has been giving his undivided attention to track and has promised to show some surprises.

The California track team will not be the all-veteran champion organization that it was a year ago, and it is going to take some close figuring to dope the meet in favor of the Blue and Gold.

Stanford has annexed some athletic prodigies that will make the best of Christie's men extend themselves. Two unexpected losses from the California camp are Rice, the giant weight man, and Earle Crabbe, the winner of the two-mile run for the last two years. With these two high-class performers gone there will be a big hole in the ranks of the veteran point winners.

Harry Wood of Whittier will be back at the beginning of the term, and will be a big help to Christie in developing the new distance men. The little captain is in better form than ever before, and it is hoped that he will finish first in both the distance events. Hayne is the only other man at present who has shown much ability.

STANTON TO RETURN.

For the sprints Christie will have Stanton and Wood, his two winners of last year. Ed Stanton, the Los Angeles boy, has been in Europe for six months, but will be on the cinders as soon as the season opens. Dwight Wood is running in form, and should grab second place from McKee of Stanford. Jimmy Todd proved a surprise by winning the quarter last spring from Stanford's best man.

Ormond Smith and Heisen took four points in the half-mile last spring, and will be the mainstays in the middle distance once more, although Christie promises to show some freshmen who have some class in the event.

It is in the hurdles that there is going to be some real competition. This spring Coach Christie will have the two best hurdlers he ever developed to put in the field. Stanford is banking everything on Whitted, the freshman "phenom," who holds the world's interscholastic record of 15 2-5 in the high and 25 flat in the low sticks.

When California hooks up with U.S.C., Fred Kelly will toe the mark. The two best bets that will be in the timber-topping events for the Blue and Gold are Ed Beeson and Deming Maclise. Both are joint record-holders. Whoever wins the hurdles in the college meets this spring, will have to travel in record time.

With Rice gone from the shot put, the heavy work falls on Johnny Hale, who was always second to Rice last spring. He has consistently put the sixteen-pound ball out over 45 feet, and is being counted on for a first this year. Karl Shattuck was one of the best college hammer throwers in the country last spring, and should have no trouble in winning again. He is out for the world's intercollegiate mark.

With Vail gone from the pole vault, the big work will be for Al Young, who made a record when competing for Healdsburg.

Big Doings.

POLO SEASON TO OPEN TODAY.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH TO BE PLAYED AT CORONADO.

Three Months of the Royal Sport Will Hold Attention of Sport Lovers—Crack Teams from Far and Near to Clash for International Trophies.

The 1913 polo season at the Coronado Country Club is to begin today with an inauguration match between the Calgary Canadian and the Coronado teams. The season will close with the eighth annual tournament in March.

The season marks the first invasion of an all-Hawaiian team, which is composed of Messrs. Walter F. Dillingham, Oahu; Arthur Rice, Kauai; Harold K. Castle, Oahu, and F. F. Baldwin, Maui. Messrs. S. A. Baldwin and H. G. Dillingham will come as substitutes. The ponies of the team, twenty-four in number, arrived early in this month in charge of Manager Peter Hannon, a trainer at the Meadow Brook Club, in its early ascendency, who selected them. The players will arrive in February.

The entry of the Canadian and Hawaii teams fulfills the requirement of two foreign teams to validate play for the all-America trophy offered by the club and now held by Pasadena. Other wins against it were registered by the old Burlingame team, and F. A. Dill's English team.

The Coronado team for the season will be strong with Malcolm Stevenson and C. P. Beadleston of the Cooperstown club, as members, with Walter H. Dupee and Maj. Colin G. Ross. Their arrival from England, where they passed the summer, was delayed.

The entry of the Canadian and Hawaiian teams fulfills the requirement however, and their places will be filled in the inaugural match and early play by Capt. J. Campbell Besley and John Hobbs.

DE PALMA QUITS TO CHEAT GRIM REAPER.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

EL PASO, Dec. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Ralph De Palma, the little brunette king of the auto racing game, is done. He made this announcement here today when he arrived to spend the winter with the relatives of Mrs. De Palma. Shy a rib, his right leg broken in fourteen places, a silver collar-bone and a nervous wreck, De Palma says he has had enough.

He can see visions of the checkered flag of death hard ahead, he says, and he is going to beat the old man with the scythe to it by quitting the racing game. Since his spill at Milwaukee, he has had five operations and he is "shot to pieces," to use his own expression. His health has been failing him since he was discharged from the hospital and he saw visions of an auto hearse for his when he made up his mind to quit.

New Era.

BILLIARD RULES CHANGED TODAY.

GAME BENEFITED BY ALTERATIONS OF N.A.A.B.P.

Frozen Balls Not Respotted, but Separated by Card—Action of Amateur Association Taking Effect Today Makes Less Rigid Rulings Concerning Sanctions and Records.

Playing rules of the game of billiards were altered in several respects at the meeting of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players held in New York last week, with the provision that they become effective January 1, 1913, and the absolute control of contests heretofore insisted upon was relinquished in the interest of roomkeepers and the game.

Hereafter deliberate safety play is deemed a foul. Frozen balls will in future be separated by a thin card instead of being respotted, and when a ball is forced from the table the player loses his turn.

The clause requiring roomkeepers to obtain sanction for every amateur match or tournament has been changed to the effect that the association stands ready to indorse an amateur tournament held in a public room or club, upon the promoters furnishing satisfactory data regarding contestants and their subsequent performances in the tourney.

No penalty is provided for a player who competes in an unsanctioned tournament, but no recognition will be given runs or averages except those made in an indorsed tournament.

AMATEURS DEFINED.

The amateur definition has been amended to render ineligible to play in contests held under jurisdiction of the association any person who has received a money consideration, either directly, indirectly or colorably, by reason of his skill in playing billiard games.

From this definition billiard writers and manufacturers are exempted, and financial interest in billiard rooms, hotels or clubs does not constitute professionalism, but may be considered as evidence bearing upon a man's amateur standing.

Roomkeepers and employees are excluded as professionals.

Playing with professionals in exhibitions or practice appearances without real or colorable financial gain does not establish professionalism, nor does playing to decide who shall pay for the use of a table, nor playing for small stakes in private games which do not make an appreciable addition to an income.

STAR LEAD-OFF MAN.

Jack Dunn, the Baltimore manager, says that Eddie Murphy, the youngster he sold to Connie Mack last year, is the best lead-off man that ever came into the big leagues. Moreover, said Jack, the Dunn kennel of hunting dogs is the best what is. All of which shows that one can give out a lot of news in one day if he wants to.

MOTOR CAR DEALERS ASSOCIATION DIRECTORY

AMERICAN-COLE — Grundy Motor Sales Co. 942 South Olive Street. Main 2191; 10927.

APPERSON JACKRABBIT—Leon T. Shettler Co., 151 West Pico Street. Main 7034, Home 10167.

BUICK—HOWARD AUTO CO., Tenth and Olive. Home 60009, Main 9040.

CUTTING—Eastern Motor Car Co., 825-827 South Olive. F2965, M. 2965.

FRANKLIN & R. & L. ELECTRICS—R. C. Hamlin, Twelfth and Olive Streets. Main 404, Home 60249.

FIRESTONE - COLUMBUS - ELECTRIC—California Automobile Co., 1250-1260 W. 7th St. Wilshire 788. Home 53018.

GARFORD & REO—Lord Motor Car Company, 1032-38 South Olive Street. 10848, Main 5470.

HUDSON—Hudson Sales Co., Phones—Sunset Main 678, Home A4734. 1118 South Olive Street.

HUPMOBILE—M. C. Mason, 1017-1019 South Olive. A1007, Broadway 2967.

JACKSON—Chas. H. Thompson, 1142-44 South Olive Street. F6390, Broadway 1947.

KISSEL KAR—Kissel Automobile Co., 118 West Pico Street. Broadway 2186, 22886.

MITCHELL — Greer - Robbins Co., Twelfth and Flower Streets. Broadway 5410, A1187.

NATIONAL—National Motor Car Co., 1130-1132 South Olive Street. F4333, Main 3329.

OAKLAND—Hawley King & Co., 1027-33 South Olive Street.

OLDSMOBILE — Oldsmobile Co. of California, 1205 South Olive. Main 3130, F5647.

OVERLAND—I. W. Leavitt & Co., 1212 South Olive Street. Main 4277, F4263.

PACKARD and R. & L. ELECTRICS—California Motor Co., Tenth and Hope Sts. Main 6060, 60406.

PIERCE-ARROW—W. E. Bush, 1701-1711 South Grand Avenue. Home 60295 and Main 2257.

POPE-HARTFORD — Wm. R. Russe, corner 10th and Olive. Main 7272, Home 60173.

PREMIER — Premier Motor Car Co., 1127 South Olive Street. Main 679, F2664.

PULLMAN—Miller & Williams, 1140 South Olive Street. Broadway 2907, Home F2942.

REGAL—Big Four Automobile Co., 1047-49 South Olive. Home F2533.

STEARNS-KNIGHT and OHIO ELECTRIC—Smith Brothers, 742 South Olive Street. Broadway 3534, Home F4206.

BAKER ELECTRIC—Standard Motor Car Co., 1001 South Olive Street. Broadway 2963, Home 10457.

STUTZ-BROWN-SYMONDS CO.—412-414 West Pico Street. Home 25003, Main 7047.

WINTON—W. D. Howard Motor Car Co., 1238 South Flower Street. Broadway 4180, Home F5609.

VELIE AND WARREN — Renton Motor Car Co., 1230 South Main St. Main 1068, Home 10799.

WEBB'S HAIR TONIC

Cures Dandruff—stimulates growth of hair—prevents falling. The best hair tonic ever produced. For sale by BOSWELL & ROYER, 300 South Broadway, Corner Third. 50¢

Railroad Record.

"HIGHER-UPS" ARE INDICTED.

W. Perkins and Others Held for Train Wreck.

Charged With Manslaughter by Indiana Jury.

J. Hill Transfers Account to St. Paul Bank.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—Carl [illegible], a brakeman, and R. B. White, superintendent; Oscar G. Murray, L. [illegible] Loree, H. D. Vorhees, general superintendent; George F. Randolph, J. [illegible] Shriver, George W. Perkins, H. P. [illegible], Frederick W. Stevens, Daniel [illegible]llard, Joseph Wood, E. R. Bacon, [illegible] D. Underwood, Harry Bonner and [illegible]rman B. Ream, were charged with manslaughter in indictments found against them today by the Marion county grand jury, which held them responsible for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton wreck at Irving last November 12, in which sixteen persons were killed.

All of these men, with the exception of U. C. Loree and Green are understood to be directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

The charge against all of those named in the indictment is involuntary manslaughter. No arrests were made this afternoon.

[illegible], who was head brakeman of the freight train with which the passenger collided, suffered a broken leg and is still in the hospital.

LASTS UNTIL DAYLIGHT.

E. H. Dart, buyer for Hamburger's book, stationery and music departments, entertained his salespeople for the eleventh time with a New Year's eve party which as usual did not break up until 5 o'clock a.m., when the first car runs downtown. The time was enjoyably passed with music and games. Five minutes after the new year had entered supper was served. There were thirty guests.

THE LORD'S PRAYER ON SILK.

The beautiful arrangement of the Lord's Prayer, which recently appeared on the front page of The Illustrated Weekly, has been printed on silk, as heretofore announced, and placed on sale at The Times counting-room. Several hundred of the silken copies have been sold and more can be supplied to applicants. It is very happily conceived and finely executed thing. The proceeds of the sale are to go to a humble church building enterprise.

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.

List of Governors Who Take Office on New Year's Day.

Here are the Governors who will take office today, January 1, 1913:

Simeon E. Baldwin (Democrat,) Connecticut.

Eugene N. Foss (Democrat,) Massachusetts.

Adolph O. Eberhart (Republican,) Minnesota.

Coleman L. Blease (Democrat,) South Carolina.

Ben W. Hooper (Republican Fusion,) Tennessee.

Oscar B. Colquitt (Democrat) Texas.

William Spry (Republican,) Utah.

Francis E. McGovern (Republican,) Wisconsin.

Abraham J. Pothier (Republican,) Rhode Island.

Elias M. Ammons (Democrat,) Colorado.

Charles R. Miller (Republican,) Delaware.

Park Trammell (Democrat,) Florida.

John M. Haines (Republican,) Idaho.

Edward F. Dunne (Democrat,) Illinois.

Samuel L. Rolston (Democrat,) Indiana.

George W. Clarke (Republican,) Iowa.

Woodridge N. Ferris (Democrat,) Michigan.

Elliot W. Major (Democrat,) Missouri.

Samuel V. Stewart (Democrat,) Montana.

John H. Morehead (Democrat,) Nebraska.

William Sulzer (Democrat,) New York.

Lock Craig (Democrat,) North Carolina.

Louis B. Hanna (Republican,) North Dakota.

James M. Cox (Democrat,) Ohio.

Frank M. Byrne (Republican,) South Dakota.

Ernest Lister (Democrat,) Washington.

Dr. H. L. Hatfield (Republican-Prohibition,) West Virginia.

No gubernatorial candidate in New Hampshire obtained the necessary plurality and in consequence the choice of the Governor devolves upon the Legislature. The Republicans will have control of the body and will elect Franklin Worcester or succeed Gov. Bass.

SURPASSES ALL RECORDS.

South Pasadena Spends a Lot of Money and Has a Lot to Show for It—Basketball Game.

SOUTH PASADENA, Dec. 31.—The annual report of the City Clerk, William L. Cox, has just been made. The fiscal year ended November 9, and in the time covered by the report more improvements have been made by the city than in any previous year. The condition of the city treasury has never been better, and although a total of $171,310.53 has been expended there is a balance of $15,-936.76. This is accounted for by a larger tax than was strictly necessary being levied last year, and a correspondingly low tax was levied this year.

Improvements paid for the past year include the Arroyo Seco bridge, the Columbia street bridge, the paving of Mission street and Pasadena avenue, the installation of fire hydrants, the purchasing of a scarifier and other equipment for the street department, the improving of two parks, and many other minor improvements. The city's share in the cost of the Arroyo Seco bridge was $40,141.64, and in the Columbia street bridge, $1993.52, both of which improvements are considered well worth while.

For the library $4418.09 has been expended, and $6064.65 for the police department. An interesting item in the latter expense is $1.20 for the care of the city's prisoners; $16,758.76 has been expended for the street department; $2733.48 for the fire department; $2565.68 in the engineer's department; $1278.44 in the City Clerk's department; $1317.98 in the Treasurer's, and $1466.73 in the Assessor's.

The Trustees have expended a sum of $367.44 and the City Attorney, $1641.40. The Board of Health has had $471.78; the Building Inspector has expended $486.92; the plumbing inspector, $567.46, and the electrical inspector, $167.80. The fees in the latter departments have amounted to $426.90 for the building inspector; $621.25 for the plumbing inspector and $301.45 for the electrical inspector.

For elections $622.72 has been spent; $4884.45 for street lights and a total of $6012.67 for the parks. It is anticipated that the coming year will provide for as many improvements as last year, as already many have been planned.

BASKETBALL MATCH.

From present indications the South Pasadena High School basketball team will contest with the Long Beach High School team for final honors in the County League Basketball games. The South Pasadena High five has been built up with three veterans as mainstays, Stockman, Wyche and Cope. Stockman is captain of the team and one of the best basketball players in the southern interscholastic ranks. January 11 a game is scheduled on the home grounds between the South Pasadena team and the Alhambra team.

ENGINEER WILL FIGHT.

Former Stars of the Boston Social World Do Not Seem to Find the Matrimonial Road Smooth.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] John Mason Boutwell, one of the most prominent mining engineers in the country, for many years connected with the United States Geodetic Survey and formerly a professor at Harvard College, today through his attorneys, filed a demurrer to the divorce complaint of Esther Miner Boutwell. Mrs. Boutwell alleges cruelty, naming specific cases of alleged assaults on her, while Boutwell denies all charges.

Mrs. Boutwell is a Bostonian, where she was a social leader until three years ago, when she was married and came to Santa Barbara. She asks for the custody of their 2-year-old child.

Boutwell is in the employ of the Phelps Dodge Company, one of the leading mining companies of the West. The couple were married at Lawrenceville, N. J., on January 10, 1910.

The suit for divorce comes as a big surprise to the local society set, with whom both Mr. and Mrs. Boutwell are very popular.

TWO HUNDRED AND ONE.

When the home of H. W. Silke, at No. 202 Alamar street, caught fire this morning at an early hour, Silke, who is an invalid, had a narrow escape from death. He is not able to walk, but succeeded in crawling out of the house in the nick of time. He admitted to firemen that he had thrown a lighted cigar in some rubbish, but said he had done the same thing 200 times before. The home was destroyed, and as a result of Silke's peculiar actions he will be taken to Patton Asylum, from where he was released on parole recently.

Silke formerly held the position of curator of the Santa Barbara Historical Society.

Riverside.

MOVING DAY FOR RIVERSIDE.

CITY COUNCIL HOLDS LAST SESSION IN OLD CHAMBER.

Considerable Activity Has Prevailed in the Citrus Industry During the Past Week, Though Slump Was Expected—Monnette Will Speak at Business Men's Banquet.

RIVERSIDE, Dec. 31.—This was moving day for Riverside city officials. This morning the Council held a brief session in the old Council chamber in the Loring Block, and after considering a few routine matters adjourned to meet one week hence in Reynolds Hall, No. 3, hereafter to be designated as the Council chamber.

The city has leased from the Reynolds estate eighteen rooms in the Y. W.C.A. building, which have been specially fitted up for municipal use. The police station is located on Ninth street, and the City Clerk and Auditor on Orange street. The remainder of the city offices are on the second floor and have been attractively fitted up.

A large vault has been constructed for the joint use of the City Clerk, Auditor and Engineer.

SHIPPING SOME ORANGES.

It was expected that there would be a considerable slump in citrus fruit shipments after Christmas, but the past week has seen considerable activity in the packing-houses. A total of forty-one cars oranges and two cars lemons went out, bringing the season's totals to date to 322 cars oranges and 21 cars lemons.

Prices have been quite satisfactory the past week, one local brand, L. V. W. Brown's Mahala brand, selling for 3.30 in the New York auction.

BANK CLEARINGS GROW.

Riverside's bank clearings for the year 1912 reached the very considerable sum of $14,154,882.96. September was the largest month of the year, when clearings reached $1,290,855.77.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

The Department of Agriculture announces that a second laboratory for the study of soils will be opened in Riverside. Dr. L. J. Briggs will be in charge of the investigations, and will arrive with four assistants in February to commence the work. The investigation begun a few months ago in a laboratory established in the Abbott building has been entirely along the line of soil bacteriology. The new work contemplates a thorough and painstaking series of soil analysis, and in connection with the investigations of the State citrus experiment station will make available a mass of information of great value to the citrus fruit growers.

BUSINESS MEN'S BANQUET.

Orra E. Monnette, president of the Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, has been secured to deliver the principal address on the occasion of the annual meeting and banquet of the Riverside Business Men's Association. His subject will be "The Greatest Optimism." The affair will be held at the Glenwood Mission Inn on the evening of January 8. Presidents of the association of San Bernardino, Redlands, Corona and Rialto will extend greetings from those localities.

BUTTONS FOR BONDS.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee which is boosting for the forthcoming water works bond election have provided a large quantity of small white buttons bearing the phraseology: "Water Bonds—Yes," the letters being in red and blue. Sentiment for the proposition is daily growing, and while what opposition there is is decided, the fact that the system of the Riverside Water Company could not be procured for the same figure at a later date, and probably not for twenty years later, is having weight with the voters.

REVERSES DECISION.

The District Court of Appeal has reversed the judgment of the Superior Court in favor of the defendant in the suit of George A. Reynolds against the York Syndicate Oil Company and Fred P. Root and others, involving the foreclosure of a lien on a mining property. The land was leased by the defendants for one year with the payment of 10 cents a barrel for oil marketed.



Conspicuous on Local Stage.

Above is Rose Mendell, the century's incomparable eccentric comedienne, who is seldom seen in other than grotesque make-ups, which hide her really charming personality. Below are Charles L. Gill and Elsie DeWolf, who are creating no end of discussion at the Republic (formerly the Belasco) this week, in a daring yet engrossing sketch, "The Devil, the Servant and the Man."

SOCIETY LEADER PASSES.

Englishwoman Who Participated in the Activities of the Montecito Colony Dies from an Operation.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Miss Geraldine Waring of Casa Buena Ventura, Ashley road, Montecito, died this morning from fever and heart failure, the result of a recent operation. The deceased is of a prominent English family, being very wealthy and one of the most prominent leaders of local and Montecito society. No relatives are known to reside in this country. A brother in the English army, and many other relatives survive, living in Great Britain.

Miss Waring built her beautiful residence in Montecito several years ago. She was well known throughout the near-by country as a lover of horseback riding and of fine horses. Funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock from All Saints' Church, Montecito.

CUPID BUSY.

This city is growing in popularity with Cupid. During the past year County Clerk Hunt has issued 315 marriage licenses, as against 262 issued during the previous year, a gain of fifty-one parchments. On the other hand, the year has seen the filing of sixty-nine divorce actions and suits for separate maintenance, and of this number one suit is for damages growing out of a husband violating the rights of a common law wife and marrying a younger woman.

NEWPORT BEACH.

NEWPORT BEACH, Dec. 31.—Five professional baseball players who have been spending the winter with their wives at Laguna Beach moved to this city yesterday evening, making the trip in the launch Waif in charge of Howard Williams. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Halla, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Bancroft and Elmer Lober. All of the players are members of the Los Angeles team except Bancroft, he being the Portland shortstop. With the addition of four local players a baseball club has been organized here that will soon be ready for all comers. The players and their wives are quartered in the Collins Apartments at Balboa.

FULLERTON.

FULLERTON, Dec. 31.—The City Trustees last night let the contract for the construction of the distributing system of the municipal waterworks to C. D. Vinson of San Francisco for $44,497.33. Eleven contractors filed bids. The contract calls for the completion of the system within 125 days and a penalty of $25 a day thereafter is a provision. Converse steel pipe will be used. The Trustees favored the use of cast-iron pipe, but found that not sufficient bonds had been voted to put in that material.

Archie Cowan, who has been conductor on the Santa Fe between Los Angeles and San Bernardino for the past twenty-one years, just after registering here at 6 o'clock yesterday suffered a stroke of paralysis. He was taken to a hospital in Los Angeles. Cowan has been in the railroad service for forty years.

Mrs. Mary Ingraham, who is in her eighteenth year, felt and sustained two fractures to her jaw, following an illness of la grippe. The accident occurred at her home on East Whiting.

CHARGE FALSE PRETENSE.

Investor in Company Says He Was Buncoed and Has Head of Concern Arrested.

George Buttress, a partner in the Chicago Manufacturing Company, No. 804 East Ninth street, hardware jobworkers, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Constable Jack Adams and arraigned before Justice Reeve on a charge of having obtained $600 under false pretenses through alleged repeated sale of patent rights and stock in his company.

The complaining witness, George F. Shields, told Deputy District Attorney Hammon that he had learned, after putting up money for a quarter interest in the business, that it had been sold many times over and there was nothing left for him.

Hammon says four other men have lodged similar complaints against Buttress, saying that they bought up, in the aggregate, about enough fractional parts of the business to reach a total of twenty-seven-sixteenths. It is intimated that Edward Chamberlain, Buttress' partner, is expected to give interesting testimony.

Buttress denies any attempt to defraud, saying his proposition was bonafide. He gave bond at $2000, and will be examined on the 21st inst.

SANTA MONICA FLOAT.

PASADENA, Dec. 31.—So magnificent and extensive is the showing made by Santa Monica that an entire new division was added to the Pasadena flower parade last night. It will consist entirely of Santa Monica floats and automobiles and will be one of the most interesting divisions in the parade.

The Santa Monica band of thirty pieces will ride in the float and the automobiles will follow. Some of them are gorgeously decorated.

Information About the Los Angeles Times

Daily, Sunday and Illustrated Weekly

A Guide for Newcomers, Inquirers, Subscribers and Advertisers, Agents and the General Public

CHARACTER, OBJECTS AND AIMS.

Distinguishing Features: Independent, uncompromised, unshackled, unpurchasable, unafraid and unincumbered. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES is devoted to the great principles of Liberty under Law, Equal Rights in all fields of lawful human endeavor, Industrial Freedom and to the upbuilding of Los Angeles, the State of California and the great Southwest.

ATTITUDE.

For the country and the flag.	For Labor's protection, reward and reform.
For the Constitution and the courts.	For punishing dynamiters and all criminals.
For upholding the honor of army and navy.	For protection of person, property, business.
For orderly government under law.	For the home and its safeguarding.
For fair chances for opposition boys.	For social order and business solidarity.
For unshackled labor, nation-wide.	For world-wide peace with honor.
For the just rights of the unorganized many.	For an Ocean-to-Ocean highway.

FOR THE OLD CAUSE AND THE OLD STANDARD.

And against their allied antagonists.	Against, not organized labor as such, but
Against political fads, freaks and frenzy.	Against its acts when law-defying.
Against the new-fangled judicial recall.	Against enforced idleness, and
Against free trade and free soup.	Against its sure outcome—suffering.
Against union conspiracy and misrule.	Against senseless burdens upon business.
Against the un-American closed shop.	Against the bomb, boycott and blackmail.
Against discrimination and proscription.	Against strikes, picketing and violence.
	Against treason and the red flag.

SCOPE.

The Times Publishes Regularly more pages of news and other reading matter and a larger volume of advertising than any other paper extant.

Sworn Circulation: Daily net average—seven days, Sunday included—for 1896, 15,891; for 1897, 18,255; for 1898, 26,124; for 1899, 29,731; for 1900, 36,732; for 1901, 34,443; for 1902, 39,930; for 1903, 36,546; for 1904, 37,795; for 1905, 42,150; for 1906, 50,501 copies; for 1907, 52,911 copies; for 1908, 53,700 copies; for 1909, 54,954 copies; Sunday average for 1909, 55,152 copies; Daily and Sunday average for 1910, 57,358 copies. Average circulation every day for first nine month of 1912, 58,933 copies.

Agents: Eastern Agents, William Lawrence & Cremmer Co., Brunswick Building, Fifth Ave. and 26th St., New York; 324-25 Harris Trust Bldg., 111 West Monroe St., Chicago. Washington Bureau, 46 Frost Building (THE TIMES on file.) San Francisco Office, R. J. Bidwell Co., Bankers' Investment Building, 743 Market St., San Francisco.

The Illustrated Weekly: Published on Saturdays, 40 pages, distinct and complete in itself. "The Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest." Mailed to subscribers separately from the Daily Times for $2.40 per year, postpaid. Single copies 10 cents, postpaid.

Telephones: Counting-room, Subscription Department, Editorial Rooms, City Editor and Local News Rooms—Sunset Main 8200; Home 10381.

Terms: Daily and Sunday, 75 cents a month, or $9.00 a year. Daily without Sunday, $7.50 a year. Sunday alone, $2.50; without the Illustrated Weekly, $2.00. When the Sunday issue is mailed, the Illustrated Weekly is mailed separately, a day in advance.

Postage: On the regular week-day issue (2 or 3 parts) 2 cents; on the Sunday issue (4 parts) 3 cents.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, New Times Building, Los Angeles.

Times Directory

of Automobiles and Accessories

Abbot and Lozier — Now Sold by BEKIN-SPEERS MOTOR COMPANY. 1233 S. Olive St.

Adams Trucks — "Deliver the Goods." Manufactured by Adams Bros. Co., Findlay, Ohio. John A. Moore, Pac. Agent, Southern California, 1317 So. Flower St., Los Angeles. Main 6260.

Alco — Trucks and Pleasure Cars Built and Guaranteed by THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY. LOS ANGELES ALCO MOTOR SALES CO., Reed & Chandler, 1040-1042 S. Flower St. Phones: Main 8972; F2077.

Auburn — TOURIST PARTS. W. J. BURT MOTOR CAR CO., Pico and Hope Sts.

Bargains — IN TIRES. AUTO TIRE COMPANY, Sixth and Olive Streets.

Brush — $515; DETROITER, $1000; KOEHLER, 1600 lb. wagon, $850. 1312 S. Grand. 22299; Broadway 3132.

Cartercar — FRICTION DRIVE. No Clutch to Slip—No Gears to Strip. Touring, Coupes, Roadsters and Trucks. 30, 40 & 60 H.P. Prices, $1300 to $6000. VANCE-CANAVAN MOTOR COMPANY, 1121-23 So. Olive St. Phones—A3931, Main 8969.

Case — 30 AND 40 H.P. Tourers, Roadsters, Top Touring Cars, Limousines and Landaus. VANCE-CANAVAN MOTOR CO., California Distributors, 1121-1123 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Cal. —Phones— A3931. Main 8969.

Chanslor & Lyon — MOTOR SUPPLY CO., Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Fresno, Spokane, Wholesale and Retail. AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES. Pacific Coast Distributors Lee Tires.

Empire Tires — WEAR LONGEST. Our Tire Preserver gives you grand Tire mileage. Our Puncture Tube Seals them all. EMPIRE TIRE & RUBBER CO., 1100 So. Main St. Los Angeles, Cal.

Fiat F5047. — THE WORLD-FAMOUS CAR. PACIFIC COAST MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 1144 South Hope St. Main 3488. J. Crafford, Sales Manager.

Goodyear — COAT COMPANY. Headquarters for AUTO COATS, CAPS and GLOVES. 324 South Broadway.

Haynes — HAYNES AUTO SALES COMPANY. Direct Factory Branch. Electric started and lighted, full 60-80 horsepower, 25400. Los Angeles: 1323 S. Olive. Main 622, A2697. San Francisco: Van Ness and Turk St.

Knox — Pleasure Cars—Four, and Six Cylinder—Trucks—1 to 4 Ton Capacity. Fire Apparatus—Motor Tractors. VANCE-CANAVAN MOTOR CO., Distributors Southern California and Arizona, 1123-1123 S. Olive St. Los Angeles. Phones: A3931; Main 8969.

Locomobile Co. of America — Pico and Grand

MARMON — "SIX" AND 4 CYLINDER. "Easiest Riding Car in the World." GILHOUSEN BROS. CO., 1136 South Olive Street. F1064, Broadway 3858.

Marion — CROWE AUTOMOBILE CO. 1228-30 SOUTH FLOWER ST. Distributors for Southern California. Phones: Main 4490; Home F2119.

Metz "22" — 4-Cylinder, 1912 Roadster, with rumble seat and chains encased, $550. LOWN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 1144 South Main Street. Main 944.

Michigan 40 — 40-H.P. Touring Car, $1750; 32-H.P. Touring Car, $1250; 32-H.P. Roadster, $1150. Full equipped, f.o.b. Los Angeles. MICHIGAN MOTOR SALES CO., C. L. Perrin, Mgr., 1202-4 W. Pico St. Home 52191, Wilshire 1161. Showroom, 941 South Grand. M. 3333, F1202. Wilshire 279.

Miller — QUALITY TIRES. W. D. NEWERF RUBBER CO. Coast Distributors. 919-951 South Main St., Los Angeles. Phones—F1001. Main 8000.

Moline — Pacific Coast Branch, O. J. Root, Mgr. 1518-22 W. Washington St. Benrich Motor Co., Geo. B. Easton, Pres. and Manager, 1518-22 W. Washington St. Wm. Gregory, 602 N. Main St.

Moon — BUXTON & CHILDS. 1226-28 South Olive. Distributor Southern California and Arizona. Main 871; F1021.

Moore — Gas Distillate Trucks Manufactured in Los Angeles by F. L. MOORE MOTOR TRUCK CO. Home 31112. 2470-80 Long Ave. Sunset East 556. Garvanza Car to Avenue 26.

Moreland — DISTILLATE MOTOR TRUCKS. Manufactured in Los Angeles By Moreland Motor Truck Co., North Main and Willard.

Paige 10338 — MOTOR CARS. CARPENTER MOTOR SALES CO. Eleventh and Flower Streets. Main 8[illegible].

Pathfinder 40 — Main 3884. A2[illegible]. Pathfinder Motor Car Co. (Inc.) H. G. SALISBURY, Manager. 1114-16 South Olive Street.

Pratt "40" — PRATT MOTOR CAR COMPANY. State Agents. 638 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE. A2[illegible].

Rambler — Have you seen the 1913 Cross-Country Self-Starting Motor? THE W. K. COWAN CO., 1140 South Hope St.

Simplex & Mercer — Simplex and Mercer [illegible]cific Coast Agency. [illegible] So. Olive St. Phone A4547; Main 7583.

Standard Electrique — 4-Passenger [illegible] Passenger, Roadster. Runabout. $2650. T. E. Howard, Gen. Mgr., 2119 W. 7th St. Home 53531; Wilshire 279.

Stevens Duryea — and Broc Electric. Eng[illegible] MOTOR CAR CO., 1038 S. Grand Ave. Home F2381; Main [illegible].

Studebaker "30" — Studebaker "20." THE [illegible] BAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA. Los Angeles Branch, 1028-1030 S. Hill St. Phones: Main 3040, Home F7111. Retail Branch, 1006-08 S. Main St. Main 8191.

Wichita Trucks — For All Purposes. LEWIS AUTO SHOP. Ralph S. Lewis, Gen. Mgr. Grand Ave. and 11th St. Home 23421. Sunset Main [illegible].

Story of the Day's News Report

San Diego.

FIRST TIME IN HISTORY.

San Diego Receives Message from Nation's Capital.

Radio-Telegraphy Proves Its Practical Worth.

Work Progressing on Million-Dollar City Pier.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] For the first time in the history of radio-telegraphy in San Diego, tonight, through the powerful and efficient government wireless station at Point Loma received time signals from the national observatory at Washington, D. C. The ticks were transmitted via the Arlington station and flashed into space by an automatic device which fitted to the key.

Chief Electrician Graves stated that the time signals came in with tremendous force. At five seconds before midnight, eastern time, there came a pause in the clicking and then with unusual clearness, a long dash, which signified that the New Year had been ushered in at Washington. Immediately after the device was disconnected and the operators at Arlington sent out a New Year's greeting. Operators at Point Loma believe that vessels far out on the Pacific were able to intercept the ticks, so loud did they come in here.

The local station holds the Pacific Coast record for long-distance telegraphy, having copied a full message from the station at Seoul, Korea, a distance of 4845 miles, in an air line. During the last year they have also communicated with stations at Cape Cod, Mass., Norfolk, Va., Key West, Pensacola, Washington, Havana, San Antonio, Cuba, Guantanamo and Colon, Panama, a record which is all the more remarkable, considering the small power of the transmitting set. San Diego's unparalleled conditions, however, have aided materially in accomplishing a record in radio-telegraphy unsurpassed by any station on the Pacific Coast.

MILLION-DOLLAR PIER.

Mesmer & Rice of Los Angeles, who are building San Diego's million-dollar city pier, have four of the big steel caissons in place and were preparing to drive a fifth today. With this caisson in place the contractors will begin the work of excavation, installing the wooden molds and pouring the concrete for the columns.

Harbor Engineer Capps is pleased at the way harbor work is now progressing. The time allotted is rapidly getting shorter, but if the present rate of construction continues he believes that both contractors will complete the work in the time specified.

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RUSH WORK ON BRIDGE.

Ventura Contractors Hurry Things. Rains Now Would Do a Vast Amount of Damage—News Briefs.

VENTURA, Dec. 31.—Work on the new Ventura River bridge is being rushed now as fast as workmen can hurry it. Electric lights have been placed all over the big structure and the work goes on night and day, Sundays and all the time. The contractors are fearful that the spring floods will catch them. Heavy rains just now would work untold damage, as all the false work in the river bed would be washed away and serious damage might result to the structure itself. Of the eight spans, each 120 feet in length, six are up and poured.

All the piers are now down, the extreme western abutment being just finished. The form for the last arch will be in at the end of the week. The flooring of the bridge is now being poured as rapidly as possible, the floors on three of the spans having been finished.

The bridge work will not be in a safe condition until the flooring is all poured. The bridge is the chief link in the celebrated Rincon road and will be a monument in the builders' line when it is completed, which it is expected it will be in two months, with the good weather holding.

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This city has announced that it is in the field for the celebration of the Fourth of July this year. It is proposed to have a regular old-fashioned celebration.

Henry L. Mahan has petitioned for letters on the estate of his late father, John Mahan, a pioneer who passed away a few weeks ago. The estate is valued at a sum in excess of $10,000.

County Clerk McCloskey has returned to his home here after a visit with his mother during the Christmas time, in Contra Costa county.

CHILI CROP IS EXCELLENT.

Garden Grove District Produces an Exceptionally Fine Quality of the Red-hot Condiment.

GARDEN GROVE, Dec. 30.—The Orange county chili crop, of which the greater portion is grown in or near Garden Grove, have been harvested for this season with exception of a small quantity that is left on the bushes and considered as second grade.

This industry has grown at a rapid rate since it was started several years ago, and at the present time the growers are reaping a neat sum for both the green product and the cured peppers. The young pods appear the first of July and these green pods are ready for canning by the first of September. The crop that is not harvested green is left to turn a scarlet which requires to the middle of October. Hundreds of tons of the crop are canned green each year. The remainder of the crop, when ripe, is evaporated by steam heat, or distillate oil burners where buildings have been erected especially for the curing of the product.

Some of the pods are dried loose, on trays, while others are put on strings and dried in that condition, because certain markets demand them. A No. 1 soil will produce a fine product if proper attention is given to the cultivation. Six or eight tons per acre is an average crop of the green product, while fifteen tons is considered a No. 1 crop.

This sells at $18 to $20 per ton. Two thousand pounds per acre is considered an average crop of the dried peppers, while three thousand pounds are occasionally realized. This brings an average of 10 cents per pound. About 5 per cent of the dried product is ground. Two mills for this purpose operate in Orange county. One is situated at Anaheim, In addition to the California long red chili, the Mexican seed variety is also grown, but not, as abundantly. This variety is all evaporated.

The seed for the California product is of the best and is sown during the first week in April, in rows four feet apart, and when plants are six inches high they are thinned to one plant every twenty-four inches. A great deal of water is used on these plants and especially after the pods commence to develop, for if these small pods and blossoms become dry, they will fall from the bushes and the crop is injured. The crop from this section is shipped to Mexico, Los Angeles and other points in California and the East.

IS SETTING THE PACE.

Ontario Has Had a Year of Phenomenal Progress and Entertains High Hope for the Future.

ONTARIO, Dec. 31.—Although Ontario is but the third city in size and wealth in San Bernardino county, its claim to the fastest growing is substantiated by its building record, permits for the year just closed totalling well over the half-million mark.

Permits for the year 1911 totalled $402,000, but the year 1912 mark broke all former records with a total of $506,924. It is doubtful if any city of like size in Southern California can show an equally large amount of building for the year just closed, and in this line Ontario holds its own with cities its size.

The fact that fully 80 per cent. of the permits issued during the year were for new residences, is in itself a splendid indication of the city's rapid growth. The United States census taken in 1910 gave Ontario a population of 4274. The census compiled by men preparing the city directory last summer gave Ontario a population of 7144, and it is now estimated at close to 8000.

Building totals for each month of the year of 1912 were as follows: January, $28,300; February, $60,525; March, $75,000; April, $79,954; May, $18,600; June, $24,550; July, $48,865; August, $26,100; September, $29,300; October, $27,900; November, $52,190; December, $34,450. Grand total, $506,924. This is a gain of more than 25 per cent. over last year.

SECRET MARRIAGE.

News of the marriage of Otto Williams and Miss Emma Lampkin, two well known Ontario young people, which was celebrated in Los Angeles on Monday, May 13, was just made public today. The young people guarded their secret from even their most intimate friends, who never suspected the truth. Yesterday they decided that they could live apart no longer and today told their secret. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have now gone to housekeeping.

SHORT NEWS STORIES.

It is not often that romance enters into the issuance of a building permit, but it did yesterday. When R. O. Brackenridge of the city building department, was called upon to issue a permit to Clarine Elliott, for a $2000 bungalow to be built by B. C. Elliott, he was requested to insert the following quotation: "This permit is issued on the fifty-fifth aniversary of the wedding of Clarine and B. C. Elliott." The new building, which is to stand at A street and Miramonte avenue, will be the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, an aged and respected couple of this city.

C. Wilson, a plasterer, residing at No. 607 Nocta street, met with a painful accident last evening, when a ladder on which he was working at the I.O.O.F. Hall, gave way and dropped him sixteen feet to the floor below. Three ribs were broken and he was badly cut and bruised about the head.

GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

The Federal grand jury will meet tomorrow and make a partial report to Judge Wellborn. A motion for a new trial in the case of J. N. Littlejohn, the ex-Pullman car porter convicted of having smuggled opium into the country from Mexico, will also be argued. The term grand jury will not be finally discharged before the 10th inst. The new term of the United States District Court will convene the 13th inst.

Santa Ana.

COUNTY GAME PRESERVES.

Santa Ana Association Supporting Project.

Three Great Tracts Available for Experimenters.

Aliens' Fishing License to Be Raised Slightly.

SANTA ANA, Dec. 31.—If proposals made by the Orange County Fish and Game Protective Association are made into law by the State Legislature, Orange county will have two or three good game preserves in the next four or five months. One will be for the purpose of protecting deer and another for quail.

The rapid development of this county has resulted in turning cactus patches and rolling foothills covered with brush into cultivated lands. In that way many of the havens of game have been destroyed. With a large portion ofthe county open to hunters, the game has been growing less every year. The remedy proposed is to establish game preserves upon which game may propagate unmolested. The overflow into near-by canyons will give hunters ample hunting, or at least as much as they now have.

At the meeting of the association last night James Irvine, owner of the 100,000-acre San Joaquin ranch, offered to co-operate in securing a preserve of 4000 or 5000 acres in the rough hilly territory between Tomato Springs and the County Park. He said he would lease the land to the State as a game preserve. He also offered to put the Laguna Hills into a game preserve. All he asked was that once established the preserves be properly protected from encroachment. Irvine's offer was seized upon with avidity by the association, and a committee was appointed to work for the establishment of the preserve. It is proposed to extend it southward for several miles, if possible, through the Whiting and O'Neil holdings.

The association expects to co-operate with Riverside county in getting a preserve of three townships in the high ridges of the Santa Ana mountains as a safety territory for deer. This will cover the section recognized as the natural breeding ground of the deer. It is proposed to stock portions of this preserve with wild turkeys.

For the protection of the fishing industry, the association last night went strongly on record in favor of prohibiting the drag-net and the purse-net in market fishing. These nets destroy spawning grounds and kill thousands of small fish. The association also asked the county's representatives in the Legislature for a measure raising the fishing license of aliens from $10 a year to $50. If adopted, these measures will better the condition of the fishermen of this county, who make their living by fishing.

Notice has been given the Board of Supervisors by Lieut.-Col. McKinstry of the United States Engineers, that the Pacific Electric has petitioned for a permit to build a trestle across the entrance of Alamitos Bay in order to extend its line from Long Beach to Bay City.

The City Trustees last night instructed the City Attorney to take immediate action to have the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company place underground its ditches within a restricted district in Santa Ana.

Work of paving Bush street for eight blocks north from Fifth street has commenced. The city let a contract to Max Huberman at 10 cents per square foot for paving the intersections of streets. The property owners by private contract will pave the remainder of the street. Tenth street, between Main and French, is to be paved with Bush street. This winter several other streets will be improved in the same manner.

CRUSHED BY AUTO TRUCK.

Upland Grocer Attempts Too Short a Turn With Machine and Is Killed When It Turns Turtle.

UPLAND, Dec. 31.—William Parrott, who has conducted a grocery store at Twenty-fourth street and Euclid avenue for several months past, was instantly killed this morning, at a point just north of Twenty-third street, on the west driveway of Euclid avenue.

Parrott was driving rapidly south on the avenue, in a truck, and it is supposed he drove too close to the west gutter. In seeking to bring the machine back to the crown of the road, it is supposed it was running too rapidly and it dashed across almost to the street car right of way and turned turtle, rolling over twice and pinning Parrott underneath, crushing his skull.

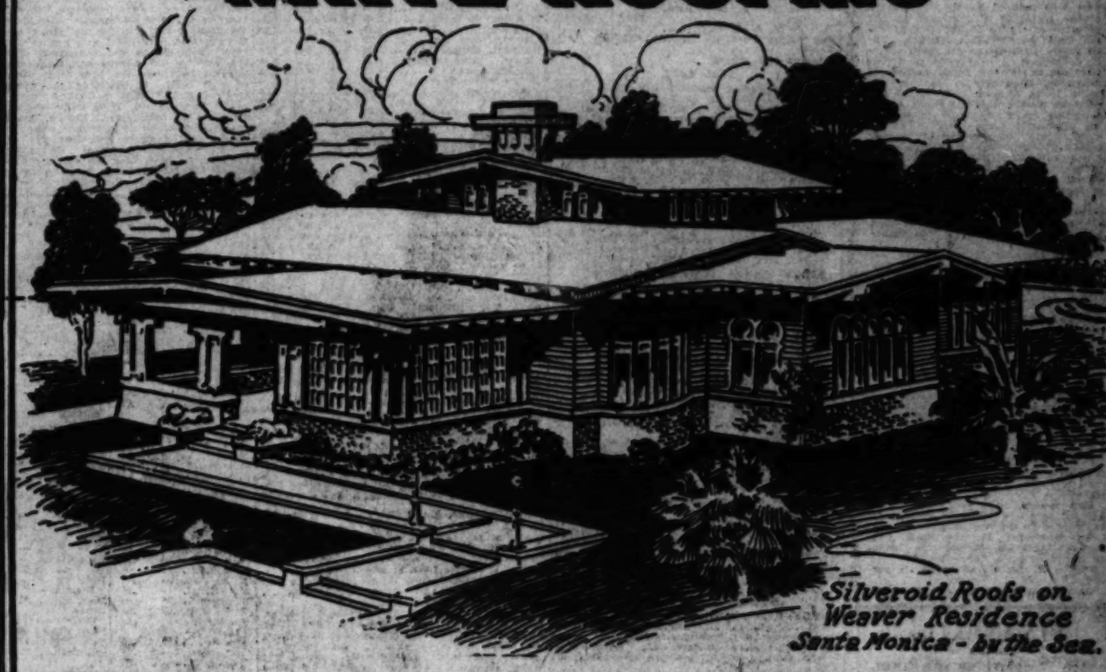
There was no one in the car with Parrott, but Lee Duran, a laborer, was riding a short distance behind, and he gives the only description obtainable of the accident. At the scene of the wreck a large quantity of blood still laid on the roadway, and there were numerous clots of the brain matter of the victim, exposed to the view of the many curious, who flocked to the scene. Coroner Fuller, who resides in this city, went as soon as possible to the scene of the accident, as did also Undertaker Flinn, who was authorized to take charge of the body. The deceased leaves a widow. Funeral arrangements have not been decided upon.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

There are messages at the Western Union for: Miss Edna Landerd, C. M. Carr, Miss Vern Colsson, Henry Ford, T. F. Carl, Robinson & Brooks, Otho S. Houston, Los Angeles Foriests, Mrs. Earl, Joe P. Byers, A. K. Dellarowe, John Blackburn, Marquis de Vega Inclan, Mrs. T. J. Counstin, Mary Young, S. B. Robinson, John M. Stewart, J. E. Lonngren, C. H. Allen, Frank A. Jones, Mrs. J. Hoagland, Jean Carter, Mrs. A. A. Caldwell, B. K. Dubois, H. A. James, E. J. Gallagher, F. L. McCune, Howard Gale, E. A. Cleveland, Miss Ethel Brayton, W. H. James, J. Elias Dunham, J. W. Thomas, John Sparks, F. G. Mathison, Miss Edythe Walker, J. Wesley Marks, Stanley Young, Miss Lucile Wilson, Auto Sales Company.

At the Postal: J. H. O'Brien, Mrs. J. L. Brooke, Mr. S. M. Butsel, Billy Nolan, L. King, Harry Kavanaugh, Los Angeles Carbonic Company, B. H. Silver, Mrs. S. D. Helfers, Wasyly Ballotin.

Silvercoid
THE PERFECTED
WHITE ROOFING



Silveroid Roofs on Weaver Residence Santa Monica - by the Sea.

SILVEROID is the perfected white roofing developed by twenty-five years' experience in the roofing industry in Southern California. By reason of its beauty, cheerfulness and all around adaptability to the ensemble of the California home, whether among the orange groves, in the foothills or by the sea, it has become the most popular of all forms of roofing used in this glorious Southwest. The pleasing gray-white color is incorporated in the material and is therefore of a permanent character, blending in brightest harmony with the brilliant hues of the California landscape and adding the charm of its welcoming appearance to the schemes of the artist and the architect.

SILVEROID is typically Californian, it brightens the landscape, dispels "Glooms" and tells the observing world that cheerful folk dwell within. You see Silveroid everywhere—on thousands of modern bungalows as well as the most pretentious homes costing well up into the six figures. Have it on your own home—it will cheer you up.

To obtain the Superior Reinforced Silveroid Roof—specify:

On the roof boards lay three layers Pioneer Asphalt No. 3 Felt, each thickness weighing not less than 14 lbs. per 100 sq. ft.; cement thoroughly full width of lap with Pioneer Asphalt Roofing Cement; on the surface of the felting thus laid spread a mopping of the best asphalt, into which lay one thickness of two-ply Silveroid Roofing; completed work to be guaranteed by Pioneer Paper Company.

Send for Pictures of California Homes Roofed with Silveroid

PIONEER PAPER CO.
MANUFACTURERS - CONTRACTORS
247-251 So. Los Angeles St.

Redlands.

AN AEROPLANE STAGE PROJECT.

ANGELENO PROPOSES TO ESTABLISH LINE TO REDLANDS.

Plan as Unfolded Combines an Express and Mail Service, With Safe Transportation of Passengers to the City of Oranges—Citrus-Fruit Shipments Lively.

REDLANDS, Dec. 31.—A proposition to establish an aeroplane stage line between Los Angeles and Redlands has just been made to the Chamber of Commerce here by the Sloan Aeroplane Company of the former city.

The plan as unfolded provides for the transportation of passengers, United States mail and baggage between the orange belt cities and Los Angeles. The machine to be used is said to be the best passenger-carrying air craft in the world, the celebrated De Luxe monoplane. The plan is to start the service immediately. All that the company asks of Redlands is a suitable landing and starting place for the machine and a hangar.

SHIPMENTS LIVELY.

Orange shipments from the Redlands district are going forward at a lively rate at present, no less than 353 cars having gone out, against 148 to equal date last season. The usual after-Christmas lull is not perceptible this year, shipments being continuous since the middle of December. With the packing-houses well filled with fruit and packing going steadily on it is apparent that there will be no let-up from now on. The rush to get the fruit out is due to the fact that it is farther advanced than last year, and also to the fear of a freeze.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Max Thelon, a member of the State Railroad Commission was in the city Monday for the purpose of conferring with city and domestic water company officials regarding the sale of the latter's plant here to the municipality, the same to become a part of the system for which the city recently voted $600,000 bonds. It is thought that there will be no objection to the transfer being made.

A "HOME COMING."

The local lodge of Elks held their first annual "home coming" last night, when many out-of-town members of the order came in for a big celebration. A programme and banquet were provided, and tomorrow a trip over the city is planned for the benefit of the visitors.

San Bernardino.

TO DETERMINE ACTUAL LOSS.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY WILL EMPLOY ALIEN EXPERTS.

Grand Jury, Supervisors and District Attorney Agree on Method of Having the State Rectify Its Mistake—Will Amend Charter So Money Can Be Obtained.

SAN BERNARDINO, Dec. 31.—To determine just what the actual net loss of San Bernardino county is under the operation of the State tax amendment adopted in 1910, it is probable experts will be employed from outside the county.

Estimates from various sources have varied from $130,000 to $275,000 and because of the legislation to be forced before the coming session of the Legislature it is desirable that additional figures be compiled on the question.

The grand jury, the Supervisors and Dist.-Atty. Goodcell have united on this action. The present statute reimburses the county to the extent of $52,000 annually but that is conceded to be but a small part of what the county actually loses by the new system.

FINALLY AGREED.

The Mayor and City Council have receded from their position as to charter amendments, acceding to the request of the Committee of Forty that only one charter amendment be permitted to go to the voters, and that is for the purpose of raising the bonding limit of the city from $350,000 to the 15 per cent. allowed under the general State law. Thus the interest of the voters will be centered on that one question and the belief is that it can be carried. By the change the possibility of additional bond issues for parks, city hall, municipal lighting plant, and other needed improvements will be insured.

UTTER DEFIANCE.

"Tell them to go to it," was the defi of the City Council after the threat of the United States Protective Association to sue the city had been read to the city fathers. City Attorney Haskell announced the law under which this alleged humane society is proceeding is unconstitutional and that in his opinion the city is not liable. This is the concern that made a circuit of Southern California towns last summer making prosecutions for violations of the humane laws. After making the prosecutions they would demand the fines collected for their services. Some cities paid the money over, but the local officials refused to do so.

FIRST ELECTION.

The first election in this county under the Wyllie local option law will occur in the Third Supervisorial District February 1. The district is now "dry" under the precinct plan but the temperance element believes it will be easier to prosecute offenders under the district unit system than under the precinct system. Thus the election. The thing that has stirred up the action is the alleged operations of wholesale liquor dealers soliciting orders in the Highland section and then sending their wagons out to make the deliveries.

FIGHT FOR WATER.

A legal battle is on for the control of the water supply in the Swartout canyon. S. B. Wright some time ago secured an injunction against George A. Stevens to prevent him interfering with the water flow in the canyon. Stevens did not fight the injunction but has now filed an answer to the general action, in which he claims an interest in the water and asks damages in the sum of $600. The supply is worth many thousands of dollars and it will probably go to the highest court before it is finally settled.

NEWS BRIEFS.

Local members of the Masonic order have been warned to be on the lookout for one August Spellmer, who is said to be in the business of organizing clandestine Masonic lodges. It is said he recently instituted such a lodge in Bakersfield and was expecting to operate here.

A special New Year's watch service was held tonight at the First M. E. Church, a varied programme occupying the time of a large audience until the dawn of 1913 when the company dispersed. The new year was given a noisy welcome throughout the city by the blowing of whistles, firing of guns and the ringing of bells.

Illario Ramires has been arrested and charged with the attempted murder of J. H. Gonsales in a Mexican row Christmas night. He made his escape from the city that night and was found by the sheriff camped in Devil Canyon. The officers are also searching the county for Jose Peres, who fatally shot Pedro Mesa at Rialto because they got into an argument over the question as to whether or not Peres had served in the Mexican army.

Conductor Archie Cowan, one of the oldest conductors in the Santa Fe service out of this city, was stricken last night with apoplexy at Fullerton and removed to the company hospital at Los Angeles. He suffered a similar stroke a year ago. His condition is serious.

Plenty of Seats to Pasadena in Santa Fe Trains on New Year's Day—The Comfortable Way.

Leave Los Angeles 7:30 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 9:05 a.m., 9 a.m., 9:35 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 10:30 a.m. Specials returning every few minutes via Santa Fe. 25 cents round trip.

VARICOSE VEINS
Big Knotted Veins in the Leg

Bad Legs, Ulcers, etc., completely cured WITHOUT ANY CUTTING or tying. All drugs time, two months. No detention from business. No operation or appliance. I cure 95 per cent. of all cases that come to see me, man or woman. I must apply my treatment myself. My secret mixtures positively cures you. I absolutely remove cramps, pain, swelling, tiredness and disease, and it stays so. My cure astonish the profession everywhere. Doctors themselves look at me with wonder, puzzled and amazed, for I do what they all used to believe was impossible. It is no wild wonderful discovery ever invented. I make no claims. Nothing like it ever used in treating disease. For marvelous cures, for largest benefit to the whole human body, my discovery ranks first. In all medical history it has no superior. It is EASY, SAFE, SURE. Relief comes at once. My discovery and my new way of application is right in line with progress today in SCIENCE and all industries. I give you facts here that prove my claims, and put an end to all arguments. Don't procrastinate. If I can't cure you I won't begin. All ailments are signs of decay. Suffering and a nagging worry is sure to follow your indifference or neglect. Thousands of Los Angeles officials and citizens I have cured far off cured and absolutely satisfied, and they will be glad to talk with you about it. Patients cured 10 to 25 years ago stay cured. Please send this notice to a friend afflicted each.

G. H. EDICK, M.D., C.M.
315 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hours, 10-1. No Sunday hours. And Thursday, 9-4. Saturday, 9-7.
—[Advertisement.

VISTA
Citrus Lands, 2500 an Acre. Town Lots, $500 Each. Easy Terms. VISTA LAND CO. 503 Security Bldg. Main 2921; F2291

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the Title Insurance Building, corner of Fifth and Spring Streets, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1913, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN, JR., President.
O. P. Clark, Secretary.

The Diamond Store of Los Angeles
Donavan & Seamans Co., Spring St., at Third
Douglas Bldg.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
House and lot and several vacant lots in Los Angeles. Ten acre orange grove near Riverside. Ten acres near Covina. House and lot in Pasadena. Lot in Burbank. These properties must be sold at once. Be on time and get one of these BARGAINS. MORE MONEY will be made in real estate in and around Los Angeles during the coming year than ever before. HOWARD-TAYLOR CO. F1197. 227 Consolidated Realty Bldg., Los Angeles.

Business: Markets, Finance and Trade.

STOCK LETTER.

[Furnished by Logan & Bryan, Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, Bradbury Bldg., Los Angeles.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Despite the gloom which has long prevailed in financial circles, sentiment at the year closed appeared to be a shade more cheerful. But, perhaps, this may indeed be great part by the approach of the holiday. However, advices from Europe in connection with the peace conference were somewhat more in keeping with constructive hopes, although it is admitted on all sides that it will, perhaps, take some weeks at earliest to adjust the existing differences between Turkey and the Balkan States. The fact that a somewhat lower tendency was established today than had been anticipated, doubtless contributed to the better feeling as did, perhaps, the continued evening up of commercial and manufacturing interests in copper stocks. The latter in great part was induced by the strength in copper metal in Europe and by the reported sale of a large block of the metal to Germany. The uncertainties of future institutions are more clearly defined, it is believed, a conservative course in the stock market is likely to prevail in January and probably to be of west and critical importance as the Supreme Court is expected to make known its findings in the Standard Oil case. The tobacco trust decision is also awaited. The trust will be reorganized and plans for dissolving will be submitted. In addition to the usual suspected lines will, perhaps, take cognizance of the coming bond revision and in addition other political considerations both national and international, will have much to do with shaping the future of events.

The Public Service Commission has ordered terms of contracts for new subways and public hearing will be held January 16.

The inter-boro is to contribute $5,000,000 toward construction and equipment for aggregate subway of Rapid Transit to be provide $13,500,000 by construction bodies equipment.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is directly behind Chairman's recognition of fairness and wholesomeness in the country.

The Public Service Commission of Ohio grants New York Central lines permission to issue $10,501,674 equipment trust certificates, despite protest of C. H. Venner & Company on behalf of minority stockholders.

Directors of Reading have elected president of Pere Marquette to succeed W. M. Cotter, who has resigned.

Rail orders this year are about 4,000,000 tons, the largest amount ever recorded for in one year.

On November 30 the bank call showed $18,160,700 increase in loans as compared with September 4.

Twelve industrials advanced .12 per cent.

Twenty rails declined .19 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
Los Angeles, Jan. 1, 1913.

Bank clearings for Los Angeles were $4,676,450.00, an increase of $1,580,707.78, as compared with the same day in 1912, and an increase of $2,-351,450.00, as compared with the same day in 1910. Following is statement:

	1913.	1912.	1910.
Sunday	$ 1,095,781.89	$ 1,466,959.55	$ 1,241,574.16
Monday	4,676,450.00	3,095,742.22	2,325,000.00
Totals	$ 5,772,231.89	$ 4,562,701.77	$ 3,566,574.16

Bank clearings for December were $193,666,-158, an increase of $26,258,358.00 over the same month last year, when the clearings were $26,408,323.40, and an increase of $39,491,842.36, as compared with the same month in 1910, when the clearings were $21,-174,315.64.

The 1912 bank clearings for 1912 were $1,-760,000,000, an increase of $258,027,276.36, as compared with the total for 1911, which was $1,502,000,000, and an increase of $357,844,312.50, as compared with the total for 1910, which was $1,357,000,000. Following is statement of clearings for the last ten years:

1912	$ 297,316,539.30
1911	248,249,956.35
1910	241,172,723.86
1909	178,626,136.62
1908	151,207,962.60
1907	205,566,750.00
1906	178,000,000.00
1905	151,277,497.47
1904	142,344,424.40
1903	1,168,946,760.00

Quotations furnished by the Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

OIL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil	$ 9.50	....
Associated Oil Co.	....	....
Barnsdall Oil Co. pfd.	78.00	82.00
Barnsdall Oil Co.	41.00	42.00
Central Oil Co.	.65	.75
Central Oil Co.	....	....
Central Oil Co.	1.00	....
Central Oil Co.	.67½	.72
Central Oil Co.	....	....
Central Oil Co.	2.75	3.00
Central Oil Co.	....	....
Central Oil Co.	....	....
Central Oil Co.	....	....

The Markets, Finance and Trade.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL OFFICE, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Dec. 31.—[Reported by Ford A. Carpenter, Local Forecaster.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.14; at 5 p.m., 30.06. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 49 deg. and 67 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 49 per cent.; 5 p.m., 73 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 5 miles; 5 p.m., south, velocity 4 miles. Highest temperature, 67 deg.; lowest, 49 deg. Rainfall for season, .76 of an inch. Highest temperature this date last year, 66 deg.; highest temperature this month in thirty-six years, 89 deg.; lowest temperature this date last year, 35 deg.; lowest temperature this month in thirty-six years, 30 deg. Possible sunshine for day, 9 hours, 52 minutes; total sunshine for day, 9 hours, 49 minutes. Rainfall last season to date, 2.76 inches. Barometer reduced to sea level.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.—A general decrease in pressure is noticeable over the United States. The center of the low area is over the Province of Alberta, and general rains and brisk winds are in progress in Washington and Oregon. There is also general precipitation along the Atlantic coast, the greatest amount (2.36 inches) falling at Eastport, Me. The California high-pressure area is slowly shrinking, until it now occupies a limited area over the central portion of the State. The further dissipation of this area will be accompanied by a return to normal condition of temperature and humidity. The weather in Los Angeles and vicinity will be fair Wednesday.

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.

	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Boston	52	42	47
Washington	46	30	38
Pittsburgh	50	34	42
Chicago	44	38	41
St. Louis	46	40	43
Los Angeles	62	42	52
New York	50	38	44
Buffalo	42	36	39
St. Paul	34	22	28
Kansas City	48	34	42
Jacksonville	74	58	66
Spokane	34	24	..

LOCAL FORECAST.

For Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair Wednesday; light westerly winds.

For California south of the Tehachapi: Fair Wednesday.

STATE FORECAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Forecast: San Francisco and vicinity: Cloudy Wednesday, with passing showers; brisk northwest winds.

Santa Clara Valley: Fair, cooler, Wednesday; brisk north winds.

Sacramento Valley: Cloudy, cooler, Wednesday; light south wind, changing to north.

San Joaquin Valley: Cloudy, cooler, Wednesday; showers in the mountains; moderate north winds.

Southern California: Cloudy Wednesday; light east wind, changing to south.

YUMA (Ariz.) Dec. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch from the U. S. Reclamation Service.] Gauge height Colorado River, 11.40 feet.

SHIPPING.

PORT SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES.

ARRIVED—TUESDAY, DEC. 31.

Steamer Yale, Capt. McFarland, from San Francisco.

Steamer Queen, Capt. Hannah, from Seattle, via San Francisco and Redondo Beach.

Steamer Bonanza, Capt. Dickson, from San Diego.

Steamer Hanalei, Capt. Hansen, from San Francisco, direct.

Barge Monterey, in tow tug Dauntless, from Monterey.

Steamer Vanguard, Capt. Olland, from Eureka, via Santa Barbara and San Francisco.

Schooner Prosper, Capt. Marchisan, 5 days from Mukilteo.

SAILED—TUESDAY, DEC. 31.

Steamer Harvard, Capt. Jepsen, for San Francisco.

Steamer Roanoke, Capt. Dickens, for Portland, via San Francisco.

Steamer Hanalei, Capt. Hansen, for San Francisco.

Steamer Mandalay, Capt. Lodstrom, for Crescent City, via Redondo Beach and San Francisco.

Steamer Vanguard, Capt. Olland, for Eureka, via San Francisco.

Steamer Paralos, Capt. Jacobsen, for San Francisco.

Steamer Doris, Capt. Olsen, for Willaps Harbor, via Santa Barbara.

Steamer Necanicum, for Eureka, via San Francisco.

Steamer Melville Dollar, Capt. Pfaen, for San Diego.

Steamer Bee, Capt. Wehman, for Everett.

Steamer Quaker, Capt. Higgins, for Columbia River.

Steamer Lakme, Capt. Malmgren, for Eureka.

IN PORT.

Steamer Queen, S. P. wharf.
Steamer Yale, Pac. Nav. wharf.
Steamer Northland, South Cal. wharf.
Steamer William H. Murphy, Wood wharf.
Steamer Falcon, Consol. wharf.
Schooner Prosper, Consol. wharf.

TO SAIL—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1.

Steamer Queen, Capt. Hannah, for San Diego.
Steamer Northland, Capt. Sorensen, for Portland, via San Francisco.

TO SAIL—THURSDAY, JAN. 2.

Steamer Queen, Capt. Hannah, for Seattle, via San Francisco.
Steamer Yale, Capt. McFarland, for San Francisco.
Steamer Harvard, Capt. Jepsen, for San Diego.

ON WAY TO THIS PORT.

Steamer Yellowstone, from Portland.
Steamer Fair Oaks, from Gray's Harbor.
Steamer Fairhaven, from Port Ludlow.
Steamer Klamath, from Portland, via San Francisco.
Steamer Norwood, from Gray's Harbor, via San Francisco.
Steamer Rose City, from Portland, via San Francisco.
Steamer Willapa, from Raymond.
Schooner W. F. Jewett, from Columbia River.
Schooner Hugh Hogan from Coquille River.
Schooner Alvena, from Portland.
Schooner John A. Campbell, from Aberdeen.

COMING FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

British steamer Statesman, at Antwerp, loading.
British steamer Crown of Seville, sailed from Antwerp, Dec. 16, via Liverpool.
British steamer Musician, at Antwerp, loading.
British steamer Craftsman, sailed from Antwerp, Dec. 18, via Santos, Nov. 28.
British steamer Centurion, sailed from Antwerp, via Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Norwegian steamer Bangor, on way from Antwerp, via Madeira; via Buenos Ayres, Nov. 28.
German steamer Saxtis, sailed from Hamburg, Nov. 19; via Antwerp, Nov. 20.
German steamer Karnak, sailed from Hamburg, Dec. 11.
Steamer Kansas City, sailed from Salina, Dec. 20.

TIDE TABLE FOR SAN PEDRO.

		High.	Low.
Wednesday,	Jan. 1	4:26 a.m.	11:24 a.m.
		6:56 p.m.	10:45 p.m.
Thursday,	" 2	5:36 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
		7:28 p.m.	11:40 a.m.
Friday,	" 3	6:46 a.m.	12:35 p.m.
		8:18 p.m.	
Saturday,	" 4	6:03 a.m.	0:37 a.m.
		9:16 p.m.	1:11 p.m.
Sunday,	" 5	7:20 a.m.	1:31 a.m.
		9:50 p.m.	2:49 p.m.

PORT ITEMS.

Steamer Queen, operating on schedule of President, arrived tonight from Puget Sound ports, via San Francisco and Redondo Beach, with large passenger and freight list, and will proceed tomorrow for San Diego, touching both north bound, on Thursday.

Steamer Mandalay completed discharge of partial cargo lumber for Hammond Lumber Company and cleared for Redondo Beach to load remainder. Thence for the Crescent City to reload, taking passengers and freight for San Francisco.

Steamer Yale arrived from San Francisco with passengers and freight, and steamer Harvard departed, north bound, this afternoon. The steamer Paralos cleared from this port today for San Francisco for orders.

Steamer Roanoke returned tonight from San Diego, took passengers and additional cargo, proceeded for Portland, via San Francisco.

The barge Monterey arrived this morning from Monterey, in tow tug Dauntless, carrying 350,000 barrels of crude oil, consigned to Associated Oil Company at Terminal.

Steamer Doris completed discharge of 600,000 feet of redwood lumber for Hammond Lumber Company at Terminal and cleared tonight for San Francisco for orders.

Steamer Hanalei arrived from San Francisco with forty-nine passengers and 265 tons of miscellaneous freight and merchandise for Crescent Wharf Company and cleared on return tonight.

The steamer Vanguard arrived here, discharged remainder of cargo and cleared for Eureka to reload, taking passengers and freight for West Coast Steamship Company at San Francisco.

Schooner Prosper arrived this morning, out nineteen days from Mukilteo, carrying 540,000 feet of lumber, consigned to Consolidated Lumber Company, at Wilmington.

Steamer Melville Dollar cleared tonight for San Diego with remainder of lumber cargo.

REDONDO BEACH.

ARRIVED—TUESDAY, DEC. 31.

Steamer Washington, Capt. Lee, from Coos Bay.

Steamship Queen, Capt. Hannah, from San Francisco.

SAILED—TUESDAY, DEC. 31.

Steamship Queen, Capt. Hannah, for San Diego, via San Pedro.

IN PORT.

Barkentine Newsboy, wharf No. 2.
Steamer Washington, wharf No. 1.
Tug Collie, wharf No. 1.

SCHEDULE OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGER VESSELS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 3.—Steamship State of California, from San Francisco, via Santa Barbara, on voyage for San Diego, via San Pedro.

SAILING FOR THIS PORT.

Steamer Mandalay, for San Pedro.

PORT ITEMS.

The steamer Washington arrived today from Coos Bay with 650,000 feet of lumber for the C. Ganahl Lumber Company and is unloading at wharf No. 2.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's vessel Queen arrived today from San Francisco with 200 passengers and 250 tons of freight for Los Angeles and sailed for San Diego this evening.

Shares and Money.

TONE OF MARKET HAS IMPROVED.

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS MADE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Harriman and Hill Issues, Coppers, Coalers and Steel Develop Marked Strength on Account of the Unexpectedly Favorable Condition of the Money Market.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The tone of the stock market showed a distinct improvement today. Throughout the session there was a strong undercurrent, and substantial gains were made in all departments. The Harriman and Hill issues, coppers, coalers and steel developed marked strength and many of the less conspicuous shares also reached a higher level. Although the demand was better business was not large and quotations advanced comparatively with light bidding. The unexpectedly favorable condition of the money market contributed to the strength of stocks. Instead of the predicted year-end flurry the rate for call money did not go above the opening figure of 6 per cent., and the demand for loans from the stock exchange was so small that before the end of the day there was a sharp loss. A comparative steadiness of money yesterday had given an indication that the acute stress of the month, involving a maximum of 12 per cent., had been undergone last week, and traders today were prepared to proceed more confidently. The bond market improved in sympathy with stocks, with a better demand in anticipation of the reinvestment movement which the year-end disbursements of interest and dividends are expected to bring. Total sales, par value, $1,150,000. United States bonds unchanged on call.

New York Stocks.

[Furnished by Logan & Bryan, Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, Bradbury building, Los Angeles.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Exclusive to The Times.] Following were the closing prices, sales and high and low quotations today:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Ask.
700	Atlantic C. L.	132	131	130½	131½
100	Allis Chalmers	15	14	15	15½
200	Allis Chal. pfd.	5	5	6	..
28,200	Amalg. Copper	78¾	77	77½	78
.....	Am. Agr. Chem.	....	....	55	58½
.....	Am. Agr. C. pfd.	....	....	98	99½
100	Am. Car & Fdy.	54½	53¾	54½	..
.....	Am. C. & F. pfd.	....	....	113¾	115
2,700	Am. Can Co.	30¾	29½	30¼	30⅝
.....	Am. Can Co. pfd.	....	....	115	116
7,400	Am. Beet Sugar	36¾	35	36¾	37¼
.....	Am. H. Sugar pfd.	....	....	91	..
700	Am. Cotton Oil	37	37	38½	37
.....	Am. Cot. Oil pfd.	....	....	96	97
300	Am. Ice Securities	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
.....	Am. Express	....	....	162	170
.....	Am. Hide & L.	....	....	5	5½
.....	Am. H. & L. pfd.	....	....	24½	28
.....	Am. Linseed	....	....	11½	12
.....	Am. Linseed pfd.	....	....	30	33½
.....	Am. Locomotive	....	....	42½	43
.....	Am. Loco. pfd.	....	....	104½	105
.....	Am. Steel Fdy.	....	....	32	32
2,400	Am. S. & R. Co.	73¾	72	72½	73
.....	Am. S. & R. pfd.	....	....	105	105½
.....	Am. Sugar	....	....	117½	118½
200	Am. Sugar pfd.	118	118	118	119½
300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	130½	129¾	130	130¼
.....	Am. Tob. pfd.	....	....	102½	103
100	Am. Woolen	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
100	Am. Woolen pfd.	79	79	78	80
4,100	Anaconda	40¾	39¾	40¼	40½
200	A. T. & S. F.	105¾	105¼	105¾	106
.....	A. T. & S. F. pfd.	....	....	100½	101½
800	Balt. & Ohio	109¾	108¾	109¾	110
.....	B. R. & P. pfd.	....	....	96	97
1,100	Bethlehem Steel	27½	27	28½	29½
.....	Beth. Steel pfd.	....	....	45¼	46
2,800	Brooklyn R. T.	92¾	91¾	92	92¾
2,200	Canadian Pacific	233¾	232	233	233¾
800	C. & O.	79	78¾	79	79¼
200	Central Leather	29	29	29½	29
.....	Central L. pfd.	....	....	97½	98
.....	Chicago & Alton	....	....	24	26
.....	C. & A. pfd.	....	....	70	75
100	C. & G. W.	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
.....	C. & G. W. pfd.	....	....	31½	32
100	C. & N. W.	136	136	136	136½
.....	C. & N. W. pfd.	....	....	139	139
10,500	C. M. & St. P.	112	111	110½	110
.....	Do. pfd.	....	....	138	139
500	C. C. C. & St. L.	53	52	53	55
.....	Do. pfd.	....	....	96½	97½
300	Colo. Fuel & Iron	34	34	34	35½
.....	C. F. & I. pfd.	....	....	....	110
.....	Colo. Southern	....	....	32	32½
.....	Colo. So. 1st pfd.	....	....	63	72
.....	Colo. So. 2nd pfd.	....	....	43	50
200	Consolidated Gas	132½	132½	130½	140½
300	Corn Products	14½	14	14½	15
.....	Do. pfd.	....	....	74	77
.....	Del. & Hudson	....	....	168	170
100	D. L. & W.	170	170	168	170
.....	D. & R. G.	....	....	30½	31
.....	D. & R. G. pfd.	....	....	78½	81½
.....	D. S. S. & A.	....	....	21	21½
700	Distilling Sec.	23½	23¼	21½	21¾
.....	D. S. S. & A. pfd.	....	....	7	12½
.....	D. S. S. & A. pfd.	....	....	13½	15
500	Erie	32	31½	31½	32
100	Erie 1st pfd.	43½	43¼	43¼	43½
.....	Erie 2nd pfd.	....	....	30	30
400	Gen. Electric	167	165½	165½	166
1,500	Gt. Northern pfd.	128½	128¾	128½	128¾
200	Gt. No. Ore Ctfs.	41	40¾	41	42
600	Illinois Central	127	127	126½	127
200	Int'l Harv. Co.	111½	111	111½	112
.....	Int'l Harv. pfd.	....	....	113½	117
200	Int'l Paper	12	12	11¾	12
200	Int'l Paper pfd.	46	46	47	48
800	Int'l Pump	15	14	15	15½
600	Int'l Pump pfd.	63¾	63¾	63¾	64
.....	Iowa Central	....	....	30	32
.....	Iowa. Central pfd.	....	....	60	65
500	K. C. Southern	26¾	26½	26¾	26⅝
.....	K. C. So. pfd.	....	....	60	67½
200	L. & N.	141	140½	141	141¾
.....	Laclede Gas	....	....	120	125
3,500	Lehigh Valley	167½	166¾	167	167⅝
.....	Manhattan	....	....	129	130
1,400	Inter-Met.	18¾	18½	19½	19⅝
1,700	Inter-Met. pfd.	64¾	63¾	64¾	64¾
.....	Mex. Central Ctfs.	....	....	27	28
900	Mex. Petroleum	74¾	73¾	74	74½
.....	Mackay	....	....	83½	84
.....	Mackay pfd.	....	....	78	80
.....	Minn. & St. L.	....	....	46	46
.....	Do. 1st pfd.	....	....	65	66
.....	M. St. P. & S.S.M.	....	....	137½	139
.....	Do. pfd.	....	....	140	142
200	M., K. & Texas	27	27	26½	27
.....	M., K. & T. pfd.	....	....	60	61
200	Missouri Pacific	41	41	41¼	41½
100	National Lead	53½	53½	54	57
.....	Nat'l Lead pfd.	....	....	108	108½
200	Nat'l Biscuit	136½	136	135	137
.....	Nat'l Biscuit pfd.	....	....	128½	129
1,300	Nevada Con.	19¾	19¼	19½	19⅝
.....	N. Y. Air Brake	....	....	77	77½
700	N. Y. Central	98½	98	98½	99
.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.	....	....	60	..
.....	Do. 1st pfd.	....	....	90	..
.....	Do. 2nd pfd.	....	....	80	..
400	N. Y. Ont. & W.	31¾	31	31	31½
200	Norfolk & W.	113¾	113¼	113¾	113¾
.....	N. & W. pfd.	....	....	88	91
.....	North American	....	....	79	80
1,100	Northern Pacific	122¼	121	122¼	122⅝
.....	Omaha	....	....	132	132
.....	Omaha pfd.	....	....	120	120
.....	Pacific Mail	....	....	29½	30⅛
.....	Pac. Tel. & Tel.	....	....	80	80
.....	Penn. T. & T. pfd.	....	....	98	101½
5,100	Penn. R. R. Co.	122¾	121¾	122¾	122⅞
300	People's Gas	114¾	114¾	114¾	115
.....	Pitts. Coal	....	....	23½	25
300	Pitts. Coal pfd.	91¾	91¼	91½	92
.....	Pressed Steel Car	....	....	39	40
.....	Pr. Steel Car pfd.	....	....	90½	100
.....	Pacific Coast	....	....	80	80
.....	P. C. C. & St. L.	....	....	100	104
.....	Do. pfd.	....	....	100	104
100	Ry. Steel Springs	33¾	33¾	33¾	35
.....	Ry. Steel S. pfd.	....	....	93	94
12,700	Reading	167¾	166½	167¾	167⅝
.....	Reading 1st pfd.	....	....	89	90
.....	Reading 2nd pfd.	....	....	82	83
100	Republic I. & S.	25¾	25	25¾	26
.....	R. I. & S. pfd.	....	....	80	82
700	Rock Island	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
200	Rock Island pfd.	44	44	44	45
.....	Sloss S. & I.	....	....	61	65
.....	S. S. S. & I. pfd.	....	....	92	94
.....	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd.	....	....	63½	64
100	Do. 2nd pfd.	37½	37½	37½	38
.....	St. L. & S. W.	....	....	27½	28
.....	Do. pfd.	....	....	72	73
11,700	Southern Pacific	107¼	106¼	106¾	106⅞
200	Southern Railway	23	23	23	23½
200	Southern Ry. pfd.	69	68	68½	69
2,100	Third Ave. Ry.	41	40	40½	41
300	Tenn. Copper	19¾	19¼	19½	19⅝
.....	Texas Pacific	....	....	20	21
.....	T. St. L. & W.	....	....	11	12
.....	Do. pfd.	....	....	27	28
500	Twin City R. T.	105	104	104½	104⅝
200	U. R. & P. Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
.....	U. R. & P. pfd.	....	....	47½	48½
11,500	Union Pacific	161	159¾	160	160¼
100	U. P. pfd.	87¾	87¾	87¾	88
8,100	Utah Copper	49¾	49¼	49¾	49⅞
.....	U. R. L. of S.	....	....	82	83
100	Do. pfd.	83½	83½	83½	83½
.....	U. S. C. Iron Pipe	....	....	33½	37
.....	U. S. C. I. P. pfd.	....	....	110	112
.....	U. S. Express	....	....	150	155
.....	U. S. Marine Co.	....	....	49½	50
.....	U. S. Marine pfd.	....	....	120	122
200	U. S. R. & Cem.	75	75	74½	75
.....	U. S. R. & C. Co.	....	....	74	76
.....	U. S. R. & R. pfd.	....	....	98	98
1,100	U. S. Rubber	62	62	62	62½
100	U. S. R. 1st pfd.	107	107	106½	107
.....	U. S. R. 2nd pfd.	....	....	72½	73
1,000	U. S. Steel	67¾	67¼	67¾	67⅞
2,500	U. S. Steel pfd.	119	119	118½	119
100	Va. Car. Chem.	45¾	45¾	45¾	46
.....	Va. Car. C. pfd.	....	....	114	117
.....	Va. Coal & Coke	....	....	51	60
100	Wabash	4	4	4	4⅛
.....	Wabash pfd.	....	....	12	13½
.....	Wells-Fargo Ex.	....	....	220	222
.....	Western Union	....	....	74½	75
300	Westinghouse	73¾	73	73¾	74
.....	Do. 1st pfd.	....	....	125	125½
.....	Western Md. com.	....	....	45¾	46
.....	Western Md. pfd.	....	....	87	89
.....	W. & L. E.	....	....	17¾	18
.....	Do. 1st pfd.	....	....	77	80
.....	Do. 2nd pfd.	....	....	12	15
100	Wisconsin Central	25	25	25	25
700	Guggenheim Exp.	35¾	35	35	35¾
.....	Jerome Verde	....	....	2	3
5,100	Chino	45½	44¾	45¾	45¾
500	Ray Cons.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Miami	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
100	Gt. L. & S. F. com.	18	17	17½	18½
.....	Guggenheim	....	....	51¾	52
500	Texas Oil	111	109½	110½	111
.....	Lorillard com.	....	....	200	200
.....	Lorillard pfd.	....	....	200	200
.....	Loose Wiles com.	....	....	30	39½
.....	Loose Wiles pfd.	....	....	103½	104
500	L. & M. com.	213	210½	212	213
.....	L. & M. pfd.	....	....	131	133
1,000	Woolworth com.	111	109½	110½	111
.....	Woolworth pfd.	....	....	114	116
400	Inspiration	19	19	19	20½
2,100	Cal. Petroleum	13	12¾	12¾	12⅝
400	Do. pfd.	84	84¼	85½	86
100	Goodrich Rubber	44½	44½	44¾	45
.....	Do. pfd.	....	....	100	105
.....	Nat'l Enamel	....	....	31	32
.....	Nat'l Enamel pfd.	....	....	82	84
.....	Am. Snuff	....	....	100	102
.....	Am. Snuff pfd.	....	....	103½	106
1,300	Am. Tobacco	280½	279¾	279¾	280¾
.....	Mex. Pet. pfd.	....	....	84	86
.....	N. Y., N. H. & H.	....	....	127	128
100	Sears Roebuck	211¾	211¾	211¾	211
.....	Do. pfd.	....	....	....	124½
.....	Underwood	....	....	58	59
.....	Underwood pfd.	....	....	130	132

Total sales—160,400 shares.

Money opened at 4 per cent.; highest, 4 per cent.; lowest, 3 per cent.; last loan, per cent.; closed, 2½@3 per cent.; ruling rate, 4 per cent.

Shoplifter Jailed.

Miss Rosario Almanso was found guilty of shoplifting by Police Judge Chambers yesterday and fined $100 or 100 days in the City Jail. In default of the money she was locked up. It was testified that Miss Almanso took $103 worth of jewelry from the counter of a department store. Although the goods are said to have been found in a pocket of the woman's coat, she denied that she took them.

METAL MARKETS

COPPER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] Standard Copper, easier. Spot, 17.00@17.20; electrolytic, 17.62@17.87; Lake, 17.62@17.87; casting, 17.25@17.37.

LEAD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] Lead, firm; New York, 4.20@4.30.

SILVER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] Bar silver, 53¾.

FUNDING CO. . . $1.00
L. A. Investment Co. $4.00
Gibraltar Preferred 12½c
Commonwealth Home Builders 2½c
Home Builders of L. A. $1.00
Every home building stock in L. A. bought and sold at money saving prices.
H. N. WILLARD,
A4515. 622 S. Spring St.

LAUGHLIN PARK,
The Subdivision for People of Culture.
POWER'S INVESTMENT CO.,
225-227 Laughlin Bldg.

LEASING DEPARTMENT
—FOR—
Stores, Warehouses, Hotels, Apartments and Ground Leases.
ROBERT MARSH & CO.,
2nd Floor Trust and Savings Bldg.
SIXTH & SPRING STS.
Home 10175. Main 5049

PALISADES.
New 150 Subdivision Now Open, offering greatest beach home site and investment opportunities known.
$1000 and Up.
J. J. DAVIS, Owner, 601 Ferguson Bldg. Los Angeles. Main 615, F6015.

WINDSOR SQUARE
"The Residential Masterpiece"
R. A. ROWAN & CO.,
200 Title Insurance Bldg.

CHANDLER RANCH.
Alfalfa and Orange Lands.
Under Roosevelt Dam
MESA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
222 West Sixth Street. Los Angeles.

Du RAY PLACE
California Realty Corporation
Stock at $1.25 per share. Easy terms. Ground Floor—351 So. Hill St.
Ask for Mr. Gardner.
Main 2883. Home 60288

PALM PLACE
The New Arlingtonville Suburb.
GEORGE A. DOTY, Sales Manager,
720 H. W. Hellman Bldg.

El Segundo



"El Segundo Will Be One of the Greatest Seaboard Industrial Cities of the Whole Pacific Coast"---

This is the statement of every far-seeing industrial expert and capitalist that has visited El Segundo and learned what is back of it and what the Standard Oil Company is doing in anticipation of the Panama Canal.

It already has the backbone of permanent prosperity—the pay roll of Standard Oil.

It already has a Standard Oil refinery one-fifth completed, refining 10,000 barrels of oil a day and shipping this output to South America and the Orient from the El Segundo 4,000-foot pier.

It already is a city of 800 people, happy, prosperous, enterprising, with work at hand for all.

It already is a city of 200 homes and buildings, created of a need and not as a speculation.

It already has miles of graded and oiled streets, curbs, sidewalks, shade trees, everything to make for prosperity, permanency and contentment.

It already has its scores of home owners, its dozens of business men who have reaped, in one short year, little fortunes from business and El Segundo investments.

But El Segundo is only 14 months old—last July, a year ago, it was a barley field, and so, you see, El Segundo is just well started.

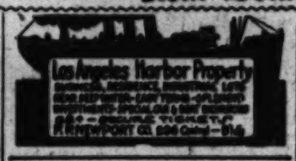
What it will mean to you if you act now—*investig ate*—BUY—can easily be estimated by what Standard Oil did at Whiting, Ind., and at Point Richmond, Cal., a few years ago—sand hills, now industrial cities making their mark among the great manufacturing centers of the world.

Opportunity stands before you---Introduce yourself. Call on the El Segundo Land and Improvement Company, 135-140 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, or fill out the attached coupon--NOW

EL SEGUNDO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO., 135-140 Title Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Send me, without expense or any obligation on my part, facts concerning El Segundo and prices so that I can see this city without expense to me.
Name.....
Address.....
Date.....

Real Estate Directory.

Take "site-seeing" auto to
BRENTWOOD PLACE
High-class, thoroughly improved. Moderate prices and terms.
L. D. LOOMIS CO.
421 Wright & Callender Bldg.
Main 1676 and F1614.



Looking for Land?
Try the Mexican Pacific States of Sonora-Sinaloa-Tepic-Jalisco.
Let us list you for a copy of our new booklet.
H. Lawton, G.P.A.
Sou. Pac. Railroad of Mexico
Guaymas, Sonora, Mex.

Balboa Island
Every day in the year, Collins & Anderson, 301-2-3 Columbia Trust Bldg.

FIGMOND.
Extra Figs at Figmond, Merced County.
C. M. Cotton Realty Co.
710-14 American Bank Bldg. Los Angeles.
F4166. Main 2994

YOUR BEST OPPORTUNITY.
Get in NOW on the ground floor of the biggest land syndicate in the State. 72,000 acres of land. Our preferred stock spells profits. Investigate.
GRAHAM FARM LANDS CO.,
320 Title Insurance Bldg.,
Fifth and Spring Sts., Los Angeles.

PRIVATE CITRUS ESTATE THROWN OPEN
Young Groves of Finest Quality.
PRATT SALES SERVICE,
709-10 Title Insurance Bldg.

HOUSE FOR SALE
NORTH WILSHIRE on ST. ANDREWS.
Beautiful five room bungalow.
$4000—$800 Cash. A Decided Bargain.
SHARER INVESTMENT COMPANY,
230 West Seventh St.

Visit Angeles Mesa
Where $1,000,000 Worth of Lots Have Been Sold During Past Year.

345 Ft. Above the Santa Monica Palisades
Brentwood Place
Where the Mountains Meet the Sea
Restricted Residence Lots. Easy Terms.
The JAMES R. H. WAGNER CO.,
321 South Hill Street

WILSHIRE COURT
Attractive—Desirable—Exclusive
in the
Best part of the Wilshire District.
Large Sites—Moderate Prices.
Walter G. McCarty Co.,
825-826 Union Oil Bldg.
Main 5973. F1248.

PALMYRA HEIGHTS
Cream of the Harbor Boulevard.
Opening Sale
SUNDAY, JANUARY 12.
Conservative Investment Co.
403 West Sixth Street.
Phones: Home A2943. Main 2013.

Xmas Is Coming
And here's where you get a WHOLE LOT for your money in beautiful
WESTVIEW TERRACE
Bargain Prices and Terms to Suit.
Free Auto Excursions daily at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Call, write or phone for information.
Charles O. Middleton
202-03-04 W. P. Story Bldg.
Cor. 6th and Bdwy., Los Angeles, Cal.
Phones—A1783; Main 2724.

VAN NUYS The New Town
AUTO EXCURSIONS
Leaving 219 South Hill street daily at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Lots 1 Acre to 10 Acres.
GREAT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Citrus Lands, $450-$500.
Alfalfa Lands, $300 Acre.
22 Miles from Los Angeles.
SAN FERNANDO MISSION LAND CO.,
211-212 Central Bldg.

HARBOR VIEW ADDITION
SHOWS YOU PLAINLY PROFITS IN SAN PEDRO PROPERTY
PRICES $500 UP TERMS $15 PER MONTH
THE LONNQUIST CO.
514-515 L. A. INVESTMENT BLDG.

PAY 6 Per Cent
—and more on your savings.
P.I.Co. 317 South Hill St.

"An Investment backed by a farm."
Alfalfa Farming & Dairying Co.
"Co-operative Profit Sharing Farming"
629-630 Higgins Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Biggest Snap Ever
$2000 cash, for modern seven-room, story and a half bungalow. Completely furnished and a nice three-room bungalow in the rear. Rented for $13; on large lot at 5354 Woodlawn Ave. This is good income property. Well worth $4500, and will pay 10 per cent. net on that amount. See Mrs. Wear on premises or
WATKINS & BELTON,
402 Pacific Electric Bldg.
Home A2697 Bdwy.

Public Service; City Hall, Courts.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

Loris A. Handley and Edward Johnson were confirmed by the City Council yesterday for positions on the Board of Public Works, but each man was grilled by Councilman Reed, who voted against approving the Mayor's selections.

After a long argument the City Council decided yesterday to offer for sale two street railway franchises with the twenty-one-year tenure, thus reverting to previous position that all such franchises hereafter must have the indeterminate feature.

Councilman Reed introduced a resolution in the Council yesterday asking for action by the State Legislature that will control the divide at Vernon and for a grand jury investigation of conditions there.

The City Council adopted yesterday the ordinance permitting the construction of electric signs to a height of sixty feet above the tops of class A buildings.

Judge-elect Charles Wellborn tried his last suit before his call to the bar yesterday, and lost. His client is also a lawyer.

At the City Hall.

TWO ARE GRILLED, BUT GET PLACES.

HANDLEY AND JOHNSON APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL.

Each Man Subjected to Criticism by Reed, and Friendliness Williams Intimates that Mayor Did Not Keep Faith With City's Lawmakers as to Promised Conferences.

Loris A. Handley and Edward Johnson were confirmed by the City Council yesterday for positions on the Board of Public Works. Each man was forced to submit to sharp criticism by members of the City Council yesterday, but their got a majority of the councilmen's votes and landed safe in the berths paying salaries of $3000 a year.

The confirmation of Hanley made a vacancy for the advancement of Arthur Wilde, chief deputy in the City Clerk's office, to City Clerk. Immediately after the confirmation of Handley by the Council the Mayor sent to that body his appointment of Wilde, and this went through the form of approval without a dissenting vote. Wilde's appointment becomes effective at noon on January 6, when the report of the Supply Committee, returning the name of Handley without recommendation, reached Council yesterday. Councilman Reed moved to confirm. This was seconded by Rothwell. Councilman Lee then interposed his batteries and made a plea for postponement in order that other names might be considered.

Reed declared that although it was a disagreeable task to have to vote against any man for whose he had a high regard, he believed that Handley's record had not fitted him for such a position as that previously held by him in the Board of Public Works, and that the City Council owed it to the city to give an opportunity for the city to improve the business ability of the board, and not to make it less so. "This was Reed's final shot.

Councilman Williams stated that the Mayor promised him three weeks ago that he would take the Councilmanic conference before naming appointees, and had asked him specially to look around and procure suitable names, but that the appointees had come without his own knowledge. He believed that time should be taken to select the most efficient man it is possible to obtain.

"The man who fills Commissioner Hardy's place will have to be some one," said Williams. "I regret that he is leaving the board and that the city could retain his services."

Reed also asked for delay, stating that he keenly regretted having been thrust into the position, with which he was confronted, and McKenzie: "We might take Handley in and get some one better. It is through we would have to vote for the place."

There was a tie vote on the proposition to delay action one week and Johnson cast the vote to confirm. Reed, Lee, Rothwell, Williams and Reed voted against it.

Johnson then came the proposition to confirm Johnson for the same term, and Councilman Reed objected, stating that he could not always indorse Johnson's ideas. He was the only member of the Council to vote against confirmation of Johnson.

Confirmation of Charles Wilde to be City Clerk will also mean appointment to David Carroll, clerk of the City Clerk's office, who will be made deputy. Carroll will be succeeded as clerk of the Council committees, but will continue to serve at regular salaries.

Ready for the Yellow.

Following a running fight has sprung up between the members of the Council over the official po'or of automobiles. The "outlaw" bill, adopted by ordinance some ago grates on the sensibilities of Councilman Bothwell, chairman of the Committee on Ordinances, was finally forced to allow the clement department such cotton as they desired for machines. This ordinance, which reached the voting stage yesterday, and the vote resulted in a tie, the old ordinance stands, rules against the Council.

Reed Files Veto.

Councilman Reed filed with the City Clerk yesterday a series of objections stating the conditions that he considers that the Council has imposed conditions tend to nullify the provisions of ordinances in relative to liquor traffic, and the maintenance of establishments, the city officials and asks the Legislature to pass such laws as will compel the sixth class located within the city limits from the territory under freeholders' charter to conform to the police regulations of the larger city relative to liquor traffic. The resolutions also ask for a jury investigation of police corruption. The subject will be taken up by the Council tomorrow morning.

For Sale Yellows.

Council voted yesterday to grant three street railway franchises, one with the Subterranean Railway Company, one with the Los Angeles Railway Company, and one to cross Griffith Park to connect with the Los Angeles Railway in Highland Park.

Ramon H. Wilson has applied for one on West Vernon avenue, from Dalton street to the westerly city limits, and the third is for the second track of the Pacific Electric on Avenue 64, extending from Pasadena avenue to the northerly city limits near the Church of the Angels.

A long discussion of the relative merits of the indeterminate and 21-year tenure provisions occurred when this subject was presented, and Commissioner Woodley of the Board of Public Utilities was brought in to state reasons for the board declaring in favor of the 21-year term. The result was that only Councilman Reed voted against the franchises with this clause, the other Councilmen reversing their previous stand that they would grant no more franchises unless they were indeterminate.

Reappointments Confirmed.

The City Council confirmed the following reappointments of the Mayor to the various commissions yesterday: C. M. Gordon to the Harbor Commission.

J. B. Lippincott to the Park Commission.

S. C. Graham to the Public Service Commission.

Richmond Plant to the Playground Commission.

J. W. Mitchell to the Municipal Art Commission.

George I. Cochran to the Civil Service Commission.

High Electric Signs.

With Councilmen Topham and Reed dissenting the Council adopted yesterday the ordinance providing for the placing of electric signs at a height of sixty feet above the roofs of class A buildings. Reed made strong efforts to have the limit reduced to forty-six feet and was assisted by Topham, but the explanation was made that the sixty-foot height allowed the use of standard electric designs used in many of the large cities.

Must Get Permission.

Hereafter, or as soon as an ordinance adopted yesterday goes into effect, attendants at the public schools must get the written permission of teachers, parents or guardians before they can offer second-hand school books for sale. This ordinance was adopted at the request of the Board of Education, in an attempt to stop the stealing of books.

The secretary of the Board of Education appeared before the Council yesterday to urge this measure, but it was opposed by Councilmen Reed and Topham, who declared that they believed this was carrying legislation too far. Topham suggested that it would be better to prohibit the giving of entertainments by the public schools where admission fees are charged, as he believes this is an incentive to many pupils to sell books in order to obtain the necessary money for these affairs.

City Hall Brevities.

The City Council voted yesterday to allow $1000 for the purchase of new badges for the police.

The Mayor's reappointments of H. M. Newmark on the Public Library Commission and Martin Bekins on the Board of Public Utilities went to the City Council yesterday and were referred to the Supply Committee for report.

Bids for city printing for the ensuing year were opened by the City Council yesterday. The Daily Journal bid 17 cents an inch, and the Record bid 70 cents, only two bids being received.

The time for filing of protests on the proposed paving of East First street, from Evergreen avenue to Indiana avenue, the eastern city limits, expired at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the Council adopted the final ordinance for the work. Proceedings are also pending for the paving of East First street from Chicago street to Evergreen avenue, which will give a paved highway from the business district to the eastern city limits.

The City Council voted yesterday to reject the plans for relocating the Southern Pacific tracks on Alameda street, between Third and Sixth streets, west side of the thoroughfare, and decided that when the street is paved the tracks shall be in the center.

An ordinance providing for the condemnation of land at First and Chicago streets, Boyle Heights, for a branch library site, was adopted by the City Council yesterday.

The ordinance of intention to install a system of ornamental street lighting on San Pedro street from Alise to Jefferson streets, was adopted by the Council yesterday. The city will pay one-eighth of the cost of maintenance for the first year, and the system will be constructed by an assessment district.

The City Council, by its action yesterday, authorized the employment of twenty additional patrolmen, bringing the total number in the city up to 414.

The resolutions of the Civil Service Commission, declaring that Councilman Topham has become indebted to the city $200 for refusing to obey the commission's summons, was read before the Council yesterday and ordered filed. The City Attorney informed the Councilmen that they could take no action, this being within the province of the City Auditor.

The City Council will meet in adjourned session tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock to pass an ordinance for the proposed bond election and to finish the grist carried over yesterday.

CHAMBER'S NOMINEES.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce met at 4 p.m. yesterday and nominated the following officers and directors for the coming year, subject to confirmation by the membership body at the election the 8th inst.: For president, Arthur W. Kinney; first vice-president, L. M. Cole; second vice-president, J. N. Fishburn; treasurer, James Slauson; chairman Committee on Commerce, H. Z. Osborne; chairman Committee on Agriculture and Horticulture, F. Q. Story; chairman Committee on Manufacturing, D. F. N. Little; chairman Committee on Mercantile Affairs, A. L. Stetson; chairman Committee on Mining, E. N. Dalis; chairman Committee on Transportation, E. W. Burnham; chairman Committee on Laws, Brother W. Lee; chairman Committee on Publications and Statistics, Dr. Walter Lindley; chairman Committee on County and Municipal Affairs, Joseph Scott; chairman Committee on Hotels, C. C. Loomis; chairman Committee on Finance and Auditing, S. P. Rambo; chairman Committee on Building and Permanent Exhibit, Frank Simpson; chairman Committee on Immigration, Carl E. McStay; chairman Committee on Boulevards, Parks and Roads, G. A. Breck; chairman Committee on Expositions, Sherman Pease; chairman Committee on Membership and Grievances, L. K. Chase. The twenty will, by virtue of their various offices, be members of the directorate of the chamber.

If You Want to Go East C. Haydock, Pass. Main 324, L. C. R.R., 118 West Sixth street.

At the Courthouse.

LAWYER LOSES HIS LAST SUIT.

HIS CLIENT ALSO IS MEMBER OF THE BENCH.

Wife Told to Leave Home of Mother-in-Law, and Does So. Court Rules Husband Deserted Her and Grants Decree of Divorce. No Defense.

Judge-elect Charles Wellborn conducted his last case as a lawyer in the divorce suit of Anna E. Bridges against Herbert F. Bridges, a member of the bar, in Judge Monroe's department of the Superior Court yesterday, and lost. He will preside as judge in Department Eleven.

The case came to an end when the court remarked that from the testimony already given he would grant a decree on the ground of desertion. She had shown by two witnesses, he said, that after her husband had sent her from his mother's home where they were staying, she had gone back to persuade him to live with her and he had said he would never live with her again.

Wellborn replied to the court that if the latter felt about the case that way, there was no use taking further time. Bridges was not called, and the court gave Mrs. Bridges the decree.

Mrs. Bridges was a stenographer in a law office when she married Bridges. The latter was an only son and apparently had no means of his own. The couple went to live with Bridges's mother. Difficulty apparently arose, and Mrs. Bridges testified she was told to leave, that she could not stay any longer in the house. She left.

The court held that although the wife knew she was going to live with her mother-in-law, because Bridges had told her so, the mother-in-law would not let her sta ythere. Bridges had provided no other home for her, hence the desertion was on his part.

METER WAR.

COMPANY ASKS INJUNCTION.

The constitutionality of the ordinance adopted July 1 last by the Board of Trustees of the City of Glendale, knocking out the charge of $15 for installing water meters, is attacked in a suit filed yesterday by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company against J. W. Venable, Jr., W. K. Dobbins and E. E. Smith.

The company bought at foreclosure November 7 last, the plant of the Glendale Consolidated Water Company. A demand was made on it to make connection for water meters by the defendants. To comply with this demand, alleges the complaint, would be confiscatory. It is alleged that when it was passed the company was not given a reasonable opportunity to be heard against it.

'NOTHER JUDGE LOSES.

LAST CASE IS FAILURE.

Mrs. Anna M. Howard was granted a decree of divorce yesterday from W. D. Howard, an automobile dealer, on the ground of desertion by Judge Monroe yesterday. The evidence showed that Howard left his home in 1910. By a property settlement made out of court, Mrs. Howard receives $6000 and the home place. She brought an action against Howard last year for separate maintenance, the court awarding her $60 a month.

Judge Monroe sent for Attorney John York for information as to the allowance. Mrs. Howard received when she was granted separate maintenance. York, like Wellborn, made his last appearance as a lawyer in a divorce case, likewise losing the case. As judge, York will preside in Department Five.

FINDS AGAINST BOTH.

TWO CORPORATIONS NEGLIGENT

In giving judgment for William Stuart against the San Fernando Valley Home Telephone Company and the Glendale and Eagle Rock Railway Company, Judge Price held yesterday both corporations were negligent in maintaining and operating their lines, the result of which was the killing of two mules and the serious injury of two others.

Price, according to the evidence, was driving along the road with a five-mule team when a telephone wire dropped on two mules, fatally shocking them, burning a third and injuring a fourth. The telephone wire, it proved, had been charged from the railway company's feed wire. The judgment is for $1050.

ALL TO SON.

FORTUNE FROM FATHER.

Oscar E. Schmidt is made the sole heir under the will of his father, the late Frederick Schmidt, filed yesterday. The estate is valued at $260,000 and consists of real estate, $252,000, cash and personal property. Schmidt died December 22, last. He was a widower and Oscar is the only surviving child.

The petition was filed by Oscar, who is named executor. His father was a resident of this city for many years and accumulated a fortune in real estate.

OVER THE SEA.

WITNESSES FROM LONDON.

Syra Friedman, the wife of a vaudeville actor who receives a salary of $500 a week at a London music hall, was a suppliant in Judge Monroe's court for a divorce yesterday. She charged cruelty and desertion, alleging that owing to her husband's brutality she was forced to leave him in London and come to America, making her home with a sister.

The charge of desertion was not proven, and the court found that the charge of cruelty had been outlawed. In order to prove desertion Mrs. Friedman was given an opportunity to produce witnesses from London, the case being continued.

COURTHOUSE NOTES.

BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARDS FRIEND. As a reward for kindness shown her, Bessie Jones Blom bequeathed her home, No. 427 Stanford avenue, to Louise Hinkle. The residue of the $12,000 estate went to her grandson and granddaughters, Burdie Bostwick, Annie Ziegler, Joseph and Florence Ambrose and Jane M. Simmonds of Venice, the latter a friend of many years' standing. The house at No. 1216 West Twenty-fifth street went in equal shares to J. W. and T. F. Ambrose. Mrs. Blom died at Venice December 22, last.

SLANDER SUIT. Remarks alleged to have been made by Jennie Bradfield Isaacs last August led to the filing of a suit yesterday by L. D. Smith against Mrs. Isaacs and Dr. D. P. Isaacs. Smith asks an aggregate of $30,000 damages. It is alleged in the complaint that Mrs. Isaacs said in the presence of others, "He stole our flowers," and "nobody else stole them but him." She is also credited with having said "He is a thief," and "He stole a squash."

JOINT INSTALLATION.

Roosevelt Camp, Spanish War Veterans, and the Ladies Auxiliary will hold a joint installation tomorrow night at No. 517 South Broadway. The President-elect is Carrie L. Krause; Senior Vice, Nettie Bowe; Junior Vice, Alice Wadsworth; Chaplain, Lois Rawlins; Treasurer, Grace Nevins; Secretary, Alice Moyer; Gdard, Louise Bowman; Conductor, Angela Amman; Camp Commander, J. T. Curtin; Senior Vice, D. K. Smyth; Junior Vice, J. E. Nevins; Chaplain, Harry Wyman; Officer of the Day, A. C. Jewell; Officer of the Guard, P. J. Caughlin; Surgeon, Howard W. Seager. Dancing and a social time will conclude the evening, and comrades and friends will be welcome.

INJURED BY TRUCK.

Lawrence Anderson, a 13-year-old school boy living with his parents at No. 976 East Tenth street, sustained a fracture of the left hip yesterday when run over by a motor truck at Eighth street and Towne avenue. He was removed to the Crocker-street hospital. The truck was driven by H. C. Deets of Peck & Hill, No. 800 San Fernando street. Witnesses said that Anderson, with two other boys, were riding their bicycles on the sidewalk. Anderson left the sidewalk and rode in front of the truck. Deets says that before he could stop the machine the front wheel had passed over the boy's body.

HORSE BIT MAN'S EAR.

Thomas Elliott is minus a portion of his right ear as the result of the antics of a ticklish horse. While hitching the animal early yesterday morning Elliott accidentally tickled it in the side. The horse swung its head around with wide-open mouth and caught the driver with its teeth in the top of the ear. When the horse reopened its mouth the piece of ear dropped to the ground. The injury was dressed at the Receiving Hospital. Elliott lives at No. 749 San Fernando street. He is a driver for the Merchants' Truck Company.



To the Friends and Patrons of

The Great White Store

May the coming year bring to you the fulfillment of every desire and may each succeeding day be to you the happiest one

The Store Will Be Closed All Day Today, January First

Watch our Wednesday evening and Thursday morning advertisements for news of our greatest

Pre-Inventory Sale

Hamburger's

Largest Department Store West of Chicago

Broadway, Eighth and Hill Streets

INCREASE FROM GROWTH

PACIFIC HOME BUILDERS

Whereas: We, as the great family of stockholders in the PACIFIC HOME BUILDERS, desire to state in concrete form the dividend proof of achievements in the year just closing, we announce that the statements of the advancement and prosperity of Los Angeles, set forth in this Midwinter Number of the Los Angeles "Times," have all been borne out by our experiences for the past year as active factors in the Prosperity of Los Angeles: and, therefore, we publish the following facts:

The Panama Canal, the two great International Fairs and the vast harbor improvements on the Pacific Coast are acting as a $500,000,000 advertisement for California and especially Los Angeles. We who live here and have business and property interests are already reaping the benefits of that great advertising, because it has been constructive in nature and shows the SOLID REASONS FOR SUCCESS BACK OF THE PRESENT PROSPERITY OF LOS ANGELES. Within the last year—

We have seen the price of our stock steadily go higher and higher, and with the assurance of greater increases in value this year.

We have seen our realty holdings increase until now, with the addition of Beautiful Angelus Park, containing 222 acres, forming the gateway to Griffith Park, our Company is the largest owner of Home Building property inside the city limits. Our Angelus group of holdings now contains more than 300 acres.

We have seen the enhancement in value of our real estate holdings increase more than 37 per cent.

We have seen the dividend rate on our shares increase from 8 per cent to 12 per cent.

We have seen our actual earnings increase to more than 24 per cent. annually on the actual operating capital of the Company as represented by the outstanding stock. Only a part of these earnings have been needed to pay the 12 per cent. dividends and the balance has been increasing the big Surplus Fund which represents the undivided profits of all the shareholders.

We have seen our Angelus Tract rapidly building up, and it is pronounced the greatest Real Estate Success of the year, and we have enjoyed the successes from our other tracts.

We have seen our types of homes adopted and copied all over California as the standard of excellence in construction and comfort.

There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to say that the outlook for next year is bigger and better than any in our history as a CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION. There is a field here for the profitable use of more capital and we invite you to join us at the present price of

$2.00 PER SHARE

Our capitalization is only $500,000. On December 1, we had gross assets representing more than Three Dollars for every Dollar of issued stock. We only offer blocks of this stock from time to time, and the last offering was away over-subscribed.

The stability and splendid real estate holdings of our Company are known to all. We offer you the opportunity of joining with us by buying into the present allotment at $2.00 per share. Our installment plan covering 10 months enables you to begin the purchase of 10 shares on the payment of only $2.00. An investment with us will start you on the road to own a home of your own in California. Our Booklets, "FACTS" and "GROWTH," will give you further details. Please mention this MIDWINTER NUMBER OF THE TIMES when you write.

Our BUNGALOW BOOK is the standard of architectural excellence. It gives floor plans. Sent on receipt of 50 cents.

PACIFIC HOME BUILDERS

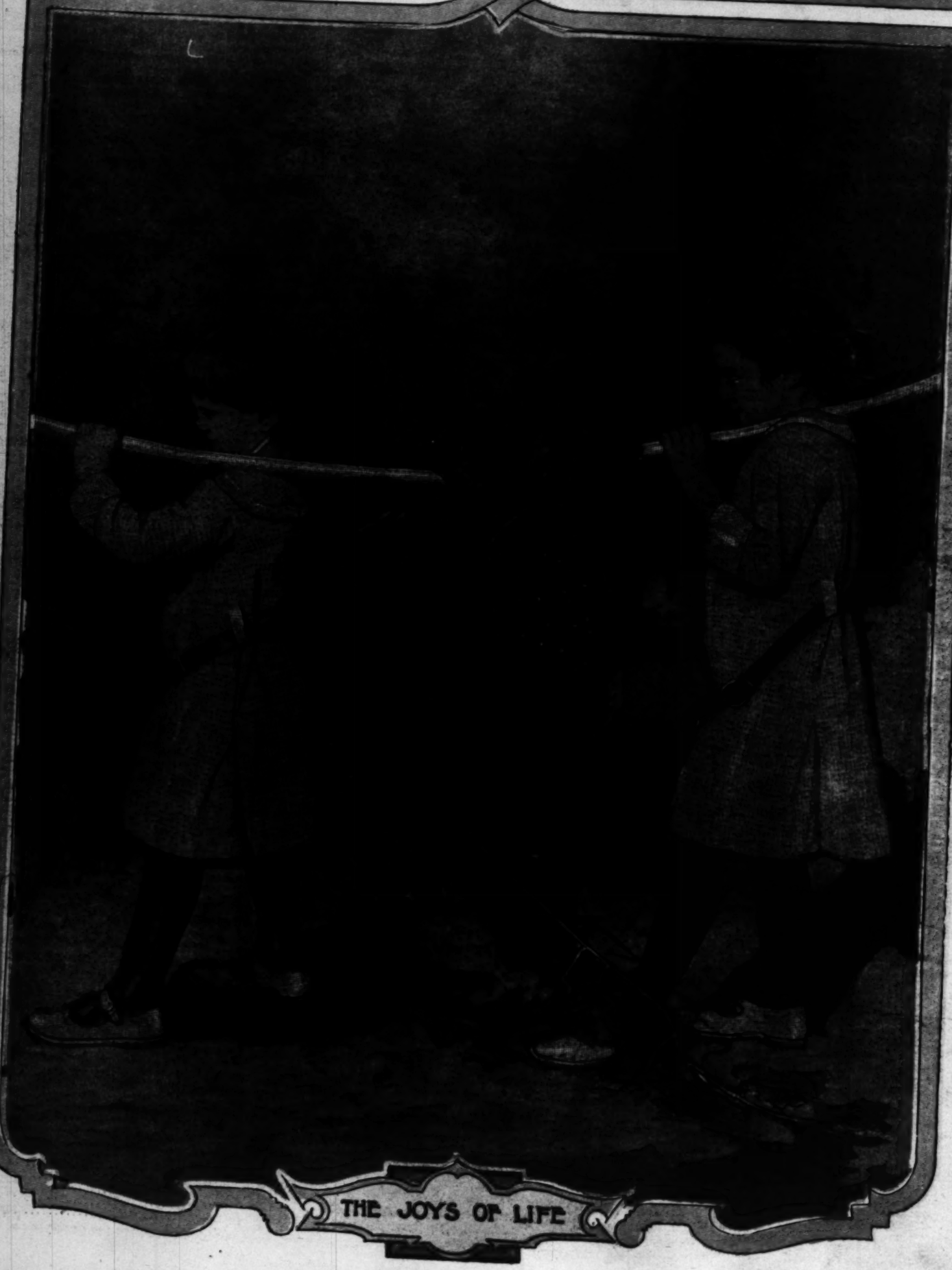
Subdividers and Builders

331 South Hill St. *Los Angeles*

LOS ANGELES TIMES

ANNUAL MIDWINTER NUMBER

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THE JOYS OF LIFE

Los Angeles Times

ANNUAL

MIDWINTER NUMBER.

JANUARY 1, 1913.

Issued by The Times-Mirror Company: Harrison Gray Otis, General Manager and Editor.

PART 1. Life in the Southland.
PART 2. Industries and Crops.
PART 3. Beauty and Romance.
PART 4. The Whole Southwest.
PART 5. Twenty-five Years Hence.
PART 6. The Land of Opportunity.

Population of Los Angeles.

IT DOUBLES EVERY SIX YEARS.

By the Federal Census, 1900 . .	102,479
By the Federal Census, 1910 . . .	319,198
By the Directory Census, 1912 .	420,000
The figures in 1920 will be . . .	1,000,000
And in 1938	2,500,000

SALUTATIONS.

IN PRESENTING its twenty-eighth annual Midwinter Number to the favor of the public, The Times is filled with joy and gladness. This number is issued from the substantial and incomparable new Times Building, which during the past two years has been growing up to replace the old "castle," destroyed by dynamite and fire on the morning of October 1, 1910. We believe that no newspaper on earth is housed quite so well as The Times today. It is hoped by the management that this annual will be found by its readers even more attractive and acceptable than those which preceded it. It faithfully portrays the marvels of Los Angeles, Southern California and the Southwest, and invites dwellers in other lands and in other parts of our common country to migrate hither and share our blessings and our prosperity. This great region is really developing more rapidly than ever before, almost incredible as it may seem. No such progress is going on anywhere else on God's footstool. In addition to the usual sections devoted to the reflection of this progress, Part V of this number is an interesting innovation, seeking to describe Los Angeles and Southern California as they will be in 1988—twenty-five years hence. The mirror of the future must certainly be found in the past and the present. If one would know what the past has achieved, what the present is recording and what the future has to offer in this Happy Southland, he will find it in these pages, fact for fact, picture for picture, promise for promise.

OUR CITY—FACTS AND STATISTICS.

Settlement of Los Angeles started September, 1781, by twelve soldiers from the Spanish garrison at Mission San Gabriel. Population (estimated) in September, 1881, 12,500; in September, 1912, 419,000.

These figures are all for 1912:

Taxable wealth of Los Angeles city $496,522,390.

Area of Los Angeles (city) 121.25 square miles.

Bank clearings, average per month, $94,135,042.

Building permits, average per month, number, 1274; value, $2,452,387.

Postoffice receipts, average per month, $151,106.

Banks: Number, forty-one; deposits, $168,340,736.56.

Manufacturing plants, 2400; value of manufactured products annually, $85,000,000.

Length of electric lines in Los Angeles (city) 350 miles.

Number of public school buildings, 127, including a State Normal School.

Number of parks, twenty-three; total area, 3897 acres.

Churches, all denominations, 312.

Owens River aqueduct, commenced September 20, 1907; to be finished March, 1 13; length, 240 miles, cost (estimated) $24,500,000.

San Pedro outer harbor, to be finished latter part of 1913. Approximate cost, including government's expen diture, $8,000,000.

Inner harbor in progress, approximate cost, $3,000,000

Annual average temperature, 62 degrees.

Average yearly rainfall, 15.55 inches.

The Foremost of Them All

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S PROGRESS UNMATCHED IN THE WORLD.

BY J. T. MORIARTY.

THE words Southern California, as here used, refer to and embrace the eight southernmost counties of our State—that part of our State popularly known by that name.

The population of Southern California, as thus defined, rose from 304,211 in 1900 to 751,308 in 1910, and thereby made an increase of 147 per cent.

The marvel of this increase will become the more apparent from the comparisons following:

For that period she stands forth, all alone, in impressive and magnificent isolation—absolutely without a peer in her percentage of increase among all other States and Territories—and that, too, regardless of the question whether they began that period with a larger or smaller number of people than here.

The State that ranked next after her was Washington, with an increase of 120 per cent.—Oklahoma coming second, with 101 per cent.—North Dakota third, with 80 per cent., and the rest of them gradually dwindling down to a small decrease for the State of Iowa.

These statements of unadorned fact, made up of cold, dry figures, will appear all the more astonishing when it is remembered that in at least eight of our States and Territories the population in 1900 was less numerous than that of Southern California—ranging, as it did, from 277,000 only for Utah all the way down to 42,000 for Nevada.

Careful research shows that throughout our history as a nation no other State or Territory in the Union, with an area no greater than in Southern California, has ever increased its population as much as 147 per cent. during any decade, after reaching 300,000 or more.

It is, therefore, probably safe to affirm that, within the qualifying limits as to time, area, and population above specified, Southern California has never been equalled in such increase—anywhere on earth—not since the light of day or the dark of night first began to fall upon this planet.

Where, then, can anyone be found who will not gladly doff his hat and with a feeling of genuine good will say: "Hurrah for Southern California—our beautiful 'sunkissed land'—a land where earth and air and sea, and men of brain and brawn and women of head and heart have done so much toward making it the fairest section of country anywhere beneath the star-spangled canopy of the eternal heavens—a section of country a just description of which would equal the most graphic delineation ever given, by poet of genius, of the famous Fields Elysian!"

OUR COUNTY AND STATE.

Taxable wealth of Los Angeles county, $703,919,976.

Area of Los Angeles county, 4067 square miles.

Length of electric railroad lines in Los Angeles county, 1000 miles.

Number of citrus fruit trees in Los Angeles county, 3,556,535.

Length of coast line in the county, eighty-five miles.

Mineral production, $5,525,317 annually.

Length of steam railroad lines in Southern California, 3600 miles.

Population of California, 2,377,549.

Assessable wealth of California, $2,599,916,690.

Value of California's agricultural products, including farm animals, $385,000,000.

Southland Products.

PRESENT SEASON SHOWS A GAIN OF FORTY MILLIONS OVER LAST YEAR.

THE value of the principal products of the eight counties of Southern California last year exceeded $250,000,000, a gain in one year of more than $40,000,000. The largest increase was in the output of factories, the figures being a certain indication that a substantial beginning has been made on an era of great industrial development.

Additional factories now in process of construction or contemplated, will probably double the present output within three years. The introduction of cheap natural gas, the bringing of petroleum for fuel in pipe lines from the Kern county oil fields and the general awakening along industrial lines presage an industrial future for Los Angeles that will far eclipse all that has thus far been accomplished in that direction.

The increase in the production of sugar from $4,500,000 to $10,000,000 and a gain in the value of dried beans of $2,000,000 are among the more important items. Practically every product of the great agricultural districts surrounding Los Angeles has increased in quantity and value. The growing of citrus fruits has been developed so scientifically and accurately that this crop can almost be regarded as staple, yet a gain of $3,600,000 for the year is shown by the figures.

Following are the principal products of Southern California and their values for the year 1911-1912, estimated by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce:

Asphaltum	$ 600,000
Beans, dried	5,040,000
Brick	1,650,000
Beer	2,500,000
Borax	2,500,000
Butter	3,600,000
Clay-sandstone-granite	75,000
Cabbage	125,000
Canned goods	2,000,000
Cauliflower	150,000
Celery	750,000
Cement	3,000,000
Cheese	225,000
Cotton	60,000
Eggs	1,400,000
Fertilizer	700,000
Fish, canned	300,000
Fish, fresh	900,000
Flour	5,000,000
Fruits, citrus	33,600,000
Fruits, dried	1,625,000
Gems	350,000
Gold and silver	2,800,000
Grain	2,725,000
Hay	3,725,000
Hides	2,500,000
Honey	100,000
Lettuce	50,000
Lumber	500,000
Lime and Limestone	500,000
Manufactured products	100,000,000
Meats, dressed	6,500,000
Melons	1,300,000
Nuts	2,000,000
Oil, olive	1,000,000
Olives, pickled	750,000
Onions	175,000
Petroleum	42,000,000
Potatoes	300,000
Potatoes, sweet	20,000
Salt and mineral waters	200,000
Sugar	10,000,000
Tomatoes	190,000
Vegetables, assorted	300,000
Vegetables and fruit consumed	7,000,000
Wines and brandy	1,125,000
Wool	500,000
Total	$250,250,000

Los Angeles Leads West in Registration Figures.

City Far Ahead of San Francisco in Population—Figures Speak for Themselves.

REGISTRATION figures for the recent Presidential election in larger cities west of the Missouri River, show Los Angeles far in the lead of them all, clearly establishing the claims of this city to the largest population of any municipality on the Pacific Coast, and indicating its decisive right to the title "Metropolis of the West."

A most interesting deduction from the registration lies in a comparison of ours with that of San Francisco, where the city and county are one. Here are the figures giving the number of voters in the larger western cities in November 1912:

Los Angeles city	166,593
Los Angeles county	259,115
St. Louis	153,780
San Francisco city and county	134,688
Milwaukee	92,034
Denver	87,077
Seattle	85,426
Indianapolis	78,877
Portland	52,087
Oakland	45,925
Spokane	32,765
Tacoma	27,748
Duluth	13,073

Twen

EVERY resident rejoices over his total is inevit live here becaus made more money here of the matchless climate details differing, it is in

The following a where in Southern Cali

Here one not onl true, and every man an anywhere else on the con forts. Every day is a va

Both the man of good returns. Southern any more anywhere on e Every square foot of lan to any form of realty inve

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The petition was filed by Oscar

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There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to say that the outlook for next year is bigger and better than any in our history as a CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION. There is a field here for the profitable use of more capital and we invite you to join us at the present price of

Twenty Reasons Why You Should Come to Southern California.

EVERY resident of Southern California, whether he has been here six months or ten years, has some specific reasons why he rejoices over his coming. These reasons vary with the individuals largely because of different lines of endeavor, but the sum total is inevitably the same. The newcomers and the old-timers figure it out in the same way. They are glad they live here because they have been benefited. It has been an advantage to them. One man lauds the Southland because he has made more money here than he could have hoped for in his eastern home; another has regained his health under the beneficent influence of the matchless climate; still others recognize the benefits of the broadening and stimulating commercial atmosphere, but, with the details differing, it is invariably the same story.

The following are, in condensed form, twenty of the many reasons which are being given every day in Los Angeles and elsewhere in Southern California:

Here one not only lives longer, but he gets more out of life for every year that he lives. Statistics show the former to be true, and every man and woman who has tried it can testify to the latter. One can live out-of-doors here more days in the year than anywhere else on the continent. He becomes healthier physically, mentally and morally, and is exposed to fewer ills, cares and discomforts. Every day is a valuable asset and here can be used to advantage.

Both the man of large capital and the man of slender means can invest money here with safety and with greater assurance of good returns. Southern California is the most delightful place in the world. There are only 44,000 square miles of it and there isn't any more anywhere on earth. It is attracting colonists so rapidly that the population is increasing more and more rapidly every year. Every square foot of land here is ultimately bound to be very valuable. This affords the strongest insurance that could be attached to any form of realty investment. The prices are not high now, so that the opportunity for profitable investment is unparalleled.

The transaction of commercial business is a pleasure, lacking most of the irksome features which wear out the business man in other localities. Splendid banking and transportation facilities, a prosperous community, an exceptionally large class of free-spending people are some of the reasons why conducting a business enterprise in Southern California is more pleasurable and less wearing than elsewhere.

It is the ideal place for the poor man. Work is plentiful and the remuneration satisfactory. It is possible to live more cheaply here than almost anywhere else if one wishes to. The laboring man's family has all the advantages of the millionaire's. All out-of-doors is his.

The man of slender means can own his own home here on a more satisfactory basis than in most localities. Unlimited capital behind building enterprises makes the purchase of a home at a reasonable price and with a small payment down possible. The cottage or bungalow owner can adorn his home just as well and as beautifully as can the millionaire. Tropical and semi-tropical plants and flowers grow here at their best. They cost practically no money and a minimum of care.

It is the land of brilliant opportunity and wonderful future. It is worth while to have a part in the upbuilding of the great metropolis which Los Angeles will be in a few years, and to be in touch with the development of the "Harbor of Destiny," which will expand into one of the important ports of the world following the opening of the Panama Canal to commerce.

The commercial and social atmosphere is broadening and upbuilding. It doesn't take long for the newcomer to get out of the old ruts and bad habits. The stimulus of the climate and the example of others all about him incite him to undertakings which his new viewpoint and courage enable him to carry through successfully.

The free school advantages are second to none. In Los Angeles and other municipalities a public school system has been built up which is exciting the admiration of educators everywhere. The technical departments of the city schools are especially meritorious. From the lowest grades to the high school, free education facilities of the highest order are offered. Two of the best technical high schools in the country are located in Los Angeles, and arrangements have been recently made whereby high school students may, if they desire, take two years of college work in addition to the regular courses.

The rich soil, warm sunshine and an almost inexhaustible water supply make the entire Southland a veritable garden. Citrus and deciduous fruits and all kinds of vegetables grow lavishly. The yield is stupendous, and the quality is so superb that no other section can hope to rival it. The agricultural advantages offer profitable investments to the capitalists and a source of revenue for the small gardener. The laboring man's vegetable garden in his back yard yields bountifully almost twelve months in the year with very little work.

Industrial development is based on substantial and unchangeable advantages which assure its continued growth and individual success. All kinds of work can be performed throughout the year without hardships or drawback. Pipe lines from great oil fields and an enormous quantity of natural gas provide economical fuel. A splendid harbor and three great transcontinental railroad lines solve the transportation problem.

The employer is not handicapped by labor troubles and disturbances. Industrial freedom for the employer and for the worker have been achieved and successfully maintained. The conditions make it impossible for any man's enterprise or any man's job to be undermined by unionism. The laborer reaches the maximum of efficiency here because he can work without inconvenience and without discomfort all the year. Therefore, he accomplishes more and helps to make the work more profitable.

The workingman enjoys his daily tasks because climatic and other conditions enable him to accomplish the maximum of results for his employer with a minimum of wear and tear on himself, and because he is a free agent.

Southern California is a paradise for automobilists. More than 300 days in the year can be utilized for motoring without discomfort, and the routes available are matchless for scenic beauty. Road building is one of the biggest and most important enterprises in the State. The State has recently appropriated $18,000,000 and the counties an equal amount. These amounts will be added to within two or three years. The programme now being followed will provide a network of magnificent paved highways throughout all portions of the State. One highway about to be constructed out of Los Angeles traverses a mountain range for more than 100 miles, through a region of unexcelled natural beauty. Although the country is wild and rugged in the extreme, the road will have a maximum grade of only six per cent.

Urban and suburban railroad facilities are the finest to be found anywhere. These afford convenient and economical means of recreation and enable the business, professional and workingmen to combine the advantages of city and country life. Almost everybody can have an ideal country home and still remain within thirty minutes' ride of his downtown place of business.

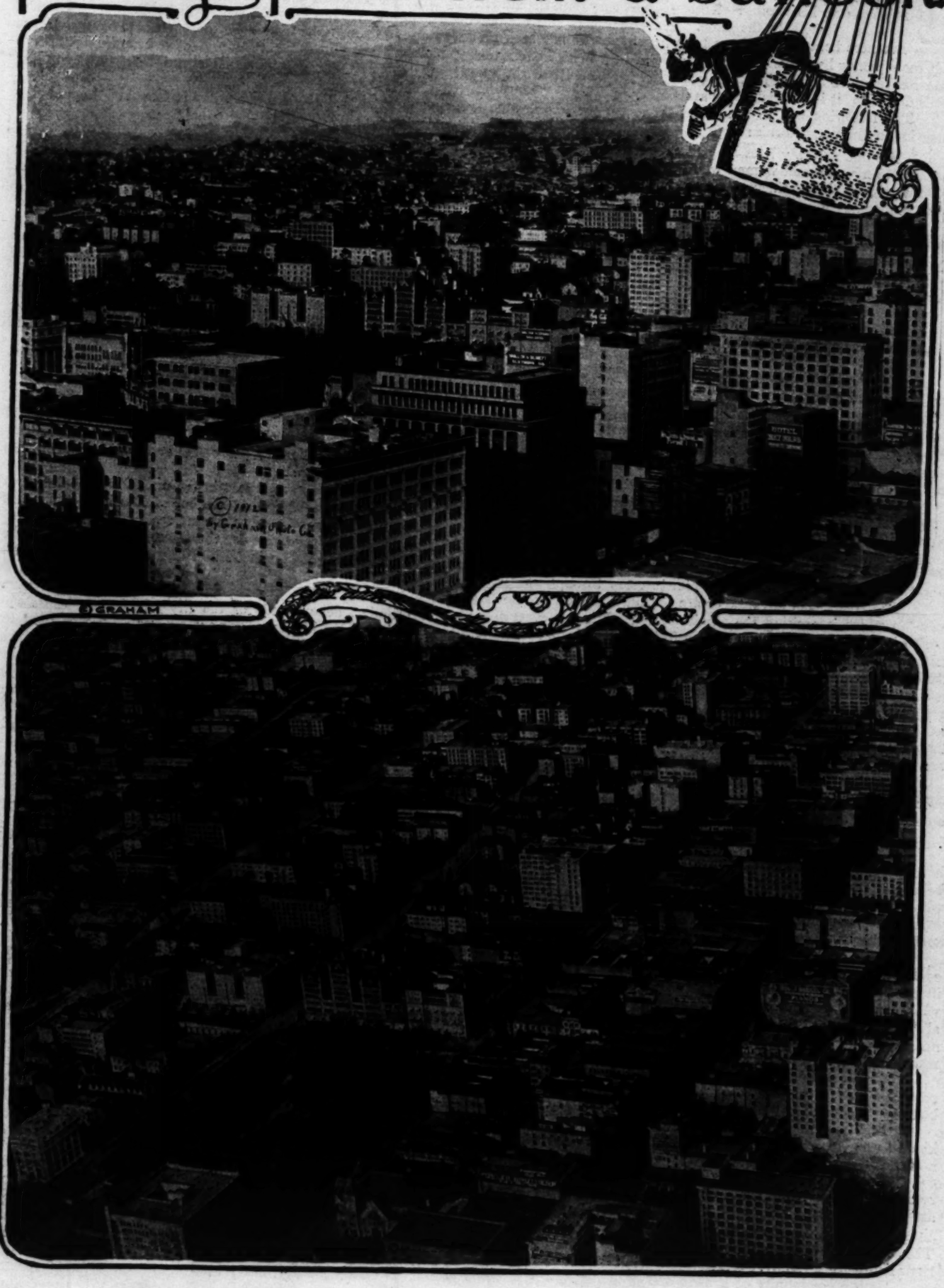
Los Angeles is a city of churches, with every denomination well represented. Modern edifices, able preachers and the right kind of religious atmosphere make the city desirable for the church-goer and also have a powerfully beneficial influence over the administration of its affairs.

Southern California is a mecca for vegetarians. Fresh fruits and vegetables in great variety and at a low price are available every day in the year. The selection of diet becomes a pleasure rather than a source of anxiety when so many desirable kinds of food are available.

A man can make more money from ten acres here than from 160 in New England. He will do less work and get more profit. The soil and climatic conditions are ideal for intensive farming or gardening. Ten acres or even five are sufficient to produce a luxurious living for a family.

It is a community of growth and progress, and with the development of the country, every individual grows, broadens and improves. There are more things worth while going on here than in almost any other community in America, and to participate in them is not only profitable but inspiring.

City of Los Angeles photographed from a balloon.



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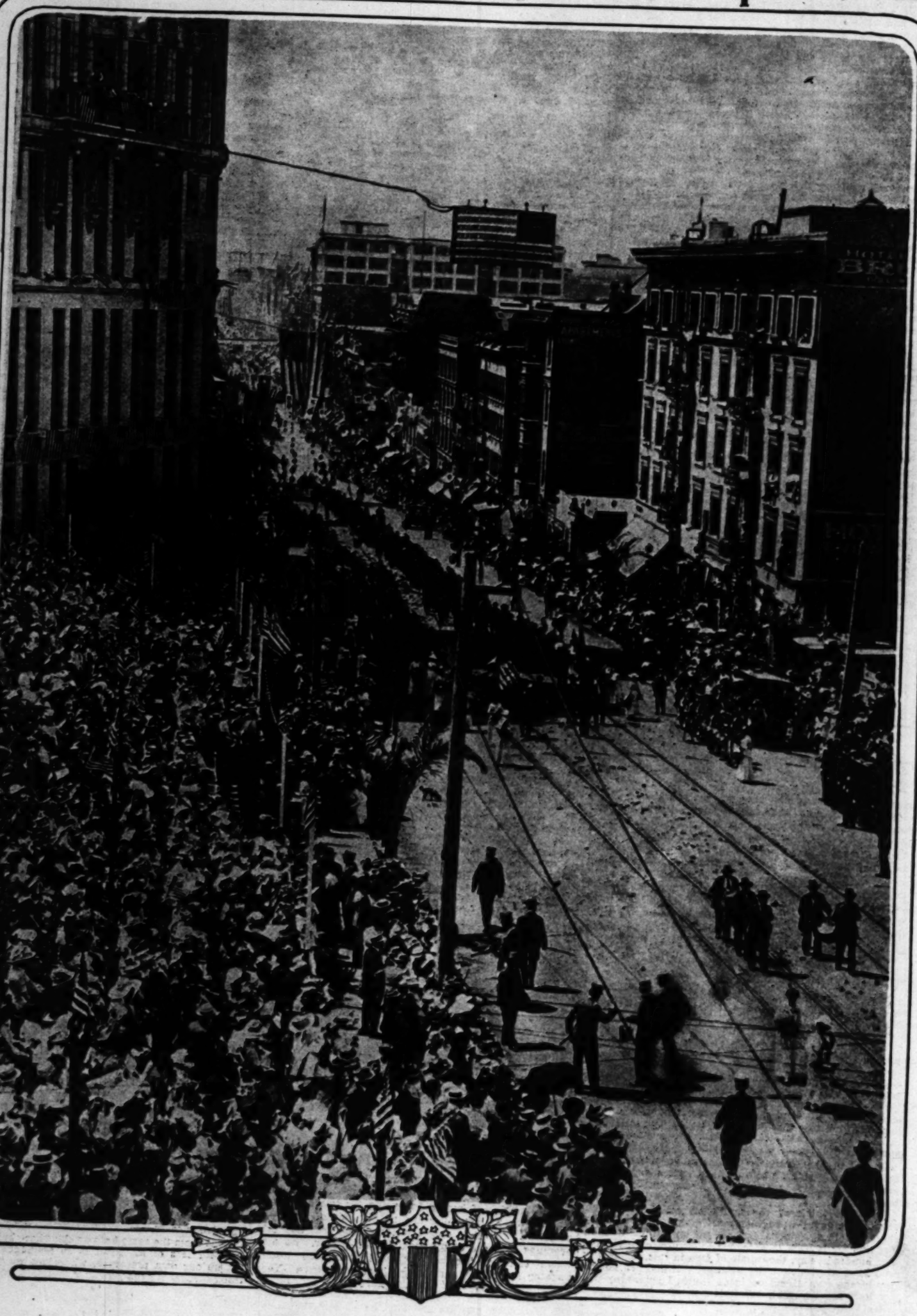
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North Broadway, Los Angeles, day of National G.A.R. parade, Sept. 11, 1912.



The Easy Land of Out-of-Doors.

ALL THE TIME.

I SUPPOSE nothing gives us Californians more impish satisfaction than to read of heat waves, blizzards, tornadoes, thunderstorms and floods—the merry lot of the rest of the world. English myself, I find it a most effectual cure for a fit of blues to sit down and write a long effervescent letter home and tell them all about our picnics, our open-air theaters, our garden parties, our canvas cities, our mountain camps, our sleeping porches and open-air dining-rooms.

Last summer the English had seven weeks of rain right off and I cheered them up with a regular weekly letter on Californian sunshine! At last they could bear it no longer and at least two of them have decided to pack up and come—so silly to deliberately stay away from Paradise!

Just fancy a jolly place where you can wear pretty summer frocks all the year round, for one thing; a place where life is one long summer holiday without any of its crowded disadvantages.

No wonder all our Californian girls carry off the national tennis honors—May Sutton and her three sparkling sisters, Hazel Hotchkiss and now winsome little Mary Browne; for, unlike the eastern girls, they can play open-air tennis all the year round and never have to muffle themselves up in heavy clothing or coddle miserably over fires.

Of course we all have a house of some kind but we mostly keep them for convention's sake. More than half of us sleep out of doors. Our modern Californian builders would as soon think of building a house without a kitchen as without a sleeping porch. Each year these luxurious open-air rooms become more elaborate; where formerly they were mere porches they are now large rooms, screened on three sides and with a clever arrangement of sun-blinds which, paradoxically, are usually reserved for rainy weather exclusively.

Descending from our outdoor bedroom we invariably breakfast in an outdoor dining-room. Generally this takes the form of a rose-garlanded pergola, the shade of a spreading pepper tree or an elaborately-constructed screened affair cleverly designed to command several gorgeous mountain views into the bargain.

We do most of our little domestic chores in the garden, too, and the mother who has not the gumption to drag her sewing machine out on to the screen porch is wasting her opportunities. From a horrid stuffy, backachy job, the family sewing immediately becomes one of the day's delights.

• • •

BABIES AND DANCES.

Preparing the vegetables for cooking, paring the fruit for preserving, cutting up the oranges for the marmalade (mostly off the orange trees on the front lawn) or darning the adult stockings all form a succession of charming excuses for sitting in the shade of the pepper tree, and as often as not even the baby gets bathed right out in the shimmering sunshine, when the mischievous atom generally seizes the opportunity to run across the front lawn stark naked and roll in the dewy grass.

Garden parties in the afternoon are, of course, one of our most regular forms of entertainment, while picnics, whether they be in our fair-like parks or to the surrounding scenic beauty spots—mountain canyons, old missions, and beaches galore—are a never-ending source of delight. Just imagine the pure joy of being able to fix a picnic for Thursday week and being quite superbly sure the weather will be glorious.

Even our very dances are arranged to take place as much out of doors as possible and one of the country clubs which boasts a wide terra cotta terrace overlooking the golf links finds it regularly patronized as a dancing floor in preference to the magnificent ballroom.

Our theaters, too, have to conform to the prevailing love of the out-of-doors in Southern California and the most widely-advertised attribute is always "the coolest spot in town, sliding roof, abundance of fresh air."

The latest whim of fashion is, of course, the open-air theatricals and naturally they are finding their highest success in Southern California where conditions are quite ideal. The Carmel-by-the-Sea entertainments have become quite celebrated—where the entire play is performed out of doors. Society ladies are busy organizing numberless amateur affairs of the kind for the present season and it has given a great fillip to the greater embellishment of private gardens both here and in Pasadena.

• • •

IN THE GARDEN.

Our gardens must certainly present a queer appearance to the stranger for they nearly all bear evidences of their very domestic place in our lives. One comes across a nice cosy double bed placed nonchalantly under a tree, all ready for occupation, without any visible privacy from the world! Another corner will probably be properly furnished with table and chairs and, in the case of a literary person like me, a prosaic-looking typewriter will be perched up all ready for business.

One of the best hair-dressing establishments here has a very small place of business and a very big garden—and his greatest draw is a sun shampoo! One of the queerest sights is to see a row of "switches," "toupes," "bunches of pin curls," "coronation plaits" and "transformations" hanging gaily on the line to dry! His manicure parlors are secluded nooks, rose bowers, honeysuckle cabins, and chiropody is performed on a cushion of softest grass under a huge Japanese sunshade! Rows of pretty ladies lounge in graceful kimonos on rustic garden seats while their hair dries.

A characteristic feature of Southern Californian life is the camp party, of which last summer was particularly prolific. Girls that cannot afford to go out of town have formed themselves in parties and instituted camps in some of the hundreds of beauty spots along the Arroyo Seco—a dry stream in the summer but a rushing torrent in the winter—which winds through the eastern part of the city. Here they live absolutely out of doors the whole time, cooking gypsy fashion, and returning to ordinary town life afterwards with the utmost reluctance. It is quite astonishing what a couple of weeks of such life will do for these girls—pale and listless at the beginning, healthy and robust at the end. Similar camps are arranged for boys and men and whole families, always with the utmost success. Sometimes they are more ambitious and go to beach or mountain, but right here in the city affords an excellent alternative.

Oh, one could go on forever exulting in our out-of-doors. Our children alone are the best evidence we can offer of its abundant efficacy. Our babies are almost born out of doors and they certainly grow up in God's sunshine all the time. No matter how rich a family may be the children all go barefooted throughout the summer, and often the winter, too, at the children's own urgent request. Their average dress is a plain gingham romper and a thin wool undershirt—that's all—and there never were such fine, healthy, radiant babies in all the world. Sick babies are about the rarest thing we have in California.

The summer schools hold as many classes as possible out of doors, and the ordinary schools are designed with so much light and air that they are practically held in the open air.

Half the businesses are carried on in the open air in Los Angeles, and such trades as laundries perform all the rites out of doors from beginning to end. Even such soi-disant unhealthy trades as bakery and candy making become healthsome and congenial in Southern California where the sunshine permits of open windows everywhere.

Indeed, open windows are the hall-mark of the Californian home—windows, windows everywhere and all open all the time. (Incidentally, too, they don't require half as much cleaning as in rainy, smoky cities.)

Eggs vary, of course, but keeping chickens is a very simple affair in California. Probably 50 per cent. of the people keep their own chickens. I was amused at one dame's complaint a few days ago that she was so hard up they had to eat chicken all the time!

• • •

CALIFORNIA BEST.

In fact, while there are hundreds of places that it is lovely to be rich in, Southern California is unquestionably the kindest place to be poor in. Everyone has a real chance here, with fewer handicaps than are to be met with anywhere else. That kindly sunshine has a way of modifying all our woes, eking out the most slender of incomes, cheering the saddest of hearts. Having lived in pretty well every part of the world, and never having had more money than I knew what to do with, the editor knows I ought to be in a position to make comparisons. I say most emphatically one can live more happily and comfortably on a small income in Southern California than anywhere else in the world.

ALMA WHITAKER.

Maximum of Comfort on Minimum of Income.

PLACE FOR THE POOR.

THE high cost of living, of which we hear so much nowadays, attracts little attention in California for the simple reason that if one is any sort of good manager he or she need not be affected by it.

Personally I would undertake to keep a family of four people in comfort and decency on $60 a month in Southern California, if they would undertake to co-operate wholeheartedly. By co-operation, of course, I mean that they should stifle any yearnings for theater box parties with dinner at the Alexandria afterwards, and cultivate a proper resignation toward motor cars, diamonds and $100 gowns. Aside from such like little luxuries, however, there is no reason why people should not be really happy on a very moderate income in this kindly climate where so many of the joys of living are absolutely free.

• • •

SMALL BEGINNING.

Tales of modern millionaires who lived on $30 a month—with a family, too—not so many years ago, always sounded somewhat of a fairy tale to me before I came West, but one rubs shoulders with that sort of gentleman all the time in the vicinity of Los Angeles until you doubt that anyone could fail to believe it. I personally know a wealthy corporation lawyer, whose latest enterprise is a $4,000,000 office building on Broadway, who was actually keeping a wife and family on $40 a month fifteen years ago. His wife is a leader of local society now and nothing delights her more than to recall what bright schemes and devices she instituted in those fine hopeful old days to make a dime do its maximum duty, with no backsliding.

One of the heads of the education department here tells a similar story, while at least half a dozen bank presidents are prepared to testify to an equally modest beginning.

And just think of the unalloyed satisfaction such steady but definite progress must give one. Positively there is nothing to equal it for sheer unqualified delight. Yet this joy is open to everyone in Southern California. The hundreds, nay, thousands of men in this community who have so pronouncedly attained this end are not by any means exceptional geniuses (hush, I hope they will not hear me say that, but it is honestly true in most cases!) but just well-balanced ordinary men, who have declined to let small disappointments and set-backs call them halt.

THE WIVES.

Also—and this is important—it is noteworthy that a large majority of them had good wives—dear, capable women who appreciated the necessity of their earnest co-operation. I have a shrewd idea that these dear women could legitimately claim more than a half share of the family's success.

It is the present day wife's side of the question that I want to discuss now—for the man who cannot earn $50 a month in Southern California must be a pretty hopeless case. Just as long as he is really prepared to work, $2 a day is waiting to be thrown at him at every street corner. That is taking the very bottom estimate for an unskilled day laborer. While if he is possessed of any capital at all, either in the shape of money or knowledge, his future is assured, presuming his bump of discretion to be in the right place.

So to the housekeeping on a small salary. First there's the house—and that's where the climate comes in. If you have to be very economical you can live in a roomy tent, just as cosy and as jolly as you please, without losing caste. They are to be bought or rented, the latter from about $5 a month. If, however, one has to live in the center of town there are flats, either furnished or unfurnished, to be had from $8 a month upwards—quite respectable and nice—with water, gas, electric light, baths and laundry facilities.

Thence by easy stages one finds cottages and bungalows within twenty minutes of the city from $10 a month, according to style and location. For $16 a month one can get a modern bungalow with four or five rooms, electric light, gas, and a bit of garden, in a pretty neighborhood. For $20 a month one can be quite stylish, and for $30 one is princely.

• • •

FUEL AND CLOTHING.

The fuel item is practically nil, for coal fires are used chiefly by stylish ladies who want to show off. Ordinarily an airtight heater, which accommodatingly burns all the rubbish—I kept a fire going for two hours one morning on a newspaper and an old pair of shoes—is sufficient. For it is only the early mornings and late evenings that are chilly, even in the winter. So also warm clothing becomes a small item—one woolly sweater invariably answering all requirements. Your economical housewife can therefore keep the family spick and span in cheap little cotton frocks, which, if she is sensible she has provided for at sale times—for while prices are normal in California, sale goods are extraordinarily cheap. At 5 cents a yard one can buy excellent dress ginghams and lawns at those fascinating sales, which the average mamma can make up into dresses for the girls in no time at all. (I bought my sewing machine second-hand for $6 five years ago and it's a gem.)

Gloves and shoes for children are entirely superfluous in Southern California. Ninety per cent. of them go barefoot all the year round, while a few anxious mammas insist upon putting the poor little legs into shoes and stockings for what they are pleased to call the winter. So that is another cheap item. Very few children wear hats either, and except for dress occasions mamma invariably dispenses with one, too. A dime Japanese sunshade on a hot day answers all requirements!

Laundry is a very simple matter, firstly because things never get so dirty here as in smoky cities, and secondly because they are dry within half an hour of being hung out. The entire family wash is generally disposed of and put away by lunch time on Monday morning. (We have a jolly way of using Japanese crepe for the children's dresses here—no ironing necessary.)

• • •

CHEAP FOOD.

The food problem is simplified beyond belief on account of the profusion and cheapness of vegetables and fruit. Bread, butter and milk cost the same as elsewhere, but fruit and vegetables can be grown for next to nothing in one's own garden or purchased at small prices. The majority of us prefer to grow our own. We ourselves live right in the city and have a lot fifty by ninety feet. With but one hour's attention a day—and sometimes not that, as I am a very busy person—our garden has kept us so lavishly supplied in vegetables all the year that we give some away every day. We have not spent a cent on vegetables since last February. We started our garden in the previous November. Our stock consists of carrots, turnips, onions, beets, Swiss chard, tomatoes, vegetable marrow, beans, cauliflower, spinach, parsnips, potatoes and corn. We made the corn decorative by putting it among the flowers, with effective success.

Meat costs the same here as elsewhere but the climate calls for less of it. Fruit is so abundant that we all put up our own preserves, wherefore we are well provided throughout the year at a minimum cost. I bought a box of peaches at the rate of a cent a pound a few days ago, and like opportunities offer when the season for each fruit is at its height.

Build

GOOD ROADS IN SO

ONE of the great projects of this country is the bu ocean boulevard from Los Of almost equal importance wi Panama Canal, this undertaking the attention of at least 500,000 are actively engaged in the worl continental road a reality. Th lected. Work has already been the opening of the World's Fair highway will be tourable and er a macadam road will stretch fro the Atlantic shores.

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THE FIRST LINK.

Master minds who made possib issue for the system of good county gave us the first link in th county roads from the West to macadam highways of Los Ange pleted the subject of an ocean-to-o the attention of this nation. The that we have roads in the United roads of Europe. The first propo this continent seemed like a dre less than five years ago, but now United States, Senators and Co Governors of fifteen States, have tion for Federal aid and the road When Appius Cladius began to he could command thousands o cheap and it was only a question Roman Emperor had the wealth disposal. When that first good ro pleted all roads led to Rome and greater than to be a king. The is so far behind the other nations roads building, awakened the head try to the need for a transcontin work is now being pushed forw vigor and money is pouring into Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Associat

There are now 300 miles of r county as good as we can find in the United States. Tourists who shipping automobiles to Switzerla cars across the continent by expr Southern California. The automob less than five years ago were pla now tell us that they intend to tak Southland because of the good ro cars can be driven.

There is a reason for this. When first given to the people of this co our Senators and Congressmen had a plan for a highway from the We when The Times Special automobile continent on its epoch-making jou received the ocean-to-ocean high twenty-eight Senators and 176 C themselves on the side of the plan government to pay one-half the c through which the highway passes cost of building this road.

With a feasible plan for a road b Ocean-to-Ocean Highway convent Phoenix in December, 1911. Joh chosen president and a route was Santa Fe trail was selected and There were those who wanted anoth opposition even in California. The delegates decided on the Banning ro Gorgonio Pass to Yuma and at the S in November this route was clinche

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THE ROAD TO YUMA.

The trail is being ballasted along of the Salton Sea. Teams of men that dreaded mammoth wash. The are a joke and it is now possible to geles to Yuma, a distance of 306 good highway without the danger wilderness and without the necess strips for the wheels, sand hooks vice.

The question is, "When will this pleted?" The answer is easy. Wh of the United States decide that we across this country that road will Appian Way the transcontinental built with a rock-ribbed foundation, over the mountains and through the be an easy matter to make an automo Angeles to New York in fifteen days.

When The Times car left Los An noon of May 15 there were thousands organization plan as a doubtful ex that car had crossed the Colorado Riv good roads boosters were linked to plan to build the California end of th boulevard. This road is to be built route through El Monte, Puente, Spa tario and then straight through the by way of Redlands Junction to Beau

That dreary desert, the land of m so few autoists dared to drive, was th the route was marked to Palm Sp Coachella and thence to Mecca. Anot came, but the highway was driven a shores of the Salton Sea to Brawley Valley. Another obstacle was rem Mammoth Wash was conquered and w ing a welcome in the streets of Yuma zona determined to force Congress t across the Colorado. The plans for th ready been made and in less than

FORTUNE LEFT SCHMIDT.

Oscar E. Schmidt is made the sole heir under the will of his father, the late Frederick Schmidt, filed yesterday. The estate is valued at $260,000 and consists of real estate, $252,000, cash and personal property. Schmidt died December 21 last. He was 6

dard of excellence in construction and comfort.

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Building the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway.

GOOD ROADS IN SOUTHWEST.

ONE of the great projects now before the people of this country is the building of the ocean-to-ocean boulevard from Los Angeles to New York. Of almost equal importance with the digging of the Panama Canal, this undertaking has been brought to the attention of at least 500,000 good road boosters who are actively engaged in the work of making this transcontinental road a reality. The route has been selected. Work has already been commenced. Before the opening of the World's Fair in San Francisco this highway will be tourable and ere a decade has passed a macadam road will stretch from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic shores.

* * *

THE FIRST LINK.

Master minds who made possible the $3,500,000 bond issue for the system of good roads in Los Angeles county gave us the first link in this great chain of inter-county roads from the West to the East. Before the macadam highways of Los Angeles county were completed the subject of an ocean-to-ocean highway gripped the attention of this nation. Then came the suggestion that we have roads in the United States as good as the roads of Europe. The first proposal for a road across this continent seemed like a dream. That was made less than five years ago, but now the President of the United States, Senators and Congressmen, with the Governors of fifteen States, have listened to the proposition for Federal aid and the road is to be built.

When Appius Cladius began to build the Appian Way he could command thousands of slaves. Labor was cheap and it was only a question of time as the great Roman Emperor had the wealth of the world at his disposal. When that first good roads system was completed all roads led to Rome and to be a Roman was greater than to be a king. The fact that this country is so far behind the other nations of the world in good roads building, awakened the leading men of this country to the need for a transcontinental highway; the work is now being pushed forward with surprising vigor and money is pouring into the coffers of the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Association.

There are now 300 miles of road in Los Angeles county as good as we can find in any other county in the United States. Tourists who were in the habit of shipping automobiles to Switzerland are sending their cars across the continent by express, to tour through Southern California. The automobile enthusiasts, who less than five years ago were planning to go abroad, now tell us that they intend to take in the sights of the Southland because of the good roads over which their cars can be driven.

There is a reason for this. When the proposition was first given to the people of this country by The Times, our Senators and Congressmen had no time to listen to a plan for a highway from the West to the East. But when The Times Special automobile was sent across the continent on its epoch-making journey President Taft received the ocean-to-ocean highway boosters and twenty-eight Senators and 176 Congressmen ranged themselves on the side of the plan for Federal aid, the government to pay one-half the cost and each State through which the highway passes the other half the cost of building this road.

With a feasible plan for a road before the people the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway convention was held at Phoenix in December, 1911. John S. Mitchell was chosen president and a route was discussed. The old Santa Fe trail was selected and the fight was on. There were those who wanted another road. There was opposition even in California. The Phoenix convention delegates decided on the Banning route through the San Gorgonio Pass to Yuma and at the Santa Fe convention in November this route was clinched.

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THE ROAD TO YUMA.

The trail is being ballasted along the southern shores of the Salton Sea. Teams of men are now working in that dreaded mammoth wash. The terrors of the desert are a joke and it is now possible to tour from Los Angeles to Yuma, a distance of 306 miles, over a fairly good highway without the danger of being lost in the wilderness and without the necessity of using canvas strips for the wheels, sand hooks or any peculiar device.

The question is, "When will this highway be completed?" The answer is easy. When the leading men of the United States decide that we are to have a road across this country that road will be built. Like the Appian Way the transcontinental turnpike will be built with a rock-ribbed foundation, across the rivers, over the mountains and through the deserts until it will be an easy matter to make an automobile trip from Los Angeles to New York in fifteen days.

When The Times car left Los Angeles on the afternoon of May 15 there were thousands who looked on the organization plan as a doubtful experiment. Before that car had crossed the Colorado River at Yuma 10,000 good roads boosters were linked together in a great plan to build the California end of the transcontinental boulevard. This road is to be built along the valley route through El Monte, Puente, Spadra, Pomona to Ontario and then straight through the San Gorgonio Pass by way of Redlands Junction to Beaumont and Banning.

That dreary desert, the land of mystery, into which so few autoists dared to drive, was then conquered and the route was marked to Palm Springs, Indio and Coachella and thence to Mecca. Another problem then came, but the highway was driven along the southern shores of the Salton Sea to Brawley in the Imperial Valley. Another obstacle was removed when the Mammoth Wash was conquered and with red fires burning a welcome in the streets of Yuma, the men of Arizona determined to force Congress to build a bridge across the Colorado. The plans for this bridge have already been made and in less than two years, or at least before the opening of the World's Fair, this span is to be completed, unless the plans of Dr. Ketcherside and Dr. H. Vance Clymer, two of the good roads boosters of Yuma, fail.

With the California end of the highway settled, the question of a route through Arizona became acute. From Yuma the road was marked to Dome and thence to Castle Dome. This arid country was to be made a scenic route and the road was mapped through Deep Wells and Middle Wells. The next point reached was Agua Caliente, and then it was easy to drive through Buckeye to Phoenix, where the men of that thriving city jumped into the good roads wagon in dead earnest.

Out over the road to Tempe this highway was routed with thousands of boosters joining the movement at every stop of that ocean-to-ocean car. The road was set through to Globe by way of the Roosevelt dam and a more scenic and beautiful route was never selected. It rivals the Alps, according to Old World tourists. From Globe the road was then mapped by way of Rice, through the Black Mesa hills to Springville on the borders of Arizona and the Arizona end of the ocean-to-ocean boulevard had been selected.

* * *

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZER.

Col. Dell M. Potter, national organizer for the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Association, made that trip across the continent. There is not a more enthusiastic good roads worker than this Arizona man. He found obstacles but took a delight in surmounting them. He found the men of Magdalena in New Mexico ready to listen to the gospel of good roads and the plan for Federal aid for a national highway sounded well to such men as Samuel McTavish of Magdalena and John Becker of Springerville. They helped unite the leading men of the towns of New Mexico and at Albuquerque and Santa Fe thousands swung into line and began to march in that great army of good roads workers that is to storm Congress with a demand for Federal aid for a national road.

This marking of the highway in the three States controlled by the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Association was not an easy task. It was accomplished with every good roads man in line, however, and when The Times car crossed the line into Colorado and entered the territory of the National Old Trails Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Association, one of the first men to greet the crew was Frank Davis, secretary of the association, who was sent out from Kansas City by Judge J. M. Lowe, the president. This settled the question of unity and two great associations, working for the selfsame purpose, were joined.

* * *

THE EAST IN LINE.

When Judge Lowe decided to make the transcontinental trip and took his place in The Times car at Kansas City opposition was swept away and some of the best advocates for a national highway in his country swung into the front rank of this great movement and such men as B. L. Matthews, Jesse Taylor and Arch Huston of Columbus, O., with James Marker, State engineer of Ohio allied themselves on the side of the proposition which is to mean a great highway through fifteen States.

One of the first men to greet the crew of The Times car when that old battleship reached New York was George W. Wilder, the new president of the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Association. It was through the efforts of this Redlands worker that some of the leading men of the metropolis became interested in the movement. They heard the plan for Federal aid. They learned how the project had been received at Washington and were ready to pledge themselves to give time and money to what they were pleased to style one of the most important good roads projects ever sprung.

Now the work is going forward in leaps and bounds Following the success of the great organization plan whereby California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and New York, were joined together, the men of the city of Los Angeles pledged themselves to raise $100,000 to build the California link. This money is rolling in so fast that it would be easy to raise another $100,000 as soon as this money is spent.

That the transcontinental boulevard plan may be kept ever before the people President Wilder proposes to let every member of the Association know just what is being done, just how much money is being expended and just what is needed to keep up the work. From now until the completion of this Pacific-Atlantic road men and teams will be kept constantly on the job, according to Wilder, who is certain that this road will be completed in half the time that some of the most sanguine have prophesied it would be finished.

The building of the roads in Los Angeles county reads like a romance. The building of the national highway will be an epic. When the first mile of county macadam road was completed thousands of tourists traveled over the roads to inspect that smooth level stretch along the El Monte county road. It was indeed a novelty. It was built at a great cost, but it was a real road. All the thought, all the work, all the failures and all the successes of a campaign that had meant the raising of $3,500,000 was pounded into that mile of hard road and the story of that fight for a smooth turnpike was read by every citizen of Los Angeles town and county.

The good roads system of our county is great. The undertaking called into action some of the best citizens we have in California. It meant brains. It meant the thwarting of artful schemers. It meant surmounting difficulties. It meant discouragements, but the triumph came and as a result we have the roads that the highway workers throughout this entire country are talking about. Tour across the United States and in every town and in many villages they will ask you about the roads of Los Angeles county.

What more fitting then that this 300 miles of road in Los Angeles county should be the first link in a chain of 3443 miles of macadam road stretching entirely across this broad land. What could be a better climax than that the appropriation of $3,500,000 in Los Angeles county should be followed by an appropriation of ten times as much by the United States government to help complete a system of roads that has been so well begun. Think what it would mean to tour into New York City over just such a stretch of highway as you can drive over from here to Pomona. This will be possible in less time than we think if the campaign so well started is continued with the same success that has marked the year just passed.

* * *

OUR STATE HIGHWAYS.

Twelve months of work has wrought great things for the good roads of this county and this State. Shall we have State aid to send this highway on to Yuma? Perhaps not. The $18,000,000 voted by California to be spent on the inter-county highways throughout this State may be used to build a road down the Coast line to San Diego. In spite of the fact that the law says each county seat of each county in the State must be united by these good roads, it may be possible to reach the center of Imperial county without driving a road through the San Gorgonio Pass.

State aid would be welcome, but even without State aid this highway will be built. There is enough money already in sight to assure a tourable road from Yuma to Los Angeles. At least 2500 automobiles will be driven across this continent in 1913. We can now route them by way of Yuma to Brawley and thence over the Banning route to Los Angeles. Word has gone out in the East that California is doing more than any other State in the West to improve her roads.

In Ohio $50,000,000 has just been appropriated to build highways across that State. In Pennsylvania another $50,000,000 has been set aside for the good roads boosters. In every one of the fifteen States appropriations have been made for roads. Now we are waiting for that appropriation by Congress which will mean a nation-wide gigantic road-building plan that might complete this road in less than five years if all the good roads boosters are ready to help roll that chariot of progress from the Golden West to the Metropolis of the East where the sentiment already is strongly in favor of an Ocean-to-Ocean Highway.

When a tourist returns from Europe one of the first things he speaks of is the good roads. If he has toured through France, Germany and Italy he is wildly enthusiastic about the highways. Then he will tell you about the upkeep of these roads and will explain how much money is spent to keep them in repair. They have the roads over there and the greatest difficulty is to keep them in condition. We need the roads, and the transcontinental boulevard will be the means of keeping thousands of automobiles in this country and many thousands of dollars.

* * *

THE OLD SANTA FE TRAIL.

This road should be built along the lines of least resistance. This seems to be by way of the old Santa Fe trail. The emigrants in the early fifties blazed the trail. The ox-teams were driven over the roads from the East to the West. The ruts through which they bumped and dragged are still plainly marked in Western Kansas. Not a tap of work has been done on this cross-country road since the first emigrant train passed toward the Eldorado of the West.

Now the country is awake to the great undertaking. In every State along the proposed route the leading boosters are in line. They want to build a highway over that old historic trail where our forefathers drove so tediously and which is marked with so many tragedies. The good road will be a monument to the efforts of those men who surmounted so many obstacles, who lost their lives, many of them fighting for the right to drive across the plains. Now we are to have a highway that will mean great things to the farmer, much to the motorist and millions to this country.

* * *

NOT FOR AUTOS ALONE.

This transcontinental highway is not to be monopolized by the autoist. It is not built for the man with a motor car any more than for the man who does not own a machine. The highway will mean more to the farmer than it will to the motorist. It will give the man of the soil a chance to market his goods under more favorable conditions and at a much smaller cost.

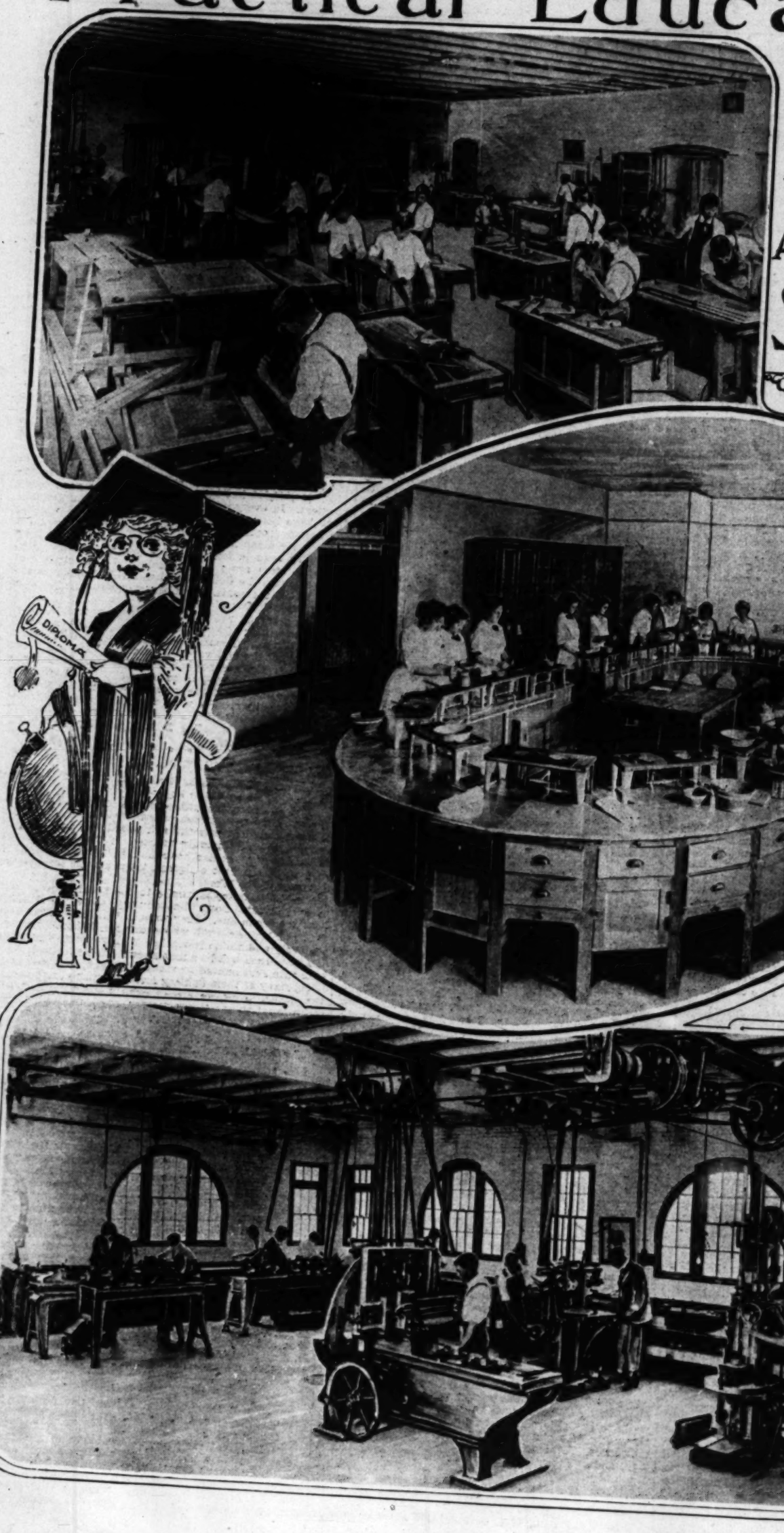
With our present system of roads it costs the American farmer 23 cents per ton to haul his goods one mile. It costs the farmer of Europe 7 cents per ton to haul his goods one mile. Build a macadam highway in this country and we cut the cost of hauling to the farmer down to a third of the amount of money he now spends. It means for him longer life for his horse and for his wagon

What could be better than that the farmer should be able to haul his goods to market over a rock-ballasted highway that would help him to make faster time and would save him half the cost of upkeep for his farm wagons? Then why should not the farmer be one of the greatest boosters for this transcontinental road-building project? He needs the roads and he needs to save time and money. The Ocean-to-Ocean Highway will do both and will be a greater blessing to the farmer than any other like undertaking that has been proposed.

INTO THE SUNSET.

Never was there such a city as Los Angeles for a ride into the sunset. At a late hour in the afternoon as the sun comes close to the sea it is a marvelous joy to take a street car and ride westward in the track of the sun. It is a peculiar fact that on almost any car one takes toward the south or the west the happy illusion of riding into the light is sustained. Perhaps this ride is a little like the close of life in that one feels swallowed up in a sea of light of immeasurable glory.

Practical Education in Los Angeles Schools





dard of excellence in construction and comfort.

There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to say that the outlook for next year is bigger and better than any in our history as a CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION. There is a field here for the profitable use of more capital and we in-

FORTUNE FROM FATHER.

Oscar E. Schmidt is made the sole heir under the will of his father, the late Frederick Schmidt, filed yesterday. The estate is valued at $300,000 and consists of real estate, $252,000, cash and personal property. Schmidt died December 23, last. He was a widower and Oscar is the only surviving child.



A Bright Corner of a Happy Los Angeles Home.

The Most Advanced Schools in the Country.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

A NEW slogan is sounding through the educational world: "Make school like life!" The city and county schools of Southern California approximate this ideal, and are correspondingly successful. Here the child likes school for the same reason that he likes life—because it appeals to all his normal activities and interests—social, physical and mental.

Los Angeles city and county now lead the United States in educational vision and initiative, and the whole modern tendency is toward the vocational phase of education. Probably the greatest service which education can render a child is to help him to find himself, and some experimenting is necessary on his part in order to do this. The earlier, however, he succeeds, the better his chances will be to become efficient in his life work.

* * *

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Because it is desired that even a young child may begin to fit himself for his life work, an elementary vocational school will soon be established in Los Angeles city, for boys from sixth to and including tenth grades. The school will resemble in architecture and equipment the most up-to-date factories, and the following trades are those recommended by the committee of city teachers appointed to advise the superintendent: carpentry, painting, masonry, printing, machine-shop, blacksmithing, electricity, plumbing. "Heretofore," reported the committee, "boys who from necessity or inclination wished to learn a trade were compelled to do so in commercial shops. In the proposed school, it will be the aim to eliminate the objectionable features of the old type of apprenticeship, to give a boy a thorough and general course in the trade he may select, and at the same time give him an education more liberal than can be acquired in the grammar grades."

A trade school is already in operation in one of the east-side districts. Here boys learn foundry work, carpentry and cabinet-making, and girls domestic science and domestic service. An employment bureau exists here, and maids, cooks and seamstresses are trained for service, while commercial establishments employ the boys trained in this school.

Vocational and employment bureaus are established in many of the high and intermediate schools and evening social centers, where competent instructors make a study of the supply and demand of workers in various vocations, and boys consult these specialists before making a choice of courses. Actual correspondence with business houses is carried on, in some cases, in order to keep the school in touch with the sort of training which employers require.

A store is maintained at juvenile hall, managed by the pupils, for the sale of the articles of basketry, pottery, metal and leather work made by the children there; and sales are also made of such work in the special schools.

Commercial excursions in connection with vocational work are very popular—the visiting of classes at various commercial establishments—printing, pottery, glass, furniture and canning works—where the pupils view, with all the fresh interest and absorbing attention of childhood, the various processes of manufacture.

But the tremendous impulse toward vocational training expresses itself nowhere more vividly than in the practical work given in the high and intermediate schools. No more does the student feel satisfied with himself when, from mere book learning, he has established the mysterious mathematical relations between a, b, and x; nor does he feel that his education is finished when he can translate Greek button-hooks into United States. Instead, he seeks, under intelligent direction, that course of instruction which shall fit him to earn his living.

Intermediate schools give vocational subjects to seventh, eighth and ninth year pupils. Commercial work, including office practice, domestic science and woodwork, library practice, languages, music and art are taught, besides the regular academic subjects. These schools are eminently popular and successful. Ten of these schools already exist in the city, and the new one to be built on Boyle Heights will be a model school of this class, with its well-equipped laboratories, its handsome gymnasium, its roof-garden study rooms, and airy, sunny class-rooms.

* * *

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is being taught in many schools, both elementary and high, city and country. Every available nook of school ground is being thus used, and vacant lots are being loaned in large numbers by public-spirited citizens. These vacant lots the children of elementary schools clear of debris and weeds, and plant to vegetables or bright and many-hued flowers. Brisk and perspiring youngsters in overalls or great aprons gather and burn the refuse, making a festival of the bonfire, but leaving the tin cans to rust back to mother-earth. Then they plant seeds or bulbs, water and tend them, and later gather their crops. Children may take home the vegetables grown by them, or they may sell them. In some schools, the garden-truck is used to supply the domestic science departments. A competent corps of supervisors oversees the elementary school work, and in each school some teacher specially prepared for this work teaches not only the laboratory phases connected with soil testing and preparation, but the care and propagation of plants, and the use of all waste-materials, as iron-rust, vegetable-tops, ashes, etc. The care and culture of domestic fowls is also taught in connection with elementary gardening.

At Gardena Agricultural High School, as well as at Glendale and Bonita, especially, many phases of practical farming are being taught. There are well-equipped laboratories—but there are also acres and acres of ground under cultivation by the students themselves. Bonita High School, surrounded by orange groves, is devoting itself largely to the study of orange experimentation. Alhambra's five elementary schools have each five acres of ground, and these are beautifully improved, much of the work being done by the children, as is also the case on the lovely ten-acre high school site. A special study is of course made of California plants, while experiments with different sorts of vegetables and trees, with rice, hemp and cotton, are also being carried on. Farm implements are made at Gardena Agricultural High foundry, and courses are given in cement work—the making of ditches, pipe-lines, etc.—and in farm-carpentry, including the building of barns, lath houses, poultry houses, etc. The boys actually built the present sloyd building, barn and lath houses. Poultry culture and dairying are taught both boys and girls; and as evidence of the practical nature of the work, girls in the domestic science department frequently bring in the eggs from the poultry yard and the fruit from the farm, subsequently to using them in their cookery classes! Farm accounts and book-keeping are given, and a course in rural law regarding property and fence rights, grazing privileges, water rights, and powers of attachment and replevin. Animal husbandry—the judging and care of horses, cows and sheep—may be learned by the student at Gardena, as may also forestry in all its branches. While not architecturally noteworthy, this high school is extremely interesting, situated on its fifteen acres, amid waving corn, sweet-scented alfalfa fields, and flower and vegetable gardens. Its lath houses, dairy, machine shops and nurseries, scattered about, mark it for what it is—a practical school of agriculture. Classes in landscape gardening are to be seen in the gardens, working out their problems according to blue-prints designed and prepared by themselves; out in the low, squat mushroom house, boys are learning how to grow the succulent fungus; and wading about in the irrigating ditches, youth is learning to bud and plant fruit trees of different sorts.

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SHIP-BUILDING AND MARINE EDUCATION.

Among the newest and most interesting features of the vocational work, is the ship-building slip at the new San Pedro High School. Under the practical instruction of a nautical architect, the student may actually build a boat, from the designing and preparation of the blue-prints to the sawing and hammering and putting together, the making and placing of the engines, and the launching and running of the craft. Incidentally, classes in boat-building and marine commerce make trips to the wharves and aboard ships, to study the latter's construction, the action of their engines, and to view their cargoes. Shipping law is also a part of the course. Naval engineering will be added and already classes have viewed the breakwater and inner and outer harbors.

The marine biological laboratory, built in a sheltered ocean-nook, gives opportunity to students to observe marine life, and one enthusiastic youngster spent his summer in company with a deep-sea diver, making several trips to the bottom.

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BUSINESS PRACTICE.

Another tremendously interesting phase of vocational school work is the business practice carried on in some of the high and intermediate schools, where all departments concerned are correlated. A definite mimic business is practiced—first the manufacture of articles in the wood-working, iron-working or arts and crafts departments; next the sale of the articles through the business department, giving practice to the commercial students in billing, correspondence, receiving payment, shipping, collections, filing and book-keeping.

A savings-bank system is in vogue at Manual Arts High School, which not only aids students to save their money, but teaches all phases of banking. The bank has an agency in each classroom, which elects the officers each year. The classrooms enter into competition with each other, and a prize is given the room saving the most money in the course of a semester.

Library practice is also taught in certain of the high and intermediate schools, the pupils doing the actual work in rotation, thus familiarizing themselves with every branch.

The surveying department at Polytechnic High not only is doing the practical work of surveying the city school sites, but accepts orders and performs work for private parties.

Sociology classes of high schools and colleges are taking up the problems of the civic housing commissions, and are visiting the settlements and charitable organizations, as well as the social centers. They are studying foreign languages with a special view to entering into the problems of the foreigner, and assisting him in his new environment. They are likewise making an enthusiastic study of politics and national problems, and hold forums for the debating of these subjects.

* * *

PRACTICAL NURSING.

Practical nursing is a part of the high school course at present, and involves the study of household hygiene, problems in ventilation and sanitation, application of household remedies, invalid cookery, care of the patient, including some simple principles of diagnosis. Visits to local hospitals are made by students, and provisions for care of the sick noted. Graduates of this course are well prepared for hospital training.

* * *

MODEL COTTAGES AND FLATS.

Model cottages and flats have been installed at some of the grammar schools, at one intermediate, and in nearly all high schools. The boys make the furniture for these, and the girls fashion the cushions, curtains, rugs and pottery and metal ornaments. Here girls may learn all about home-making, from furniture-polishing, laundry and mending, to cooking, sewing, care of the sick, and household accounts. They learn also the principles of architecture governing the hygiene of a house, as well as applied art and design—relating to dress and household decoration. A pretty sight is a group of girls engaged in the care of these mimic homes—some fitting about the kitchen preparing a dainty meal later to be correctly served to some delighted guest in the pretty dining-room; others bent over a drawing table, designing menus; others bringing from the laundry and arranging the spotless linen in the bedroom; while still others design a new rug for the living-room; later to be woven on the big loom in the textile classroom.

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JEWELRY-DESIGNING.

Jewelry-designing and making and judgment of precious stones are also taught in some of te high schools of city and county.

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NEW SCHOOLS IN SUBURBS.

Venice Polytechnic is doing good work, and will soon have an excellently equipped new building. Long Beach has voted bonds for a Polytechnic High, to be the handsomest structure of its kind on the Coast. Claremont had a handsome new high school last year, as had also Santa Monica. Lancaster is to build a union high school, composed of thirteen districts, to be called Antelope Valley High School; and Polytechnic High Schools are being built at South Pasadena and at San Fernando, the former to cost $70,000, the latter $50,000; while the new East Los Angeles High School, crowning the flowering and terraced hill which towers above North Broadway, will be one of the show-spots of the city.

All the new high schools are being built according either to the severely classic or the modified mission pattern. Greek theaters are being built or planned as auditoriums, the handsome one at Monrovia being capable of seating 1000 persons, while a similar one is being planned for the new East Los Angeles High School, situated behind the main building, in the natural amphitheater which is cradled in the hills.

High schools of both city and county are architecturally beautiful. Those of the country, especially, situated for the most part on eminences overlooking valley or sea, or nestling amid their acres of shrubbery, are among the show-spots of the country, and, with their classic pillars or graceful mission arches, appear amid their garden surroundings like palaces of the Old World.

* * *

COLLEGES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Throop Polytechnic, Pasadena, under President Scherer offers an excellent course to teachers in manual training branches, arts and crafts, and has entered upon a most successful year.

Much excellent academic work is being done in the colleges of the Southwest. The University of Southern California has colleges of theology, journalism, fine arts, normal training, medicine, music, law, besides the ordinary academic courses.

Pomona and Occidental Colleges have greatly enlarged their plants and curricuil, and are giving work preparatory to the great universities.

The military schools and other private schools are now teaching many branches of manual training, and the parochial schools are adopting the public school course of study, and are maintaining private training schools for their teachers. GRACE KINGSLEY.

CALIFORNIA'S WATER POWER.

Less than 500,000 horse power developed and over 9,000,000 horse power waiting development is California's standing as to water power available for industrial uses. The exact record is:

Water power developed:

	Water wheels.	Horse power.
Sacramento River	576	280,735
San Joaquin River	159	86,234
Minor streams, southern	74	50,183
Minor streams, northern	176	25,440
Sierra Nevada drainage .	74	17,737
San Francisco Bay	11	6,455
Total horse power developed	1070	466,744

Water power undeveloped:

	Minimum. Horse power.	Maximum. Horse power.
Sacramento River	2,420,000	4,580,000
San Joaquin River	759,000	3,140,000
Minor streams, northern ...	600,000	1,200,000
Sierra Nevada drainage	122,000	202,000
Minor streams, southern ...	36,400	88,300
Total horse power undeveloped	3,947,000	9,210,300
Add developed		446,744
Total horse power in water power in California		9,657,044

CALIFORNIA RAISIN CROP.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1897	46,852	1904	37,500
1898	40,365	1905	43,750
1899	35,784	1906	47,500
1900	47,167	1907	60,000
1901	37,125	1908	60,000
1902	54,375	1909	70,000
1903	60,000	1910	56,000
		1911	67,500

The latest figures show that Fresno county now produces about 60 per cent. of the California raisin crop, and nearly twice the quantity produced by Spain, which produces from 15,000 to 30,000 tons and has held the lead for centuries. It was in 1892 that the California raisin crop first equaled that of Spain, and it has been increasing the difference ever since.

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CITRUS FRUIT EXCHANGE.

The California Fruit Growers' E
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The first citrus co-operative organiz
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FORTUNE FROM FATHER.

Oscar E. Schmidt is made the sole heir under the will of his father, the late Frederick Schmidt, filed yesterday. The estate is valued at $260,000 and consists of real estate, $252,000, cash and personal property. Schmidt

dard of excellence in construction and comfort.

There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to say that the outlook for next year is bigger and better than any in our history as a CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION. There is a field here for the profitable use of more capital and we in-

The Great Benefits of Co-operative Marketing.

PROFITS ASSURED.

"IN UNION there is strength" has been the slogan of the Southern California producer, and to very great extent it has been the foundation of his success. In no other section of the country has the principle of co-operation been susceptible of such wide-spread application, nor has it been attended with such marked success as in this portion of the great Golden West. Working on an organized basis producers in Southern California have been able to turn out a better commodity, have been able to improve grade, and above all have been able to insure for themselves fair financial returns, all of which would probably have been impossible with each individual seeking his own advancement to the exclusion of others.

It speaks well for the intelligence of the Southern Californian that he has been able in so short a space of time to grasp the significance and worth of organized e[illegible]ple in this section who have given their energy to the tilling of the soil and the exploiting of the earth's treasures generally are and have been the aristocrats of advancement in this regard, showing a broad sense of values outside of their own individual hemisphere. In other words they have rarely been slow to take up a thing just because it is new.

There is little doubt in the minds of those who have studied the different industries in Southern California, that the condition of the producer after the inauguration of co-operative business methods has in every instance been far superior to that existing before. This State would not in all probability today be marketing 40,000 to 50,000 cars of oranges with profitable returns to the growers, by distributing the fruit all over the country in such a fashion that it brings not simply good prices, but practically the best price that can be secured, for the very simple reason that the State would not in all likelihood be producing that quantity. And right here is a point that should be noted. Who, in the long run, would be the loser under these circumstances? Not the producer because he would not cultivate the fruit year after year unless he had a vision of a profitable return—but ultimately analyzing the subject, the consumer, because he would probably have to pay higher for his oranges—might not indeed be able to obtain them at any price. Therefore the co-operative system, if rightly followed out, not only brings the producer better returns but is almost equally as beneficial in keeping the price down for the consumer by increasing the supply. For whether there is co-operation or no co-operation, supply and demand and they alone regulate the value of every product.

* * *

CITRUS FRUIT EXCHANGE.

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange—the organization which furnishes the facilities through which the growers market the greater percentage of the citrus fruits of the State—is the greatest of all co-operative agricultural institutions in California and probably the most wonderful farming organization the world has ever seen. For, although the organized business method is applied in a broad way to many agricultural industries in Southern California, that fine attention to detail is lacking which has made the California Fruit Growers' Exchange such a perfect marketing association. The Exchange is indeed an epitome of co-operation in itself, having been developed to such a degree that apparently nothing can make it more complete.

The results accomplished by the organized effort of the citrus fruit growers are shown by the fact that in the space of about eighteen years the value of the returns from citrus culture increased from practically nothing to between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 a year. There are nearly 175,000 acres cultivated to citrus fruits, and 100,000 to 125,000 people derive a living from the industry.

More than 60 per cent. of the annual citrus crop is handled for growers at cost by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, and has been distributed through its bonded agents to all parts of the United States, with more than 7 per cent. going to Canada and a small portion to Europe. At all times during the year the supply meets the demand in the various sections of the country. These bonded agents are maintained in the different cities in America, and see to the selling of the fruit for the members of the exchange and to the extension of trade. The members are kept informed on market conditions by bulletins sent out daily from the central office in Los Angeles, and fruit never really passes out of the jurisdiction of the individual grower who produced it until sold, for he has the right through his local association to say when and where it shall be disposed of and for what consideration. The elasticity of this system is one of its principal virtues. All the citrus products disposed of through the Central Exchange come through seventeen district exchanges, which secure their supply from the 115 subsidiary associations, which in turn are furnished fruit by the 6500 individual members who belong to the exchange system. Each individual pays for the upkeep of the great organization pro rata on the amount he ships.

Before the inception of co-operation among the growers citrus fruits, like all other products were sold through brokers or to jobbers, and these paid just about what they pleased for the crops. One market in the East would be overloaded and another would not be supplied. This necessarily caused irregularity in returns. The producers became dissatisfied, and it is said that the industry was apparently about to fail as a whole, because in addition to the unsatisfactory condition just described, the facilities for handling the crop successfully were not of the best at that time.

The first citrus co-operative organization in the State was formed in 1888 under the direction of T. H. B. Chamblin. It was called the Pachappa Fruit Association, and although only a small institution it started that great wave of co-operation which has spread over all sections of Southern California, and the force of which is felt even in other parts of the country.

Following the formation of the Pachappa Fruit Association several organizations of a like character came into existence. In 1893 some of these joined together and from this union germinated the idea of banding the associations into one great central exchange. This resulted in the forming of the Southern California Fruit Exchange in 1895. After about ten years of existence this organization underwent a sort of reorganization, emerging from this as the California Fruit Growers' Exchange in 1905. This last creation has had a magnificent career, and with the organizations from which it descended has served to a great extent as a model for other co-operative enterprises in the State.

* * *

THE WALNUT GROWERS.

The spread of co-operation in Southern California has aroused a great deal of interest in other parts of the country. To such an extent is this true that magazine writers and business experts when they want to study the system as applied to marketing in this country, make a pilgrimage to California almost as a Moslem does to Mecca, or an art lover to Europe. There is hardly an agricultural industry of national importance in this section of the State that has not some kind of association for marketing its crops. The principle of united effort is strong in all sections and the realization of its value is gaining strength every day.

The walnut growers of Southern California, who produce a crop worth about $3,000,000 annually, have applied co-operation to their industry in some form or other for about twenty-five to twenty-seven years. Out of these efforts toward organized marketing was evolved last March the Southern California Walnut Growers' Association, which this year marketed between 5000 and 6000 tons of the 9000 tons of walnuts produced. This association does not dispose of its product directly in the East through its own selling agents, but through brokers. The growers pool their output and derive pro rata returns on the amount pooled. The disposing of the product through brokers has so far proved the only satisfactory method of selling walnuts, because of the short season during which they are produced. The association is also endeavoring to heighten the standard of the output, as far as quality is concerned.

* * *

LIMA BEAN ASSOCIATION.

After much protest on the part of certain individuals, it is said, the Lima Bean Growers' Association with headquarters in Ventura county, the principal producing section for the crop, came into existence about three years ago, and on the average has secured about one cent more per pound for lima beans than was paid previous to that time. The association has controlled about 40 per cent. of the crop. Two hundred growers representing about 30 per cent. of the output are members, and an additional 10 per cent. is bought from producers who do not belong to the organization. Although the larger percentage of the growers are not members the association controls such a large quantity of beans that good returns are generally assured. The producers outside of the organization derive about as much benefit from it as those who are members, however. This result is sometimes designated as "holding the umbrella" for the outsider.

It is believed probable that the Lime Bean Growers' Association will undergo some sort of reorganization before the marketing of the next crop as conditions during the past year were not entirely satisfactory.

The association in existence at the time of writing is the second one which the growers have formed. The first was organized about seventeen or eighteen years ago. About 75 to 90 per cent. of the producers were members. Instead of marketing their product directly they sold to brokers. A number of these bean buyers did not like the idea of dealing with an organization in which the co-operative principle was embodied. It is alleged that they therefore made every effort to lower the price for beans, informing the growers that there was no demand, and advising the jobbers in the East to hold back on the product in expectation of being able to secure it at a lower rate. This situation, it is said, continued until another crop began to mature and then the producers, not having the money with which to harvest, were under the necessity of disposing of the beans on hand. It is related that most of the growers sold their output at the rate of $1.27½ a hundred pounds, a ridiculously low figure in the light of present returns. This ended the first association and although subsequent efforts were made toward co-operating, no organization was formed by the bean growers until 1909. It must be said in extenuation that they had no great occasion to complain in the meantime, for the average price for limas was about 3½ to 4 cents a pound. Returns during the season of 1911 and 1912 were about 4½ to 5 cents, however.

* * *

CELERY MARKETING.

Undoubtedly one of the unique co-operative organizations of the world is the Celery Growers' Association of Orange county, which numbers about 140 producers as members. Although the marketing of celery beyond the Rockies is not carried on as extensively as a few years ago, because of the development of new territory in the East capable of furnishing a winter supply of the vegetable, about 2000 carloads were shipped during the season of 1911 and 1912, a considerable portion of which was marketed through the association. This organization disposed of its output through the California Vegetable Union, which acts as selling and distributing agent. The association does all the packing, however, and the growers pool their crop and derive their returns pro rata. Because of the short season, marketing in the fashion just described is the best method so far developed for disposing of celery in the East. The crop is only sold beyond the Rockies during the winter months, and this precludes the advisability of the association's going to the expense of maintaining its own special selling agents. Besides, the winter market for celery is mainly in the large cities, and wide distribution is unnecessary. Nevertheless experts believe that worked out in this fashion co-operation does not exercise its function in marketing to the best advantage.

The Celery Growers' Association has been in existence since 1901, about eight years after the first crop of the vegetable was produced in Orange county. In the early days many of the growers were poor men, and had to rent their land. Payment was made in money from the crops, the rate sometimes being one-third of the returns. Difficulties of various kinds were experienced in handling the product for market and prices were very low. There are records of a dozen bunches having sold for 3 cents about twelve years ago, and the average price during a year or two was about 5 cents a dozen, as compared with the average return of last year 40 to 45 cents, which was, however, a little above the usual proceeds. Under the conditions which existed before the forming of the association the producers could not profit, and it is said that efforts were also made by some of the large owners to accumulate the greater portion of the land at the expense of the small growers. Finally driven to an extremity, the producers got together and formed the association, and the state of the celery grower was bettered to an almost infinite degree.

Something of a parallel to the Celery Growers' Association, in its marketing method, is the organization which the cantaloupe growers of Imperial Valley formed shortly after the inception of their industry about eight years ago. Here again the growers are face to face with a short marketing season of about two months in which to dispose of their crop, which totals annually in the neighborhood of 3000 cars.

The 400 growers in the association have adopted the rather original method of selling their output to five individual distributors, who have a central office in Chicago, whence the cantaloupes are diverted to eastern points. Although they have no affiliation with each other—working independently as far as returns are concerned, each one contracting for a portion of the crop—and do not in a strict sense represent the growers, yet they practically occupy the position of selling agents for the producers. This system of marketing cantaloupes has been quite successful with the exception of one year when the distributors did not work in harmony and overloaded some markets at the expense of others. Since then, however, they have united their efforts to an extent, and such a situation as that experienced in the adverse year is not likely to occur again. The distributors meet at the beginning of each season and make their plans for the diverting of the output, and it must here be noted that the short season and the perishable quality of cantaloupes makes it imperative that these plans be well laid. Under the present regime the crop brings returns conservatively estimated at $500,000 per annum.

* * *

COTTON.

The enterprising cotton producers of Imperial Valley, although their industry is practically in its infancy—have also seen fit to form an association. This was organized a year ago last November for the purpose of marketing the crop, and also to avoid the sad experience of some of the small producers in the South, who have oftentimes been forced to mortgage their land to harvest their crops, the mortgagees frequently reserving the right to market according to their wishes and not those of the grower. This plan has not, it is said, resulted to the advantage of the latter as a general thing.

The cotton crop of Imperial Valley amounts to about 10,000 bales annually, and is valued at about $500,000. There are more than 15,000 acres planted to the staple, and it is believed that the future will see this expand to 50,000 acres. The growers have been very successful in marketing their output thus far, and last year sold the greater part of it to New Orleans. A portion of the yield went to Oakland, and the Japanese buyers purchased quite a large quantity. Efforts are being made to produce some of the finest grades of cotton in the world in Imperial Valley, and by virtue of this very large returns are likely to be secured from the crop in the future.

* * *

RAISIN GROWERS.

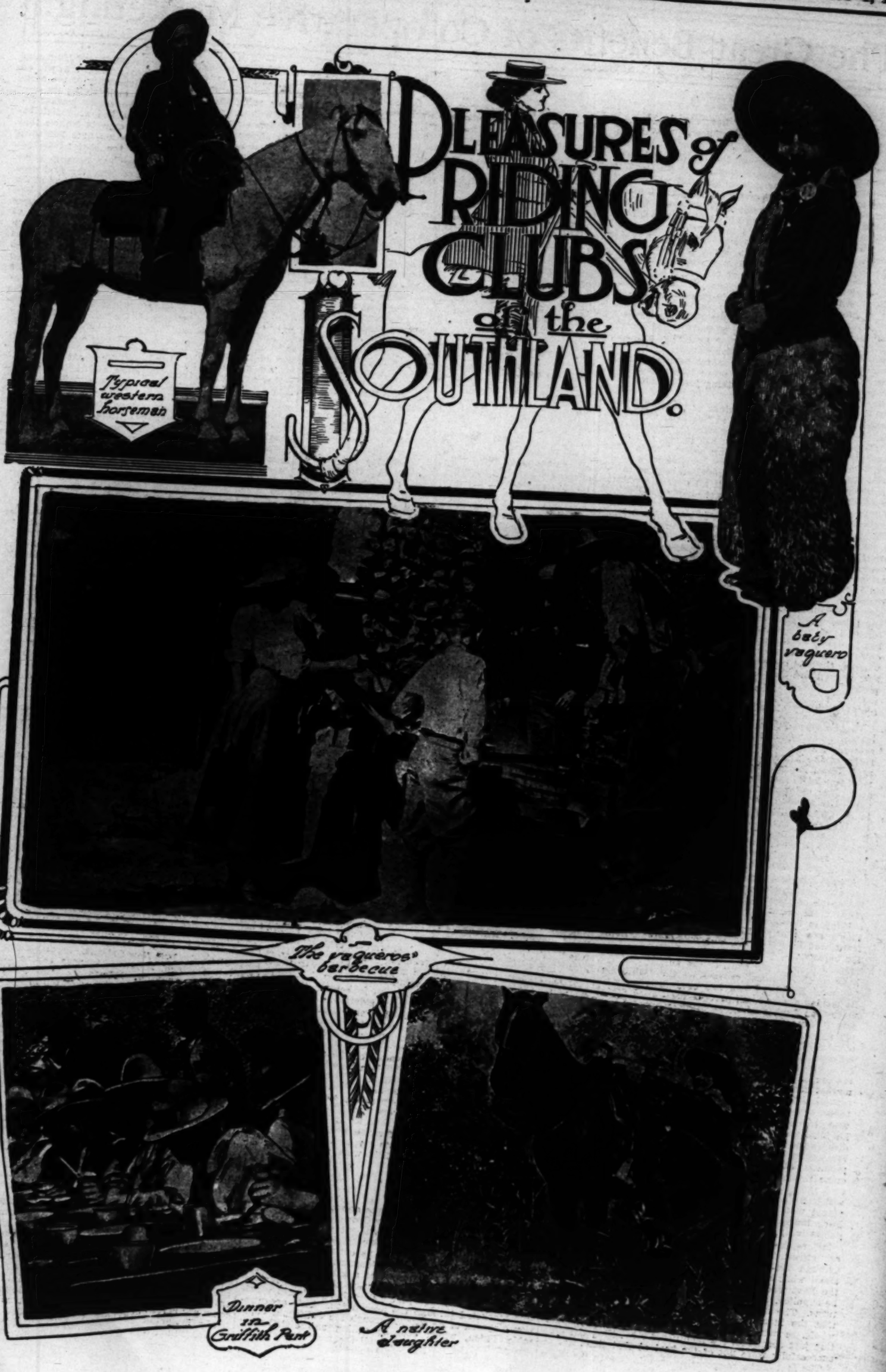
After striving for years to co-operate in marketing their crops, the raisin growers of the San Joaquin Valley seem at last to have formed an institution of stability, and one capable of handling a product which during certain years has presented tremendous problems in marketing. This is an industry which should to all intents and purposes prove of great value to the State, if handled under the co-operative plan. There are also in various sections of the State numerous small agricultural organizations which have had varying success operating more or less basically on the principle of united effort.

* * *

OIL AGENCY.

Last, but not least by any manner of means, co-operation in the oil industry deserves special consideration, and proves a fitting closing chapter to a study of the great business system in California, because it represents what a handful of small producers has been able to accomplish against what were apparently insurmountable barriers to success. At the time the Independent Oil Producers' Agency was formed, in 1904, producers of fuel oil were receiving only a little more than 11 cents per barrel. By organizing themselves into a practically invincible phalanx, they succeeded not only in bettering their own condition to a great degree, but also were to a great extent responsible for giving to the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 22.)



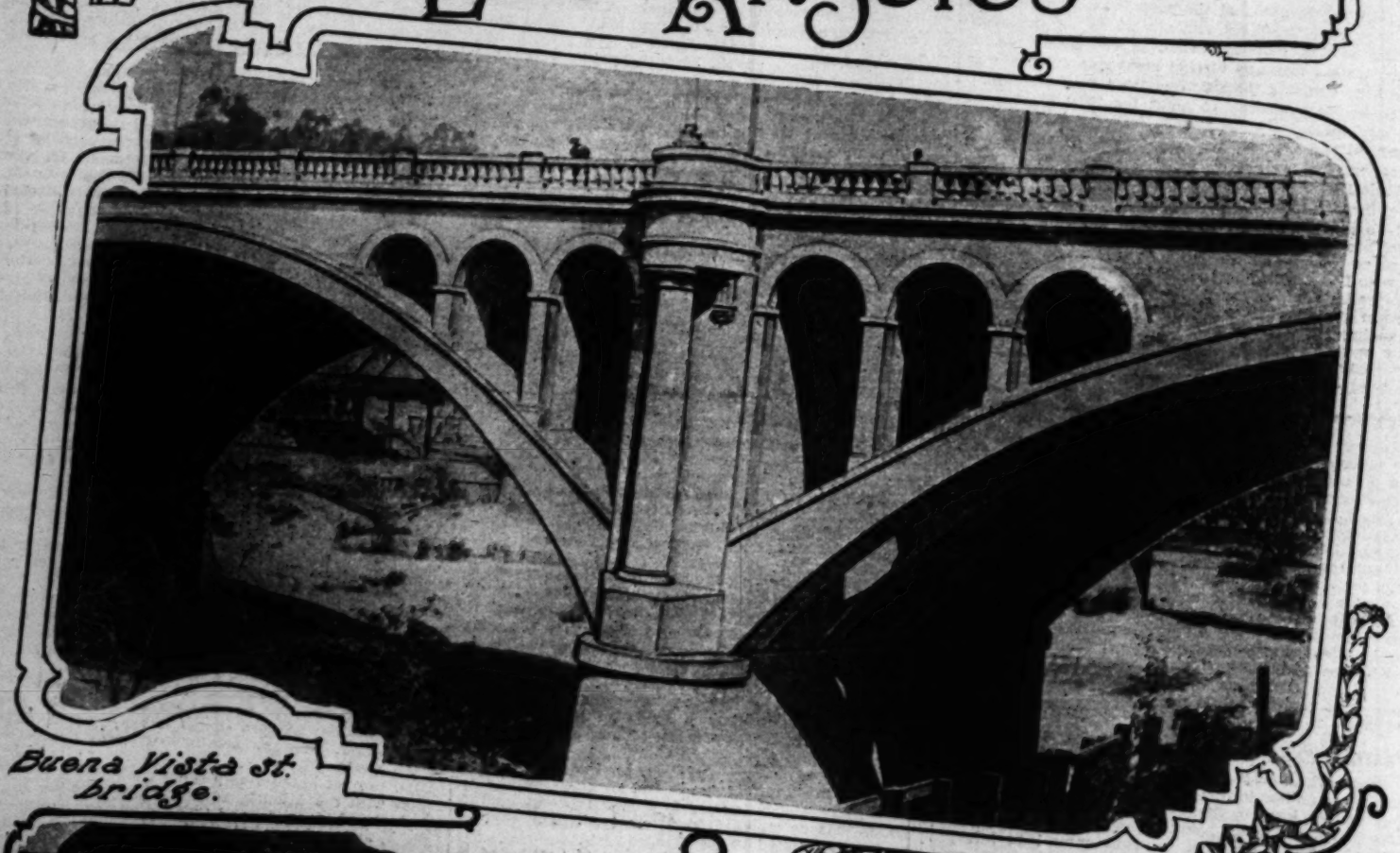
dard of excellence in construction and comfort.

There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to say that the outlook for next year is bigger and better than any in our history as a CO-OPERA-

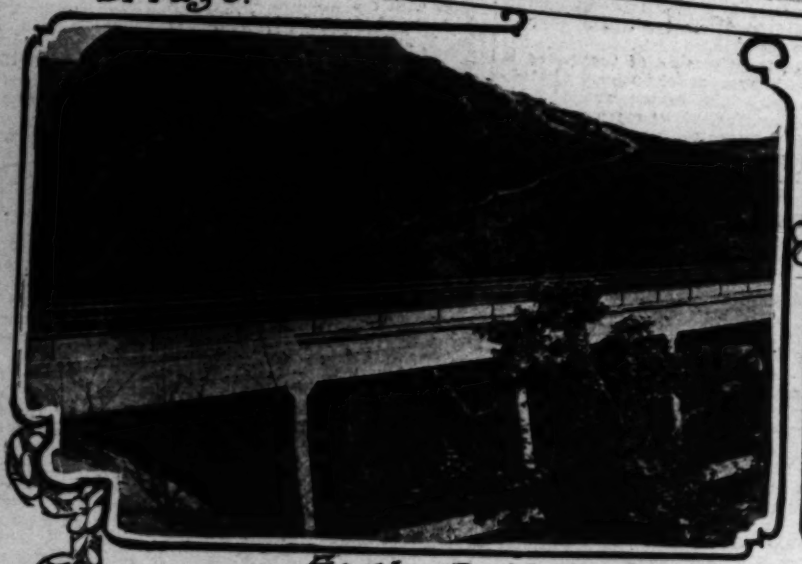
FORTUNE FROM FATHER.

Oscar E. Schmidt is made the sole heir under the will of his father, the late Frederick Schmidt, filed yesterday. The estate is valued at $300,000 and consists of real estate, $252,000, cash and personal property. Schmidt

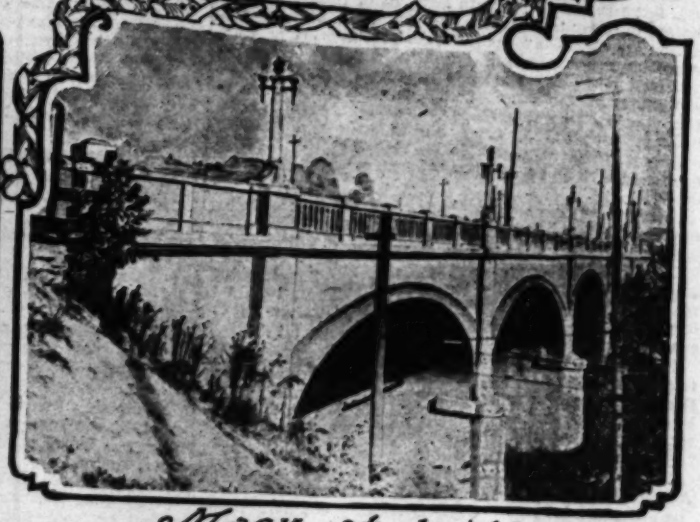
Good Roads Bridges in Los Angeles



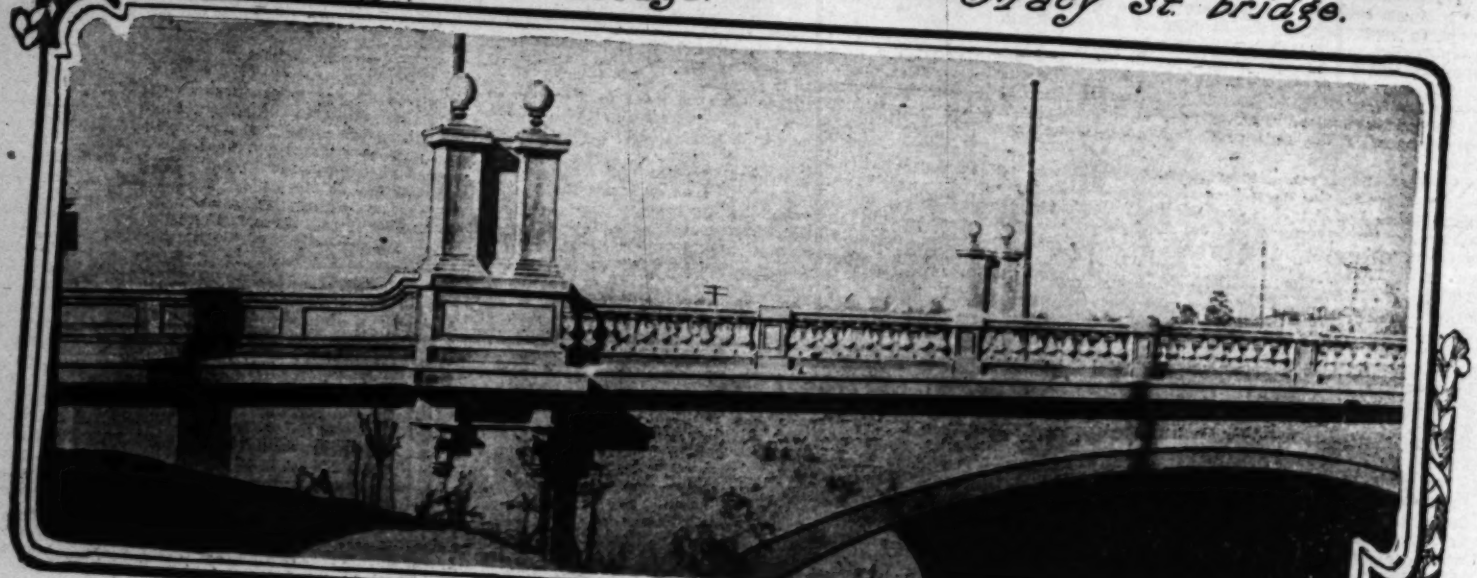
Buena Vista st. bridge.



Eagle Rock bridge.



Macy st. bridge.



Seventh st. bridge.

Harbor Traffic Development at San Pedro.

ALL EYES ON OUR PORT.

THAT the business of the port of Los Angeles will jump to $100,000,000 annually following the opening of the Panama Canal, is the prediction of local business men and foreign steamship officials who have been studying the situation for a year or more.

The business already in sight for "The Harbor of Destiny" indicates an enormous increase—a traffic so important and valuable that the present activities will appear insignificant.

While Federal engineers and laborers are rushing the canal through to completion with a good prospect that it will be ready for use early in 1914 extensive preparations are being made here to take care of the tremendous increase in the business which will certainly come to Los Angeles harbor.

Representatives of steamship companies from most of the world's important ports have been here for months arranging for terminal and dock facilities. One company opened offices here two years in advance of the expected opening of the canal in order to be thoroughly prepared to take advantage of the new conditions.

* * *

MILES OF DOCKS.

The city is building and planning great docks for both the inner and outer harbors. The Outer Harbor Dock and Wharf Company's plans provide for more than a mile of docks to be ready when the canal is finished and as much more when it is needed.

Contracts for building 1600 feet of docks along the Mormon Island channel were awarded by the city last fall and the work will be completed this year. The contract for building 2440 feet of reinforced concrete wharf also calls for completion before 1914.

Activity in preparing for the inevitable rush in 1914 is not confined to the city nor local enterprise. Ten large foreign steamship companies, representing some of the most important passenger carriers in the world, will make this port as soon as the canal is finished. These companies represent 1034 ocean steamers and 4,362,126 tonnage.

* * *

FREIGHT CARRIERS READY.

Preparations on the part of the freight carrying companies are no less important. The Harrison Direct Line, represented here by Balfour, Guthrie & Company, is ready to increase its facilities heavily as soon as the canal route is open. The company came here late in 1911, more than two years in advance of the canal completion, in order to make its preparations thoroughly.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, with twenty-six big steamers and a cargo capacity of 254,000 tons, will make this port and expects a big volume of business from the start. This company is negotiating with the Southern Pacific for a harbor terminal. The proposed terminal facilities will include a dock 1000 feet long, which will provide docking facilities for two large steamers and a number of large freight warehouse sheds.

Members of the newly-appointed Immigration Commission have only begun their investigations, but even now they are convinced that a mighty tide of immigration will be at once diverted to this port. Rev. Dana W. Bartlett, a member of the commission, says there is good reason to expect not less than 25,000 immigrants annually. These will come for the most part from Southern Europe and will be a desirable class.

By 1920, he predicts, one-third of all the immigration to the United States will come through the canal to this Coast. Even so far in advance a considerable number of European fruit and vineyard men have booked passages to this port on the first steamship which can come through the canal.

* * *

AN IMMEDIATE GAIN.

Representatives of the big steamship companies and the business men of this city are agreed that the increase in business after the opening of the canal will be enormous and that the gain will become apparent promptly and in many different ways. They say the opportunities for development at the port and the city proper are practically unlimited. The steamship companies are leaving no stone unturned to enable them to fully cope with the new conditions as soon as they arise.

Business men, manufacturers and capitalists are keenly alive to the situation. No one doubts for a minute that Los Angeles and Southern California are about to enter upon an era of development and aggrandizement which will far eclipse even the wonderful progress in the past.

The only concern has been that the preparations might be inadequate to take care of the business when it comes. The building of docks, involving miles of piling and a vast amount of filling, has proven a big undertaking. The harbor development plans upon which the city has been working are generally believed to be both adequate and comprehensive and there is no fear that the facilities at the port will not ultimately be sufficient to enable the port to take its rightful place as one of the great harbors of America.

Not all the programme, however, can be carried out for several days. If the work progresses rapidly enough to take care of the big rush in 1914 Los Angeles will keep step with the incoming and increasing business with ample provision in the way of docks, terminals and anchorage.

* * *

WORK NOW UNDER WAY.

In the outer harbor the city now has under contract the filling of Municipal Dock No. 1, this work being practically completed to the dock formerly known as "Huntington Fill." The work of building 2440 feet of reinforced concrete along the west side of this fill is well under way and should be finished by the middle of 1913.

With another bond issue practically assured the remainder of the dock can be filled and docking facilities of more than two miles in addition provided. The construction of 1600 feet of wooden wharf on the west side of Mormon Island channel is more than half finished and in addition it is proposed to build a long stretch of wharf. All this work should be done by 1914 and considerable more undertaken.

The Outer Harbor Dock and Wharf Company has completed 2900 feet of docks on the east side, 1800 feet on the west side and 600 feet on the north end of the west channel. By the time the canal is completed the company will have an additional wharfage of 5400 feet partly completed and proposes to build, under its present plans, at least 2000 feet more. The work now contemplated by the company, therefore, provides for docks two and one-half miles long.

A victory for the city in the tideland suits would open the way for extensive development work. The natural facilities and opportunity are practically unlimited. Men who have studied the conditions carefully and who are otherwise competent to judge say that the port of Los Angeles can be put in shape to handle more business than any other harbor in the world provided an adequate amount of money is expended to develop it.

* * *

THE FUTURE'S NEEDS.

Looking far into the future, when the possibilities of the harbor along the industrial district are exhausted, a second and longer breakwater can be built which would provide practically unlimited docking facilities. The cost of developing a great port here when the business increases and demands it will be much less than has been expended on some of the principal European ports whose scope is less extensive.

Predictions concerning the volume of business at this port after the canal is opened vary widely, but even the most conservative business men are convinced that it will be doubled and redoubled many times in the next few years. Compared with the present figures the transactions in the near future will seem amazing.

Los Angeles is already known as one of the world's greatest lumber ports, and the traffic in forest products is almost certain to show a considerable increase by 1914. More than 700,000,000 feet of lumber of all kinds was handled last year.

According to figures compiled by the Chamber of Commerce the foreign imports last year totaled $2,655,558. Of this amount nearly $2,000,000 represented foreign imports on which duties were paid. The exports last year amounted to $222,718.

Secretary Wiggins of the Chamber of Commerce is one of the men who predict an annual business of $100,000,000 within five years. "The harbor won't be big enough," he said yesterday, "unless we move rapidly. I am not in favor of a municipal railroad to the harbor. We can't get it going quickly enough. I would prefer a good boulevard and would like to see it built right away."

* * *

GREAT LINER FLEET.

Steamship men agree that in addition to a large and increasing volume of immigration business there is certain to be a big national and international passenger traffic when the opening of the canal gives this port its first big impetus. The following steamship companies have already made arrangements to make the port after the completion of the Panama Canal:

Union Steamship Company, New Zealand, owing a fleet of seventy-one passenger steamers with a tonnage of 196,573 tons, at present operating from San Francisco to Tahiti, New Zealand, Australia and the South Sea Islands.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, owning a fleet of eighty-five steamers with a tonnage of 435,979 tons, operating from London to Colon, South America and the West Indies.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail) owning a fleet of seventy-four steamers with a tonnage of 298,964 tons, operating from Japan to Seattle and all parts of the world.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company (British Mail) owning a fleet of ninety-six steamers with a tonnage of 493,229 tons, operating from London to Japan and all parts of the world.

Messageries Maritimes (French Mail) owning a fleet of eighty-four steamers with a tonnage of 246,154 tons, operating from France to Australia, South America and all parts of the world.

Lamport & Holt Line, owning a fleet of forty-six steamers with a tonnage of 254,127 tons, operating from New York to South America and Europe.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company) owning a fleet of eight steamers with a tonnage of 97,000, operating from Japan to San Francisco and South America.

North German Lloyd (German Mail) owning a fleet of 197 steamers with a tonnage of 710,000, operating from Bremen to Japan, Australia and all parts of the world.

Hamburg American Line, the largest steamship company in the world, owning a fleet of 402 steamers with a tonnage of 1,210,000, operating from Hamburg to New York, South America and all parts of the world.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, owning a fleet of seven steamers with a tonnage of 120,200 tons, operating from San Francisco to Japan, China and the Philippines.

The Hamburg American Line, the British Mail, French Mail and German Mail boats are making special preparations to handle immigrant business from Germany and Southern Europe.

* * *

RUNNING TIME HALVED.

The utilization of the canal route is the culminating step in a series of time-reducing epochs. In the days of the old merchant marine sailing vessels frequently took a year to negotiate the long passage around the Horn. Even the clipper ships were fortunate to make the trip in six months.

Slow tramp steamers required three months. The present fast freight liners make the trip from the United Kingdom to this Coast in fifty-two days and this is considered fast, even in the days of turbine engines. By the canal route steamers will make the passage in twenty-five days.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company now has eighteen steamers in commission. Another one is nearly completed and seven more are to be finished at intervals of two months or less. Early in 1914 all twenty-six will be in commission with an aggregate cargo capacity of 254,000 tons. The American-Hawaiian steamers are now plying between New York, Boston and the Pacific Coast, and between the Hawaiian Islands. The fleet is divided and the freight is transferred at the isthmus, conveyed to San Diego and thence northward by rail. As soon as the canal is opened the company's steamers will come directly to Los Angeles. The company is negotiating with the Southern Pacific for terminal facilities and proposes to build 1000 feet of wharves and several freight warehouses.

FUTURE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

What of the future of American commerce? What is the promise of this magnificent country of ours, this land of plenty, where are now produced more of the requirements of life than in any other land, and which is becoming a perfect unit through the addition of tropical territory, to give us the one class of materials in which we have been lacking in the past.

Looking forward one can see a wonderful development, far beyond that before which the world now stands in amazement.

One can see our manufacturers again doubling or trebling their magnificent output and pushing their surplus into every market of the world.

One can see Niagara and countless smaller waterfalls furnishing electricity to be carried by wire to every city and hamlet and farm to be used for light, heat and power, in manufacturing, and for transportation on rivers and canals and railways and road.

One can see the American Panama Canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans and putting our eastern and our western shores in close water communication and our great ports in touch with the markets of the world.

One can see another ship canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic, with ocean vessels landing at the docks of Cleveland and Chicago and Milwaukee and Duluth, and making that greatest producing section of the whole world a great ocean frontage.

One can see another canal connecting the lakes with the Mississippi River, and a great system of light-draft steamers and barges carrying the products of that great valley to the ocean steamship, either upon the lakes or the Gulf of Mexico, as convenience of location may determine.

One can see our islands of the Pacific supplying us yearly with hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of their productions, and taking hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of our products in exchange.

One can see the great steamships entering the ports of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and the other ports of our Pacific Coast, laden with the treasures of the mystic East and sailing back to the East loaded to the gunwales with products of the American factory, American farm and American forest and American mine.

One can see the islands of the Gulf of Mexico one by one knocking at our doors and coming under our flag, and furnishing us through open doors their tropical products, to mingle with those of the islands of the Pacific.

One can see a great railway line extending from Alaska at the north to Argentine at the south, connecting the railway systems of the two continents and bringing the great markets of the southern American continent into close relation with our own.

One can see a steady growth of American influence and a development of closer commercial and other relations with our neighbors on the north and on the south.

BEET SUGAR.

In 1909 California produced over 28 per cent. of the total product of the United States, and was second only to Colorado in output. In 1910, with an increased acreage and very favorable growing conditions, she surpassed all her previous records and took the first place, with a production of 144,746.7 tons. Michigan, her nearest competitor, followed with 112,100 tons, and Colorado, the late leader, came third with 98,560 tons.

For the campaign for 1912 the acreage of sugar beets harvested in California is given by good authority at about 101,000 acres yielding over 1,000,000 tons of beets and the production of 3,250,000 sacks of 100 pounds each, or 162,538.4 short tons or 325,000,769 pounds, worth at 4 cents per pound, over $13,000,000, leaving California in the lead among the beet sugar producing States and with about the same percentage of the production of the United States, which is given at 572,415 tons of 2000 pounds each.

The factories and their locations are: American Beet Sugar Company, Oxnard, Ventura county; American Beet Sugar Company, Chino, San Bernardino county; Alameda Sugar Company, Alvarado, Alameda county; Spreckels Sugar Company, Spreckels, Monterey county; Spreckels Sugar Company, Watsonville, Santa Cruz county; Union Sugar Company, Betteravia, Santa Barbara county; Los Alamitos Sugar Company, Los Alamitos, Orange county; Southern California Sugar Company; Santa Ana, Orange county; Sacramento Valley Sugar Company, Hamilton, Glenn county; Pacific Sugar Company, Visalia, Tulare county; Pacific Sugar Company, Corcoran, Kings county; Anaheim Sugar Company, Anaheim, Orange county; Holly Sugar Company, Huntington Beach, Orange county.

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FORTUNE FROM FATHER.

Oscar E. Schmidt is made the sole heir under the will of his father, the late Frederick Schmidt, filed yesterday. The estate is valued at $200,000 and consists of real estate, $252,000,

dard of excellence in construction and comfort.

There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to say that the outlook for next year is bigger and better than any in our history as a CO-OPERA- ORGANIZATION. There is a field here for the profitable use of more capital and we in-

Here's to the Bright California Girl!

A DISTINCTIVE PRODUCT.

IN TRYING to find a qualifying adjective to describe in one word the Californian girl, for a time I was at a considerable loss. Because you might pick out the prettiest and most delicate in the language, running through the whole dictionary from "amiable" to "zealous" and still fail to find one concise enough to convey your meaning. Some are too general—some too limited. After carefully weighing one with another, perhaps the leading characteristic of the Californian girl is best expressed by the good old Saxon word, "bright."

Of course there are many other qualities, expressed by many other terms, which are more or less applicable and could be employed if we are attempting to analyze the complex character of any woman, whether in California or Cathay. But whatever unexpected qualities and virtues dawn on him on a more intimate acquaintance, the first trait in the Californian girl that strikes the stranger before everything else is that she is essentially bright.

Those who know California, through long residence or from flying visits or by reading the Midwinter Times, will not be surprised that the chief quality in our climate, our scenery and our products should also be the leading characteristic in our women. Brightness everywhere! In the gold that underlies our mountains, in the sun that warms our landscape, in the waves that break upon our yellow sands, in the coloring of our fruits and the painting of our flowers—and in the noblest and richest of all our products, the girls of the brilliant West.

When a newcomer arrives in any of our cities or towns we men are always anxious, as the saying is, "to give him the glad hand." This is the best we can do and we do it the best we can. But our girls go us one better. That, by the way, is another of their traits—always to go you one better. They give the stranger in addition, "the bright smile." After that he is likely to forget all about our masculine glad hands. Perhaps this is why we have so many good business women in Southern California.

If you have never seen the best smile of a thoroughly western girl, it is impossible to attempt to make you vision it by any word painting. It would be like trying to enjoy a kiss—on paper. Nor can any picture, and our papers are full enough of smiling feminine faces, portray even in suggestion the real effect. For my part I have often envied a conductor his job when on one of our suburban trolley cars some trifling service rendered to a Californian girl has been rewarded with a Californian smile. Once or twice when I have luckily been able to give up my seat on a car to a girl who was standing, I have been rewarded for this privilege by a genuine, glorious smile of thanks, such as only a Californian girl can bestow. Afterwards I have felt that if I had had to stand up all the way from Los Angeles to New York I should be her debtor for that gracious acknowledgment.

On another occasion, in a rough sea at Santa Monica, it was my good fortune to bring to shore a venturesome western girl who had been turned wrong side up, carelessly, by a giant ocean comber. In consequence she had entirely lost her bearings, was, so to speak, all at sea. She was in no real danger, but she thought she was, which for her was the same thing. At the time she was too confused to do anything but rub her drowned eyes and splutter salt water.

Later on, clothed and in her right mind, her smiling thanks were sweet enough to turn a stronger head than mine; sweeter, I believe, for having been necessarily delayed. She almost persuaded me that I had done something really valiant. It was my first introduction to another charming trait peculiar to our Californian girls. When they want to, they know just how to make a fellow feel pleased with himself. Not by open flattery or exaggerated compliment but with the subtlest form of delicate feminine hero worship. And afterwards, if you find out that they did not mean exactly all they said, you appreciate them none the less for their well-meant efforts. You are always ready for the dose to be repeated.

They dazzle, not because they try to but because they don't. They shine, not because they are thinking about it but because they are oblivious of the fact. Such is the intrinsic nature of everything bright.

This bright smile we admire so is but the reflection of a yet brighter wit. Westerners are noted for their irreverent humor, their quick repartee, their strong sense of the ridiculous. The sometimes too-rough and ready speech of our men is refined and softened in our women without losing anything of its original piquancy. If an eastern Benedick is looking for a western Beatrice against whom to pit his powers of repartee, he will find one in the first girl he is introduced to at a Los Angeles reception or on the piazza of a Pasadena hotel. At light bandinage they are without a peer, and while they can be biting when occasion calls for it, while they can call down the genus masher to the queen's taste, they never lose their good humor.

But because the California girl is breezy and unconventional, at times to the point of picturesque slang, let no venturesome youth presume on this to exceed the bounds of good taste or modest merriment. For greater than her exuberant humor is her pride of set. While the wild spirit of her western surroundings is in her blood, she has her full share of that "splendid idealism" which Gilbert Chesterton has remarked on as the leading feature in the American character. With all her good comradeship she is essentially womanly.

How did the Californian women win the ballot, without friction, without passion, without violence? The settlement of this vexed question never in any other part of the world slid down such smooth and well-oiled tracks. Her sisters, over-seas, should study the ways of the girls of the West if they hope to attain their success. By eliminating friction and prejudice from their appeal they captured the inherent gallantry in the hearts of their brothers and husbands and fathers. Every Californian man knew beforehand that his women would not be less womanly, less clinging and feminine, because of being granted the ballot. She was too bright to suppose that she could finally elevate her sex by first of all degrading it.

Though on general principles I was opposed to this extension of the suffrage, when a delightful Californian girl with a smile brimming over with kindliness and confidence pinned a "Votes for Women" badge onto the lapel of my coat, I became the proudest backslider the world has ever known. But if some stern-faced Amazon had flung a hatchet at my anti-suffragist head, I would have gone through purgatory rather than confess such a woman was fit to help form governments. In the land of sunshine, sunshine is always a winning card.

A natural question arises here: "What constitutes a genuine Californian girl?" Must she be to the manner born, in the romantic country of the padres, the modern wonderland of America? Assuredly, no. California can develop as well as produce. We all expect to become angels some day though many of us were born far enough away from Paradise. You may have been born far enough away from this, our western paradise, and yet be in line to qualify as a good Angeleno, men and women without distinction. How long does this process take? No time limit can be set to the development of the Californian type. It may take five minutes, it may require five years; it is not like taking out naturalization papers. It depends alone on the adaptability of the patient. For to become a true Californian is to be cured of the mists and megrims of other civilizations and to be filled instead with boundless brightness and optimism.

The uplifting environments, the perpetual sunshine, the general buoyancy of nature here will surely get into your hearts and souls and show itself in your face and bearing if you are receptive and love California as her native daughters love her. I assure you, Dame California is as kind to her step-children as to her own offspring. You will be surprised to find how quickly a loyalty for her honor, an affection for her pine-capped mountains, her green-clad valleys, her foam-fringed seashores will take possession of you—to hold you in everlasting thrall, when you have once given yourself fully and freely to the enchantment of her spell.

I knew a woman who came to California long years ago from a little island 6000 miles away, came here for her health, full of rebellion against what she called her expatriation; stubborn to resist the attractions of the land of promise, determined to find something displeasing in its fairest prospects, disgruntled morbid, hide-bound. As soon as she recovered her lost strength she fled back to the land of her birth like a homing bird to its nest. She bade California a last good-by, left a card of thanks for benefits received, swearing never again to depart from her native shores. Never, never again.

That was her determination. Just six months afterwards, when the long overland drew up in the Arcade Depot in Los Angeles, this same belligerent maiden stepped lightly from a Pullman car and drew a deep breath of satisfaction. And in a thrilling whisper exclaimed: "Oh, how good this seems to me! But I love it—love it all!" She declared that during her absence the old country had changed completely; this time she had brought her Lares and Penates along with her to the one spot where she knew her soul could find peace. Today she partly owns a beautiful orange grove among the foothills and seems to wholly own a stalwart American husband; both of whom are sweetly tyrannized over by two real native daughters of the Golden West. She's as bright and sunny and happy a little lady as you will find in a month's travel. In a word she has become a Californian girl.

Let us also understand one thing more; the Californian girl is not confined to any age; years in this country only count for youth; our age is reckoned as so many summers young, not so many winters old. This is natural, seeing that we have no winters.

The barefooted tot romping on the lawn beneath the pepper tree; the schoolgirl unconscious of her charm, her hair—uncovered—reflecting the flicker of the sunbeams; the sweetheart, humorously baffling the eagerness of the swain she is none the less intending shall conquer her; the western wife, training the honeysuckle and climbing rose around her pretty home nest; the business woman, her hair already streaked with gray, shouldering the responsibilities of added years with the deft light touch of youth; the society matron, gorgeous among the cushions of her immaculate motor-car; the grandmother whose snowy locks crown a face so sweet, so radiant, some light from the beyond must have illumined it; all these are Californian girls. Those who have grown youthfully old in our perennial springtime are only riper, richer, more mature children for having absorbed so many years more of that rare brightness no other clime or country can so amply furnish. Here the good die young because they never grow old, for age is not a matter of years.

One reason why age cannot wither or custom stale the infinite variety of the Californian girl is that she enjoys all the year round an out-of-door existence; with a healthful, wholesome sleeping porch from January to December. Straight lithe figures, bright faces, clear minds and true hearts come from an abundance of pure air and tempered sunshine, where every prospect pleases and even man is incapable of being vile. A man is bound to be worthy in the presence of a true Californian girl.

In the world famous Tournament of Roses, held every New Year's Day in the city of Pasadena, the most remarkable feature is not the profusion of flowers, not the endless line of artistic floats, not the midsummer sky in midwinter, but rather the bevies of white gowned, bare-headed Californian lassies, rosier than any rosebud, straight and vigorous as our mountain pines, pure and sweet as drops of morning dew.

There is no scene, no place that is not graced by the presence of a maiden from the West. She is equally at home on the back of a horse or in a box at the grand opera; tending a camp kettle in a mountain camp or trailing a court dress at a royal reception. Adaptability, brightness—nothing is an impossibility to this combination.

We could mention the names of a hundred famous women in every line of activity, artists, writers, actresses, singers, society leaders, business managers, athletes, pioneers, prospectors, who worthily represent our great State. You cannot call to mind half a dozen names of well-known women but one at least will belong to California. Our wonderful resources and opportunities have advertised our State in four continents; nothing could advertise it more effectually than the names of our famous, or (could they be told) the stories of our unknown, women, in city and ranch from the Klamath River to Tia Juana.

I could not leave the subject of the Californian girl—or if I did I should leave it sadly incomplete—without touching as delicately as possible that which is more difficult to express in words. I mean that which is not revealed directly on the surface, the inner shrine, the spirit, the soul. So far we have discussed only the external brightness, we have been living among the outlanders, those who only know her superficially as a good comrade, a clever conversationalist, an expert manager, a dazzling entertainer, an ardent enthusiast, perennially young.

If this were all we could almost find her counterpart among the best women in any part of the world. The Californian girl is not only a winner from first impressions. She wears well. She becomes week after week, month after month, year after year, a more miraculous revelation to those who have probed for the deeper treasures of the soul. Because beneath the gaiety, the wit and the smiling exterior, as in the hearts of our Californian mountains, lies hidden a rich pure vein of virgin gold.

The soul of the Californian girl, do you desire to know how precious a gift this is? I could not tell you—nobody could tell you. That is a thing every man must find out for himself. Remember also the best things in the world are not to be obtained lightly. You may see the effect of it in 10,000 happy Californian homes, you may feel its influence in all circles of society in Los Angeles and among the orange orchards and the alfalfa fields of all our seven southern counties.

You sense it but cannot tell how; it is elusive, an essence—like the perfume of the rose, the velvet of the pansy, the blue of fathomless oceans. It is not to be caught and set down on paper in a few pen strokes. Still less is to be argued out in laborious treaties or ponderous religious tomes. It is there. But only the one man can find it in the one woman who will bless him by revealing it.

These sentiments from the greatest of American poets seem to me so germane, so redolent of the spirit of California, that I can think of no nobler conclusion to any attempted appreciation of our splendid western girlhood. Every word to me breathes that influence that we who have lived long in the land of sunshine feel and recognize so well, working through the inanimate to the animate, making California what it is today.

"He perceives it in the song of birds, in the repining voice of the forest, in the surf that complains to the shore, in the fresh breath of the woods, in the scent of violet, in the voluptuous perfume of orange blossoms. He owns it in all noble thoughts, in all unworldly motives, in all holy impulses, in all chivalrous, generous and self-sacrificing deeds.

"He feels it in the beauty of woman—in the grace of her step, in the luster of her eye, in the melody of her voice, in her soft laughter, in her sigh, in the harmony of the rustling of her robes. He deeply feels it in her winning endearments, in her burning enthusiasms, in her gentle charities, in her meek and devotional endurances. But above all, ah! far above all, he kneels to it, he worships it, in the faith, in the purity, in the strength, in the altogether divine majesty of her love."

HARRY F. BOWLING.

HARD WHEAT IN IMPERIAL VALLEY.

[Brawley News:] Experiments conducted over a period of two years by C. N. Stahl with Kansas hard wheat indicate that this may prove a profitable crop for Imperial Valley farmers, especially when barley is at a low price. This year's crop, which was recently threshed, produced thirty-four bushels to an acre.

Mr. Stahl is very much interested in the crop. He states: "As the millers on the Coast import large quantities of this wheat from Kansas to mix with the Coast wheat in making flour, the wheat of this variety grown in Imperial Valley will always sell at a premium over Coast grown wheat. It produces best on the medium hard land, of the character that yields the most barley.

A BIG MELON.

[Redlands Facts:] A citron melon weighing forty-one pounds and a perfect specimen of what the fertile soils of the Yucaipa Valley produce, was recently placed on exhibition at the Chamber of Commerce. The melon was grown on the ranch of G. Matthews at Yucaipa, and it is without doubt one of the finest varieties of that class ever placed on exhibition in Redlands.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR DATE RAISING.

[Brawley News:] Nothing produced in the Imperial Valley gives greater promise for the future than dates. United States government experts in this line report that conditions in the Colorado desert are superior to those in the Algerian oases or on the Mesopotamian deserts, where the fruit now consumed in America is produced.

The Busy Inner Harbor of Los A



FORTUNE FROM FATHER.

Oscar E. Schmidt is made the sole heir under the will of his father, the late Frederick Schmidt, died yesterday. The estate is valued at $200,000 and consists of real estate, $250,000, cash and personal property. Schmidt died December 31, inst. He was a

dard of excellence in construction and comfort.

There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to say that the outlook for next year is bigger and better than any in our history as a CO-OPERA-

rbor of Los Angeles, 1912



Present Prosperous Conditions in the Southwest

INVITING TO SETTLERS.

THE year 1912 has been a good one to Southern California. Never was there a more promising outlook for the orange growers than at present. A record-breaking crop is now maturing. All other crops have yielded abundantly. Beans and walnuts were probably a little off, but increased acreage has made up any deficiency in this crop, and for this reason the crop now being harvested is an ample one. Alfalfa acreage has increased enormously, and notwithstanding the daily increased tonnage, prices have been well sustained. The owner of a twenty-acre alfalfa patch, well located, with an ample water supply, is independently situated. Those engaged in hay and grain, berry raising and vegetable growing have had no cause to complain. Agricultural cultivation of the soil is the basic industry of every country. Nowhere, in the same area, are there as many broad acres of fertile lands, already rich in production or agricultural possibilities, as are included in the counties comprising Southern California. Nowhere are agricultural possibilities being taken advantage of more systematically or scientifically. Water development as kept pace with increased population. On all sides the tiller of the land has prospered. Increased population makes a market for increased production, whether of the soil or from the manufacturer. The good work will go on until every available acre in Southern California will be yielding its owners a handsome return on its value, and its value will constantly increase.

* * *

LABOR IN DEMAND.

Not alone has the farming community prospered. Labor has been constantly employed at good prices. Go where you will, the hum of industry reaches you. In every direction new buildings have been erected and immediately occupied. The dealers in building material of every description have been hard pressed to keep a supply on hand. Merchandising has been active. In all cities new stores have been opened, old ones renovated, and the owners have had a constant fight to keep things on their shelves. Where else in the world does one grocery house order, at one time, an entire trainload of such an article as "maple syrup?" One of our wholesalers recently did it, and the goods were sold almost before arrival. As an indication of the difficulty of securing what the country wants, I know of a case where one of the largest houses in Los Angeles wired an order East for 6000 feet of five-inch screw pipe for a water line, on July 19, and the pipe only left the rolling mills, after repeated wires and constant urging, October 1.

Our tourist trade has been bigger than ever, and more people, not tourists, but settlers who have come to stay, have arrived here in 1912 than in any previous year.

Subdivision of large tracts of urban and interurban property is constantly going on. The subdivided lands are immediately seized upon, built up and occupied. In line with this class of subdivision, the subdivision of large ranch property has kept prompt and equal pace. All of this has been accomplished in a Presidential year—while people have been disturbed by fierce political passion—in the face of the fact that one of the great political parties of the nation has been split into two violent factions.

We have prospered in spite of the work of the jawsmiths and calamity howlers. We have prospered because our lands have produced abundant crops, which have brought remunerative prices; because our manufacturing concerns have had their hands full to overflowing; because money has been constantly employed at reasonable interest rates; because there has been labor for all who wanted labor, and who were competent to perform it; because God's blessings, constant and manifold, have been heaped upon us; because the advantages of Southern California have become more thoroughly known wherever civilization prevails; because conditions of life are ideal with us, and people in countless throngs, with their "Lares and Penates," have come to us in increased numbers, fleeing from the rigor of less generous climates.

That this development will continue is a certainty. Population begets industry. Population adds to land values. It stimulates all avenues of trade. People must be housed and clothed and fed and given medical attendance, and some of them, even in this climate, will persist in dying, and must be buried. All of these things give somebody something to do. We have here the natural resources. We have the climate. We have the population alive to the possibilities of the country. These things united mean continued advancement, ceaseless progress and renewed prosperity.

* * *

WHY COME?

If the question is asked why people should continue to come here, the answer is an easy one. For the retired capitalist, who has laid aside business cares, and is living on his investments, Southern California offers an ideal asylum. Here he can establish himself in as cheap or expensive an establishment as he desires, among charming environments, with birds and flowers and good neighbors as his daily companions, under a sky free from clouds and purified by perpetual sunshine and sea breezes. Our roads are good and our climatic conditions such that automobiling, in a decent, sensible way, is a perpetual joy. While we haven't much use of the "idle rich"—not the retired business man, who has earned his rest—but the butterfly class with more money than brains, who flit from place to place in search of enjoyment that they never get, this country offers them both land and sea, mountains and valleys on which and in which to idle away their time. To the capitalist who is seeking still further conquests, here can be found ample fields for his enterprises. To the laboring man who is willing to work, Southern California extends a cordial invitation. There is room here for all—all but the idlers and loafers who are not wanted here any more than they are anywhere else in the world.

Ask any man in business and he will tell you it is hard to obtain and keep proper help. In that regard it might be well enough to add that more general efficiency is needed. There seems to be something wrong in the education of many of our people. Too many of them are not brought up to do any particular thing well. There are not enough specialists, that is, people trained to follow some particular branch of industry.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM.

If there is any one thing more than another that should appeal to the person who contemplates making his home with us, it is the character of our business men, and especially those engaged in all industrial lines. In the face of the united assaults of labor unionism, these men have kept Los Angeles industrially free. They have declared for and maintained the open shop principle. They have freed themselves and their employees from the serfdom of labor unionism. This community could not have accomplished as much as it has in the past ten years under the closed shop principle. If any one doubts this assertion, let him compare industrial conditions here and in San Francisco. The industries of that great city have dwindled and shrunken away, while ours have constantly expanded. This will always be the case when a wrong principle is sought to be enforced. In spite of the McNamaras and the unconvicted thugs of their class—in spite of the anarchistic teachings of Darrow and Harriman, and the other demagogues of their type, the open shop in Los Angeles is still a reality.

So we say to those who are looking for a heaven on earth; "Come to Los Angeles. Buy some of our real estate, and get a large slice of the best climate on earth thrown in for nothing. Do not delay your coming too long. Any of us may slip up on getting to heaven after death, so come to Los Angeles and be assured of a few years of heaven on earth before crossing to the other side."

JACKSON A. GRAVES.

California's New Year.

THE RICHEST POPULATION, PER CAPITA, IN THE WORLD.

CALIFORNIA begins the new year, 1913, with increased courage, increased hope, increased faith and increased resources.

Already her people, with a per capita wealth of $2335, are the richest people of any State of the United States, and of any country in the world—rich England and thrifty France not excepted. Her territory is large enough, 153,650 square miles, to contain the ten States of Ohio, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island, with 1072 square miles to spare. At present, California's population, in round figures, is approximately, 2,700,000. There is ample room within her boundaries for 25,000,000 or more people, all of whom could earn a good living out of her prolific soil, aided by her matchless climate. Though this is not, in California, any longer the day of gold, particularly, yet it is the day of oil (now more valuable than gold for production,) fruits, dairy industry, scientific farming, wealth-producing irrigation, unlimited electrical development, the building of cities (Los Angeles particularly,) and the founding of America's empire by the Western Sea.

Already California is creating new wealth at the rate of considerably over a billion dollars a year.

Here are some of the items:

Orchard products	$ 89,000,000
Farm products (grains chiefly)	52,000,000
Dairy products	29,000,000
Vineyard products	28,000,000
Poultry products	17,000,000
Garden products	14,000,000
Grain and grass hay and alfalfa	42,000,000
Oil	42,000,000
Sugar beets	13,000,000
Field crops (potatoes, etc.)	27,000,000
Fisheries products	11,000,000
Hops	6,000,000
Forest products	29,000,000
Gold	21,000,000
Other minerals	24,000,000
Farm animals and products	64,000,000
Sundry other soil products	30,000,000
Manufactures	600,000,000

And that is not spasmodic new wealth, but new wealth which is produced in larger and larger volume year after year and decade after decade. This statement is proven by the fact that the assessment for taxation valuation (only about one-half the real value) of property in California was $2,600,000,000 last year. For a State only about sixty years old, which began with nothing but bare land, a nondescript population of 92,000 (nearly all adventurers,) and hope, this is a remarkably satisfactory result, and one that offers a good augury for the present New Year and all coming New Years.

The classification of that $2,600,000,000 tax valuation is:

Real estate	$1,289,470,478
Improvements thereon	554,661,518
Personal property	252,884,962
Operative property	233,278,450
Railroad property	141,111,947
Money and solvent credits	28,409,225

And all the indebtedness of the fifty-eight counties in which that vast wealth is situated is $28,335,841, practically one-tenth of one per cent. of the assessed 50 per cent. valuation.

The ten richest counties are:

Los Angeles	$607,182,762
San Francisco	545,398,908
Alameda	206,308,270
Sacramento	78,296,179
Santa Clara	76,283,890
Fresno	70,616,735
Kern	65,843,625
San Joaquin	56,067,807
San Diego	53,735,870
San Bernardino	52,428,789

Of these, Alameda and Fresno counties are without a single dollar of indebtedness and there is only $2,625,000 (good roads) debt against Los Angeles county's assessed value of $607,000,000. The debt owing by Santa Clara county on its $76,000,000 valuation is only $300,000. In all, twenty-seven of California's fifty-eight counties are entirely free of debt. It is quite doubtful whether any other State in the Union can show such a relatively clean sheet as to county indebtedness.

As to imports and exports California begins this year with a good record of yearly increases behind her for the past three years.

Here is the record (Bureau of Statistics):

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1910	$52,000,000	$32,000,000
1911	57,000,000	42,000,000
1912	63,000,000	52,000,000

There is a $10,000,000 a year increase in exports and a $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 a year increase in imports.

Constantly increasing bank clearings in past years are also good indications of increased business prosperity this New Year and coming New Years.

Their line-up is, quoting millions only for easy absorption:

Year.	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.
1900	$1,000,000,000	$ 123,000,000
1902	1,373,000,000	167,000,000
1904	1,534,000,000	345,000,000
1906	1,998,000,000	578,000,000
1908	1,757,000,000	505,000,000
1910	2,323,000,000	811,000,000
1911	2,427,000,000	943,000,000
1912	2,600,000,000	1,250,000,000

The California Development Board of San Francisco says:

"The bank clearings of San Francisco have more than doubled since 1900. Los Angeles, the other large financial center of the State, while showing a lesser aggregate, has a larger proportionate increase."

As matter of fact the bank clearings of Los Angeles have increased tenfold in the past twelve years.

Other 1911 California bank clearings are worth noting:

Oakland	$173,000,000
San Diego	82,000,000
Sacramento	78,000,000
Pasadena	42,000,000
Stockton	40,000,000
Fresno	40,000,000
San Jose	30,000,000

The increases in California's population (especially considering how much money it costs to get here from the American "Far East" and from Europe) affords encouragement at this New Year season.

The record of that is:

1850, California's birth	92,597
1860	379,994
1870	560,247
1880	864,694
1890	1,208,130
1900	1,485,053
1910	2,377,549
1911	2,540,000
1912	2,700,000

And yet (1910) we have only 15.2 persons to the square mile. Think of the enormous wealth to be produced by the vast areas of the State which are not yet in use!

WALTER J. BALLARD.

FRESH AND CANNED VEGETABLES.

California's shipments of fresh vegetables to the eastern markets in 1911 amounted to 130,750 tons, and are increasing year by year.

The principal kinds and the districts from which they go are as follows:

Asparagus—Los Angeles, Alameda, Delta region.

Cabbage—Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Jose.

Cauliflower—Los Angeles, San Francisco and Alameda.

Celery—Los Angeles, San Francisco, Stockton.

Melons—Los Angeles, Stockton.

Potatoes—Los Angeles, San Francisco and Alameda.

Tomatoes—Los Angeles, Delta Region, Alameda.

Onions—San Jose, San Francisco, Delta Region and other points.

Artichokes—Los Angeles, San Jose and other points.

Lettuce—Los Angeles, San Jose and other points.

Rhubarb—Alameda, Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin Valley and Central California.

Shipments of melons, etc., from Imperial county and celery, etc., from Orange county are included in Los Angeles territory.

The "Delta Region" includes all the country of the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.

Asparagus is mainly canned in the Sacramento district, San Jose and Orange counties.

Peas mostly in Southern California.

Tomatoes in Southern California, Santa Clara Valley and Sacramento Valley.

FORTUNE FROM FATHER.

Oscar E. Schmidt is made the sole heir under the will of his father, the late Frederick Schmidt, filed yesterday. The estate is valued at $300,000 and consists of real estate, $252,000,

dard of excellence in construction and comfort.

There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to say that the outlook for next year is bigger and better than any in our history as a CO-OPERA-

Swordfishing at Ca

A THRILLING SPORT PECU SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA W

AN EXCURSION after swordfish is citement. It is an exhibition o battling rivalry when an angler these monsters. Over 100 of them hav to gaff by anglers fishing around Cat mente islands since May 1, 1912. The 200 pounds each. Ninety-six were enter tion for the Tuna Club tournament. Eig by two anglers in three days. The record Congressman C. G. Conn of Elkhart, In a twelve-foot specimen weighing 339 p have been thousands of dollars spent bring this king of all fighters to the g $100,000 is directly and indirectly investe and others who follow the movements o

Little is known of the habits of the comes and it goes, that's all—usually ar lina waters about June 1 and disappear Flying fish are its chief food but several tured on bait of live skipjack, rock b smelts. Like the tuna of the Pacific Co caught has its own record and peculiarit ber of times it leaped out of the water, th hours it struggled for liberty, the mad ch for the boat and its occupants and measured as it lay glistening in the sun the battle. If the fish has been fought fa is justly proud of his accomplishment. posterity is told as the dead monster ha wall, the story—Napoleon never won his more glory.

From the tip of its rapier to the las massive tail a hooked swordfish is a Down it plunges, boring, tugging, char dened brute, uncontrollable—with the bit teeth! Up again to the surface and yard the angler's line disappears as if by ma pole and through the agate guides! Few an their fish without some visible indication Often the buzzing reel will rip off seve skin from the rod-wielder's hands. From the boat to the other the angler dashes, t line from fouling in the propeller or the on the combings. With trembling knees he pumps, PUMPS and pulls until his arms come from their sockets. Now the fish is tows the eight-ton launch backwards at gait. Then it plunges, dances and cavor It is common for an angler to finish the ba miles from where the strike was made.

Many experiments have been tried to madcap of the ocean with safety. Boatm to tackle this sport—and not all of them do quired the art of dodging a charging swo often, after the battle is finished, the angl his feelings when "the monster almost sending its rapier home." The fish landed leaped clear over the heads of their drenched them with spray, falling back int still hooked and more furious for having mark.

To Col. John E. Sterns and Capt. Ge worth fell the prize for the most systema ment for swordfishing. A kite was used. An often employed to decoy the fish to taking sled. By arrangement both kite and sled ca travel at any angle required, and in this wa is fought 200 or 300 feet from the boat, u shows signs of fatigue. The bait, usually is attached to either device with a slender immediately breaks as soon as the bait is s the strike the device is of no further use to It is said that the apparatus carries the fly more natural position and also gives the ang scope for his operations.

The first strike of a swordfish is a genu taneous instinct to grab the bait. It, howev verse the morsel and swallow it head first. utes pass during this operation. The a thinks he has lost is fish. Once the head is hook, wire leader and everything at hand The bait is swallowed whole, head first to p fins from sticking in the gullet.

Between Santa Catalina and San Clemen the fish are caught. Almost daily, launches f cross the channel and the passengers see fish themselves. Occasionally a battle with a sw a shark or some other marine monster is rep Mosquito Harbor, San Clemente, Capt. Al Sh lished a camp where swordfishermen and th live for several months. After the fish are c are immediately brought to Avalon and enter Tuna Club prizes. A record is kept of each fis are given to the angler taking the largest f season and to the boatman who acted as ga

ERNEST W

PROSPERITY FOR RANCHER.

On eleven acres of his ranch this season, J han of Chino has raised beets for which he gross receipts to the amount of $1167. Th raising the beets will figure at the outside, $ leaves the rancher $900 profit on the eleven a the outlook at the beginning of the season thing but favorable to the beet men. Last raised $2300 worth of beets on thirty-two acres profit being about $1600. The difference in th results will be noted. Besides the $900 profit eleven acres, he also raised hogs on the beet from the field. The hogs have nearly all been with those left represent $300 more to be add $900. The rancher is also still feeding his c the same stock, thus adding considerable to th mentioned.

During the middle of April Mr. Houlihan planting thirty acres of alfalfa. He is now cu field for the fifth time, at the end of seven and this the first season of the stand.

Swordfishing at Catalina.

A THRILLING SPORT PECULIAR TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATERS.

AN EXCURSION after swordfish is filled with excitement. It is an exhibition of strength and battling rivalry when an angler hooks one of these monsters. Over 100 of them have been brought to gaff by anglers fishing around Catalina and Clemente islands since May 1, 1912. The fish averaged 200 pounds each. Ninety-six were entered in competition for the Tuna Club tournament. Eight were landed by two anglers in three days. The record is held by ex-Congressman C. G. Conn of Elkhart, Ind., who caught a twelve-foot specimen weighing 339 pounds. There have been thousands of dollars spent by anglers to bring this king of all fighters to the gaff. At Avalon $100,000 is directly and indirectly invested by boatmen and others who follow the movements of fish.

Little is known of the habits of the swordfish. It comes and it goes, that's all—usually arriving in Catalina waters about June 1 and disappearing October 15. Flying fish are its chief food but several have been captured on bait of live skipjack, rock bass and large smelts. Like the tuna of the Pacific Coast, each fish caught has its own record and peculiarities: the number of times it leaped out of the water, the minutes and hours it struggled for liberty, the mad charges it made for the boat and its occupants and the length it measured as it lay glistening in the sun gasping after the battle. If the fish has been fought fairly the angler is justly proud of his accomplishment. Years after, posterity is told as the dead monster hangs upon the wall, the story—Napoleon never won his battles with more glory.

From the tip of its rapier to the last fiber of its massive tail a hooked swordfish is a game fighter. Down it plunges, boring, tugging, charging, a maddened brute, uncontrollable—with the bit between its teeth! Up again to the surface and yard after yard of the angler's line disappears as if by magic down the pole and through the agate guides! Few anglers conquer their fish without some visible indications of the fray. Often the buzzing reel will rip off several inches of skin from the rod-wielder's hands. From one side of the boat to the other the angler dashes, to prevent the line from fouling in the propeller or the rod breaking on the combings. With trembling knees he pumps, reels, pumps, PUMPS and pulls until his arms are ready to come from their sockets. Now the fish is master and tows the eight-ton launch backwards at a three-mile gait. Then it plunges, dances and cavorts for hours. It is common for an angler to finish the battle in water miles from where the strike was made.

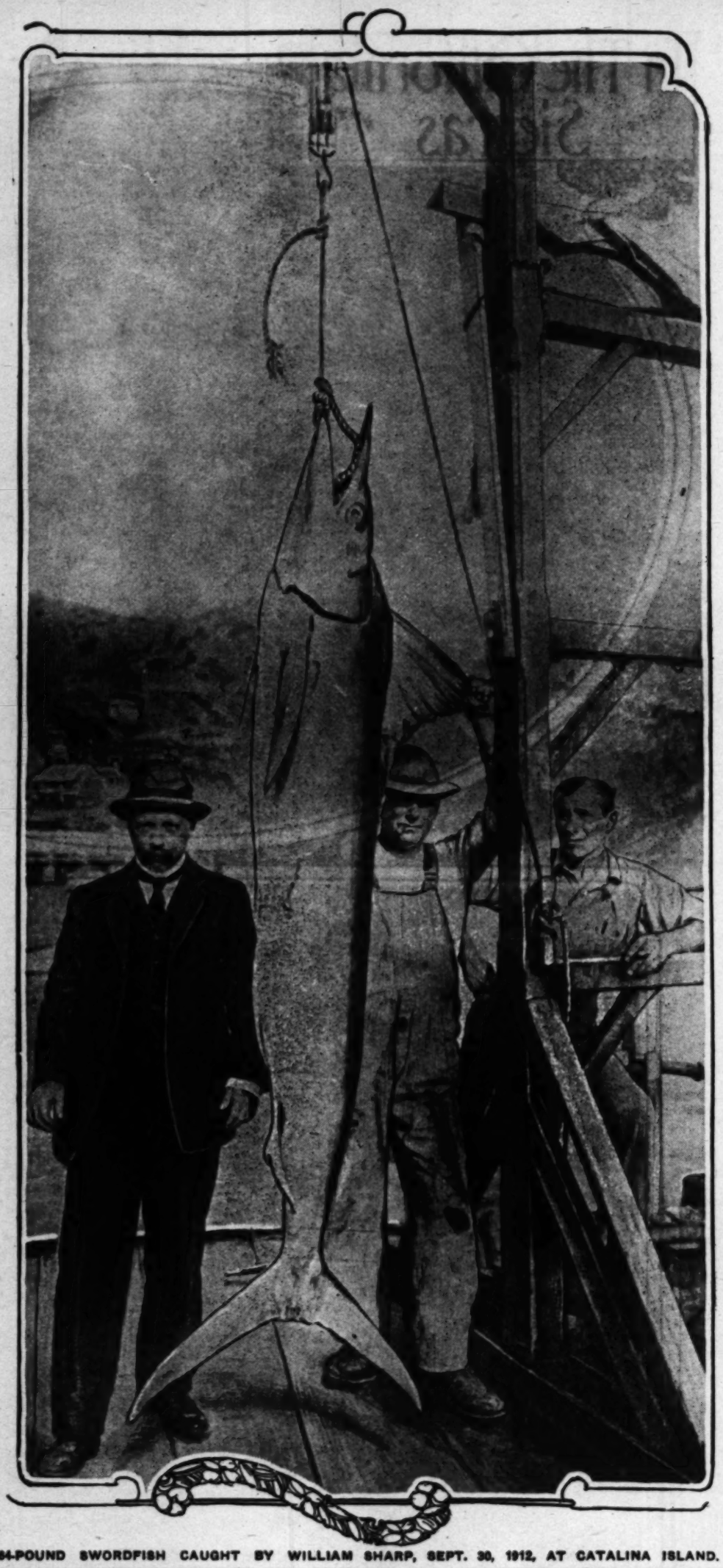
Many experiments have been tried to master this madcap of the ocean with safety. Boatmen who care to tackle this sport—and not all of them do so—have acquired the art of dodging a charging swordfish. But often, after the battle is finished, the angler describes his feelings when "the monster almost succeeded in sending its rapier home." The fish landed this season leaped clear over the heads of their anglers and drenched them with spray, falling back into the water, still hooked and more furious for having missed the mark.

To Col. John E. Sterns and Capt. George Farnsworth fell the prize for the most systematic arrangement for swordfishing. A kite was used. Another device often employed to decoy the fish to taking a bait, is a sled. By arrangement both kite and sled can be made to travel at any angle required, and in this way the battle is fought 200 or 300 feet from the boat, until the fish shows signs of fatigue. The bait, usually a flying-fish, is attached to either device with a slender line which immediately breaks as soon as the bait is seized. After the strike the device is of no further use to the angler. It is said that the apparatus carries the flying-fish in a more natural position and also gives the angler a larger scope for his operations.

The first strike of a swordfish is a genuinely spontaneous instinct to grab the bait. It, however, must reverse the morsel and swallow it head first. Some minutes pass during this operation. The angler often thinks he has lost is fish. Once the head is turned, the hook, wire leader and everything at hand disappear. The bait is swallowed whole, head first to prevent the fins from sticking in the gullet.

Between Santa Catalina and San Clemente islands the fish are caught. Almost daily, launches from Avalon cross the channel and the passengers see fish disporting themselves. Occasionally a battle with a swordfish and a shark or some other marine monster is reported. At Mosquito Harbor, San Clemente, Capt. Al Shade established a camp where swordfishermen and their friends live for several months. After the fish are caught they are immediately brought to Avalon and entered for the Tuna Club prizes. A record is kept of each fish. Prizes are given to the angler taking the largest fish of the season and to the boatman who acted as gaffer.

ERNEST WINDLE.



164-POUND SWORDFISH CAUGHT BY WILLIAM SHARP, SEPT. 30, 1912, AT CATALINA ISLAND.

PROSPERITY FOR RANCHER.

On eleven acres of his ranch this season, J. J. Houlihan of Chino has raised beets for which he received gross receipts to the amount of $1107. The cost of raising the beets will figure at the outside, $200. This leaves the rancher $900 profit on the eleven acres. And the outlook at the beginning of the season was anything but favorable to the beet men. Last year he raised $2300 worth of beets on thirty-two acres, the net profit being about $1600. The difference in the season's results will be noted. Besides the $900 profit from the eleven acres, he also raised hogs on the beets thinned from the field. The hogs have nearly all been sold and with those left represent $200 more to be added to the $900. The rancher is also still feeding his cows from the same stock, thus adding considerable to the amount mentioned.

During the middle of April Mr. Houlihan finished planting thirty acres of alfalfa. He is now cutting the field for the fifth time, at the end of seven months, and this the first season of the stand.

WILL DEVELOP MINING PROPERTY.

[San Bernardino Index:] Chas. M. Schwab, the steel trust magnate, has made a big deal in the Dale mining district, located ninety miles northeast of Banning. The mining option and lease involves $2,000,000, and includes the old Seal of Gold Company properties in the Dale mining district in this county. The company taking the option is none less than the wealthy United Greenwater Copper Company in which Charles M. Schwab of steel fame is heavily interested. H. A. Landwehr is the owner of the property. The option and lease are taken to mean that the Greenwater people who entered the Dale district over a year ago to try out some of the mines have become convinced of the richness of the claims and are going to work on the development in earnest. Even now the camp is a lively one and when the new company turns loose its wealth in that section the old Dale camp probably will become a small city.

In The California Sierras



Reflection of Mountains in Diaz Lake near Lone Pine.



Camp, San Francisquito Canyon.

Six year old imported Dealer Noor date palm in fruit at ranch of Fred N. Johnson near Indio.



Three year old date palm, Coachella Valley.

FORTUNE FROM FATHER.

Oscar E. Schmidt is made the sole heir under the will of his father, the late Frederick Schmidt, filed yesterday. The estate is valued at $300,000 and consists of real estate, $250,000, cash and personal property. Schmidt

dard of excellence in construction and comfort.

There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to say that the outlook for next year is bigger and better than any in our history as a CO-OPERA-

A New Industry
Growing Dates at a Profit



Six year old imported Deglet Noor date palm in fruit at ranch of Fred N. Johnson near Indio.



Palm of the Menakher variety six years old. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture experimental date farm at Mecca.



El Kseba Palm, imported from Algeria, at Mecca station.

Three year old date palm, Coachella Valley.

Our Glorious Climate—Varied in Its Delignts.

ALMOST PERFECT.

THE eight southernmost counties of California, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura, Santa Barbara and Imperial, referred to as Southern California and constituting a miniature empire with an area of 45,000 square miles, possess a wonderful variety of scenery and climate. Along the coast line, which extends 275 miles, it is cool in summer with a gentle and constant breeze from the Pacific. Twenty to thirty miles inland the breeze loses some of its power but there is still sufficient to temper the heat.

Further inland, on the great plains of the Mojave and Colorado valleys, the sun rules throughout the year and its rays in summer become somewhat too torrid for comfort, although, unlike the eastern weather, the excessive dryness prevents prostrations and removes much of the discomfort. The nights are almost invariably cool and pleasant.

Southern California as a whole has a climate that is almost perfect and Los Angeles county has as choice and varied conditions as are found in any of the southern counties. A remarkable variety may be found within a two hour's journey. On the coast it is cool in summer, with occasional fogs at night, a climate that is soothing to the nervous. Further inland it is warmer and in places decidedly hot at times, though, owing to the lack of humidity, a temperature of 100 degrees here is less oppressing than 80 degrees on the Atlantic Coast. Cool, bracing air is encountered in the mountain regions. On a winter's day the traveler may breakfast by the seashore, after a dip in the ocean, lunch amid the orange groves and dine in the snow fields of the Sierras.

There is no winter nor summer, strictly speaking, in the lower altitudes of Los Angeles county. These seasons are here represented by a rainy and a dry season. The former is by no means a time of steady downpour as some suppose. The rainy season is to many the pleasantest part of the year. There is no depressing heat, no insect pests. It is not an enervating climate, but bracing and full of electricity; a climate that makes the sick well and the strong more vigorous. The nights are cool, blankets being always needed.

Records kept by the United States Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau in Los Angeles for thirty-five years show that during this period the thermometer went down to 32 deg. or below, only twenty-seven times. The lowest temperature observed at the station was 28 deg. above zero, which happened on February 6, 1883. The records show also that during the same period there were only thirty-four days when the thermometer rose as high as 100 deg.

The difference between the monthly means of temperature in Los Angeles in January and July is only 15 deg., much less than in such climatically favored spots as Rome, Melbourne, Pensacola, Jacksonville, Auckland, Cadiz and Naples. Cyclones and tornadoes, that have been working such disaster east of the mountains in the past few years, are unknown in Southern California. Thunderstorms are occasionally seen in the mountains, at a distance of fifteen to fifty miles, but they rarely visit the plains.

It must not, however, be supposed that all California is alike—that it is only necessary to cross the Sierra Nevada Mountain range to find the perfection of climate. While almost any portion of the State is preferable to the stormy East it is only in Southern California that ideal atmospheric conditions can be found. A glance at a map of California will reveal how limited, by comparison, is the area.

THE STATE'S CONTOUR.

The State extends in the form of an irregular parallelogram through nine degrees of latitude and is bordered throughout its length on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the east by the magnificent Sierra Nevada Mountain range. Following the contour of the coast, sometimes close upon it and sometimes forty to fifty miles away, the Coast Range divides the broad valleys of the interior from the mesas and narrower valleys of the seacoast. The Sierras average 8000 feet and the Coast Range Mountains from 2000 to 6000 feet in height, and all the portion of the country lying to the south as far as latitute 32 deg., 28 min., is thus shut off from the upper portion of the State by a natural barrier.

The trend of the coast is steadily east of south. At Point Concepcion, in latitude 34 deg. 20 min., it makes an abrupt turn to the east, continuing for eighty miles, and then resumes its general course southward. The Santa Ynez range, from 3000 to 4000 feet in height, follows the same direction, completing the bar of separation, and to these peculiarities of topography are due certain conditions of the climate of Southern California, which are superior to those on the other side of this division. In coming from the north by steamer a marked change of temperature is noticed immediately after rounding Point Concepcion. The sea breeze has not that sharp quality which is so trying at certain seasons in San Francisco. It has a balmy character which makes existence itself a pleasure.

At a considerable distance from the coast the effect of the sea breeze is, in great measure, lost and the climate becomes rather too warm in summer for comfort. A line drawn from Point Concepcion to San Diego—about 250 miles—and extending back from the coast fifty miles, will include within its area the choicest climate of Southern California, say 10,000 square miles—6,400,000 acres—or, taking off inaccessible hills, watercourses and other places which cannot be cultivated, 5,000,000 acres of arable land, carrying with it a title in perpetuity to a proportionate share of the finest climate in the world.

* * *

VARIETIES.

Strangers have yet to learn that California includes within its limits almost as great a variety of climates as may be found in the world. Take, for instance, an August afternoon in San Francisco and at Indio, in the Colorado desert. In the former place the inhabitants will be found attired in heavy overcoats and sealskin wraps, or seated around large, open coal fires; at the latter, a thin shirt and overalls are too warm for comfort. Los Angeles occupies a happy position between these two extremes, and our climate is shared, with slight variations, by the suburbs for twenty miles around, becoming somewhat moister and cooler toward the ocean; dryer and warmer toward th mountains.

* * *

LIVING IN THE OPEN.

One reason why physicians recommend Southern California above all other places as a health resort is because one can practically live in the open air all the year around. Southern California affords more perfect days during the year for outdoor life, winter and summer, than any place in the country. Here days of cloudless skies follow one after the other. Summer glides into winter without perceptible variation and the startling changes in the seasons so dreaded in the East are not noticed. The mornings, evenings and nights are cooler in winter but flowers are not injured and the delicate hothouse rose bushes of the East thrive out of doors and, burdened with blossoms, are never killed or withered by frost.

The rainstorms do not usually last more than two or three days at a time with frequent spells of dry weather lasting ten days or more. The rainfall at Los Angeles for the past twenty-five years averaged about sixteen inches, the lowest being 5.53 and the highest 38.13. During the year an average of 316 days will be found with cloudless skies or when the sun is but partly obscured.

The cool trade wind from the Pacific is felt nearly all summer and is the great modifier of the heat aided by the high fogs whose influence is most beneficent in July and August. The winter season is benefited by the modifying influences of a warm return current from the south which, south of Point Concepcion, takes the place of the Pacific Gulf stream, the Japanese current Kuro Siwo. This explains why the water at Santa Monica and other Southern California beaches has a temperature of 61 deg. in January while that of Newport, on the Atlantic, at the same time is 32 deg.

* * *

THE RAINFALL.

The first rainfall may come anywhere from the middle of September to the middle of November. A south wind comes from the sea; clouds bank up on the southern horizon and then gather about the mountain tops and rainy weather, lasting for several days, follows, during which time the precipitation amounts to from two to three inches. The first rain may also give snow in the mountains but not always nor to any great depth. After three or four weeks of pleasant weather comes another rain much like the first and this time generally with a decided snowfall in the mountains as the temperature at this time begins to show the winter coolness.

These rains wash the atmosphere clear of haze and dust and help to create the remarkable transparency for which the winters of Southern California are noted. Mountains 100 miles away seem but ten miles distant. About the end of December there frequently comes a heavier storm with perhaps three to six inches of rain. January is generally an ideal month—a month of clear skies with an atmosphere absolutely free from all impurities, cool and yet devoid of harshness. In February another storm like that of December may be expected, then scattering rains of two or three days duration at intervals of several weeks through March and April and the rainy season is over.

Invalids who wish to take advantage of the wonderful variety of climate find it easy to do so because all the gradations are to be found within a small area. The salty, iodine-laden atmosphere of the Pacific Coast is a better and more effective sleeping draught than any drugs. Dyspeptic troubles yield readily to open air life in Southern California and the variety of fresh fruits which may be obtained here at all seasons of the year. Persons of delicate constitutions who are unable to endure severe climatic changes put on flesh and grow robust. The pure dry air appears to be a bar to consumption. In the State of California the entire number of deaths by all diseases of the respiratory organs was recently reported at 10 per cent., of which more than one half were imported. The same causes carried off 20 per cent. in New York, 29 in Massachusetts, 27 in Maine and 24 in Michigan.

The altitude of Los Angeles is 270 feet. In the citrus belt Redlands is 1349 feet above sea level, San Bernardino, 1075 feet; Colton, 977 feet; Pomona, 861 feet and Riverside, 875 feet. According to the record derived from the Weather Bureau's electrical sunshine recorder the percentage of sunshine in Los Angeles and vicinity has varied in the past fifteen years from sixty-seven to eighty-three and farther inland the percentage is much higher.

Benefits of Co-operative Marketing.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11.)

world its present conception of the value of California fuel oil, by distributing it advantageously. The receipts during the last three years for the output have returned to the producer an average of about 33 to 34 cents. Although there has been a decline in the value received this has been due mainly to the over-production in California.

The producers in the agency have bound themselves to furnish a certain quantity of oil to the organization each month for a period of years, and derive a pro rata return on the quantity sold. About 150 companies are members and the organization markets about 1,250,000 barrels a month. Each company has one vote in directing the policy of the organization.

The Union Oil Company, which is a member of the agency, acts as selling agent, and financed the pipe line which the Producers' Transportation Company built the latter part of 1909 from the San Joaquin Valley to Port Harford. This is now being doubled from Junction to Port Harford, a distance of sixty-five miles. Before the building of the pipe line there were two agencies one in the Kern River and the other in the Coalinga field. Both of these then united. During the early days the producers disposed of their oil under contract to the Associated Oil Company at the rate of about 63 cents a barrel. Production had fallen off at that time and the need for oil was great.

The agency stands as a monument to successful co-operation in the oil industry. With prices once again advancing because of the better balance between consumption and production, the organization has before it one of the brightest futures of any co-operative institution in the State.

Despite the progress which has taken place in the application of co-operation to the industries in this State, this method of doing business is only in its infancy. Experts believe that there will be a great spread of the system not only in California but in all sections of this country, for it is the solution of many puzzles which have confronted the producer in his efforts to market with a fair return, and has always been responsible for great expansion of the industry.

EDWIN R. SCHALLERT.

EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS.

For the ten fiscal years, 1903 to 1912 inclusive, our exports of farm products have averaged a value of $947,000,000 a year, against $779,000,000 a year for our exports of other domestic products. This shows that the farm is the backbone of our country, and that its products are the most important factor in our foreign trade.

The yearly figures of each of these two classes of our exports are:

Year.	Farm products.	Other domestic products.
1903	$ 878,000,000	$ 514,000,000
1904	859,000,000	576,000,000
1905	827,000,000	665,000,000
1906	976,000,000	742,000,000
1907	1,054,000,000	800,000,000
1908	1,017,000,000	818,000,000
1909	903,000,000	735,000,000
1910	871,000,000	839,000,000
1911	1,021,000,000	983,000,000
1912	1,050,000,000	1,120,000,000
Yearly average exports	947,000,000	779,000,000
Yearly average imports..	586,000,000	689,000,000
Exports over imports, yearly	361,000,000	

EXTENDING THE OLIVE GROWING INDUSTRY.

[Rialto Record:] Work is now progressing in bedding 1,500,000 olive cuttings at the Rialto Propagating and Nursery Company's plant. The cuttings are being secured from branches brought from Hemet and are being bedded in pure sand from the Lytle Creek wash. Sixteen workmen are employed in the work. The cuttings are from three to five inches in size and when rooted have been contracted for by the Gibraltar Nursery Company.

MEXICANS GOOD TRACKMEN.

ARE THE MAIN SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE ROADS WEST AND SOUTH OF KANSAS CITY.

The Mexican is an interesting type of railroad track laborer and one with whom the average roadmaster or supervisor is unfamiliar. Five years ago his activities in this country were confined to a limited area in the Southwest adjacent to El Paso and the Mexican border.

Within the past three or four years Mexicans have been in such demand and have come into this country in such numbers that they are now the main source of supply for the roads west and south and are found in large numbers in California, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois.

During the past year, when immigration from Mexico has been restricted by the unsettled conditions there, the "hombre" has not been so plentiful in the United States as last year, to the serious disadvantage of those roads that have come to depend upon him for track work.

The Mexican possesses a number of characteristics which tend to make him a good trackman, comparing him with other trackmen as we find them today. He often prefers section work to extra gang work, because he wishes to bring his family with him; differing in this way from the Italian, who seldom prefers section work. He is peaceable and quiet about the camp and causes little complaint from neighboring residents.

The Mexican is very loyal to the foreman who commands his respect. This was shown by the way the Mexican gangs worked during the unusually severe snow blockades on the Santa Fe and other western lines last winter. Although unaccustomed to cold and snow, they labored more faithfully than many native gangs in opening the lines, frequently remaining on duty more than twenty-four consecutive hours in extremely severe weather. Another point which is a sad reflection on our American influence is the fact that the first year's work of the Mexican is his best and that as he becomes Americanised his efficiency and loyalty decrease.

Advertisem

[Under this general heading
together with descriptions of i

T

PIONEER RANCH SU

Foremost among the great tracts
passed from the hands of the orig
the year of 1912 into the possessio
bent on development and subdivisio
the thousands of eastern people w
the Golden State to make their pe
the Great Graham Ranch, former
James Ranch.

This property, comprising 72,000
miles in extent and located in Fres
chased in July, 1912, by Mr. Benjam
This was actually the largest
cents of any transaction in Central
Mr. Graham immediately organ
Farm Lands Company, turning thi
the company and retaining control.

The history of this ranch is int
takes one back to the days of "4
James, the pioneer, left Missouri
his ox teams and a herd of cattle
Santa Fe Trail. He passed through
Valley, and among other places whe
one on the banks of a slough whic
fish. This he named Fish Slough.
native grasses grew so luxuriously,
times said since, that his cattle w
hidden from view. He camped on
days, letting his cattle feed and rest.
on to San Francisco.

Afterwards he returned to the Sa
and entered into the cattle business
the center of his operations being ar
From that time on he began buying
the choice of nearly the whole State
acquired a total of 72,000 acres, the
Ranch.

Before buying the property, Mr.
acknowledged by everyone to be one
of land in California, spent two years
and dollars carefully examining eve
agricultural land on the Pacific Co
deciding on the purchase of the Gra

The Graham Ranch is a level str
dotted with trees along the rivers,
capped Sierra Mountains on the east
away and the Coast Range to the we
away

The property is traversed by two li
ern Pacific Railroad.

Four railroad stations on the prop
tional shipping and transportation fa
freight rates

It can safely be said that there is
body of land in the State of California
with water for irrigation than the Gr

The man who has once used irrig
farm without it. It insures full crops
makes him independent of the weather
and three crops per season to be gro
land, and in the case of alfalfa six c
that the land is working for him ever
year.

The land is all level. There are no
no hummocks to level, no stones to
sagebrush to clear. The land is ready
at any time without further expense.
experienced a cost for clearing land
$100 per acre will appreciate what the

Practically the whole of the land
Ranch is dark-colored sediment loam
which has been deposited during the p
years by the erosion of lands above.
and productive type of soil is possible
10 to 15 feet beneath the surface is a
affording perfect drainage at all times.

The soil of the Graham Ranch is suit
grown in California. It is particular
alfalfa, fruits, vegetables, etc.

Announcemen

to Merchants
and Storekeeper

We need not tell up-to-date merc
important it is to have modern, well
artistic counters, shelving, fixture
interior wood-work. If you are con
changes we suggest you employ a
architect for your designing,—(thi
important),—and then if you desire
carried out in faultless manner,
highest grade of finish and workma
Mahogany, Quarter Sawed Oak, W
any rare wood, insist on this Comp
given the work. Wood from noble tr
it took the Creator thousands of year
to maturity, should be handled by
ploying men who love their work,
know how valuable wood-work a
finished.

Hughes Manufacturing
Lumber Company
1430 South Alameda St

FORTUNE FROM FATHER.

Oscar E. Schmidt is made the sole heir under the will of his father, the late Frederick Schmidt, filed yesterday. The estate is valued at $200,000

dard of excellence in construction and comfort.

There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to say that the outlook for next year is bigger and better than any in our history as a CO-OPERA-

Advertisements—Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Mildwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with descriptions of industrial and building enterprises, the nature of and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.]

The Graham Ranch in Fresno County

PIONEER RANCH SUBDIVIDED

Foremost among the great tracts of land that have passed from the hands of the original owners during the year of 1912 into the possession of aggressive men bent on development and subdivision for the benefit of the thousands of eastern people who are coming to the Golden State to make their permanent homes is the Great Graham Ranch, formerly known as the James Ranch.

This property, comprising 72,000 acres, 113 square miles in extent and located in Fresno county, was purchased in July, 1912, by Mr. Benjamin F. Graham.

This was actually the largest sale in dollars and cents of any transaction in Central California.

Mr. Graham immediately organized the Graham Farm Lands Company, turning this property over to the company and retaining control.

The history of this ranch is interesting in that it takes one back to the days of "49," when Jefferson James, the pioneer, left Missouri for California with his ox teams and a herd of cattle by way of the old Santa Fe Trail. He passed through the San Joaquin Valley, and among other places where he camped was one on the banks of a slough which was filled with fish. This he named Fish Slough. The wild and native grasses grew so luxuriously, as he has many times said since, that his cattle were often entirely hidden from view. He camped on this spot several days, letting his cattle feed and rest. He then passed on to San Francisco.

Afterwards he returned to the San Joaquin Valley and entered into the cattle business on a larger scale, the center of his operations being around Fish Slough. From that time on he began buying land, having then the choice of nearly the whole State, until he finally acquired a total of 72,000 acres, the present Graham Ranch

Before buying the property, Mr. Graham, a man acknowledged by everyone to be one of the best judges of land in California, spent two years and many thousand dollars carefully examining every large body of agricultural land on the Pacific Coast, before finally deciding on the purchase of the Graham Ranch.

The Graham Ranch is a level stretch of country, dotted with trees along the rivers, with the snow-capped Sierra Mountains on the east about 60 miles away and the Coast Range to the west about 40 miles away

The property is traversed by two lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Four railroad stations on the property give exceptional shipping and transportation facilities and low freight rates

It can safely be said that there is no other large body of land in the State of California better supplied with water for irrigation than the Graham Ranch.

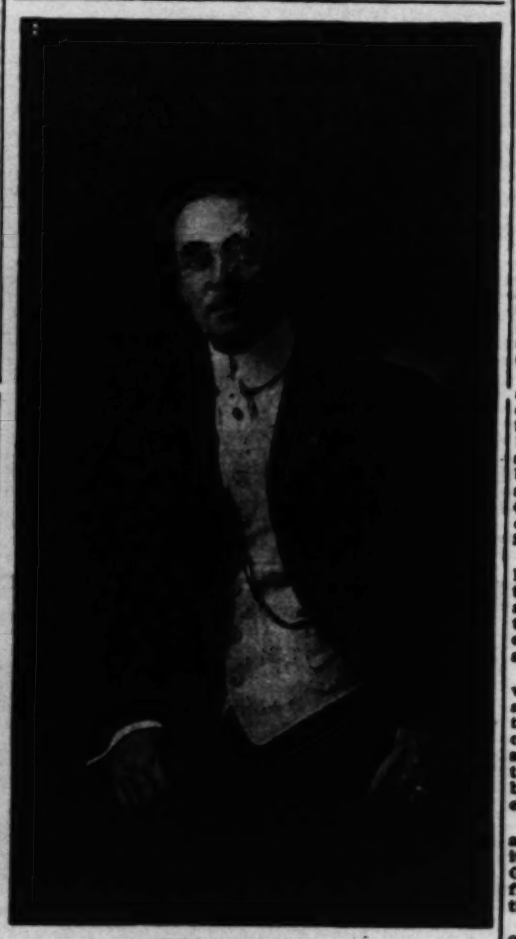
The man who has once used irrigation will never farm without it. It insures full crops at all times. It makes him independent of the weather. It allows two and three crops per season to be grown on the same land, and in the case of alfalfa six crops. It means that the land is working for him every minute in the year.

The land is all level. There are no stumps to pull, no hummocks to level, no stones to remove and no sagebrush to clear. The land is ready to be plowed at any time without further expense. Those who have experienced a cost for clearing land of from $40 to $100 per acre will appreciate what the above means.

Practically the whole of the land of the Graham Ranch is dark-colored sediment loam of great depth, which has been deposited during the past hundreds of years by the erosion of lands above. No more fertile and productive type of soil is possible to find. From 10 to 15 feet beneath the surface is sand and gravel, affording perfect drainage at all times.

The soil of the Graham Ranch is suited for any crop grown in California. It is particularly adapted to alfalfa, fruits, vegetables, etc.

For a man starting a home there is no crop which will give him a cash return so quickly as alfalfa and vegetables. The land is especially adapted for celery, onions, asparagus, potatoes, beans, etc., all finding a ready market in this State. Egyptian corn is planted a great deal and follows a crop of barley the same season. Indian corn yields 60 to 75 bushels to the acre. Milo maize is another good crop. As to fruits,



BEN F. GRAHAM.

all tree fruits such as pears, peaches, prunes, apricots, figs, plums, olives, etc., come into bearing early and yield heavily. Grapes, including wine grapes, table grapes and raisin grapes, are grown here by the hundreds of acres.

Alfalfa is pre-eminently a dairy food. At Graham green alfalfa and alfalfa hay are fed exclusively to dairy cows, no bran or mill feeds of any kinds being used in addition. Alfalfa is sown during the winter months. The first cutting can be made in June and another good cutting later on. The second year a full crop is obtained. It depends on when the alfalfa is cut as to how many cuttings per year are made, but from four to six cuttings are made on the Graham Ranch. A fair average yield per acre is seven tons. How much better this is than the ordinary 1½ and 2 tons of hay per acre per year in the East!

There are three ways in which alfalfa can be marketed here. First, by feeding it to the dairy cow and selling the product in the shape of fresh milk or butterfat. When fed to a cow in this manner, it has been shown that the value of alfalfa equals $20 per ton after deducting labor and expense. Second, by baling and shipping to San Francisco and Los Angeles markets. During 1912 prices of $14 and $16 per ton have been paid for hay at the railroad station and $10 and $12 per ton for hay in the stack. Third, there are several alfalfa meal mills near by that grind the alfalfa hay into meal and market it in this form. The price paid in 1912 by the mills was $10 per ton in the stack in the field. The difference between a good profit and ordinary results in growing alfalfa depends on the soil and the supply of water. In both cases Graham Ranch lands stand at the head of the list. Therefore, if considering an alfalfa farm, why look elsewhere?

Graham Ranch is being made ready for sale in small tracts. Roads are being constructed through the property and irrigation ditches are being built. The land as offered for sale will all be supplied with water, so that as soon as you purchase you can immediately begin plowing and putting in a crop, being sure of an ample supply of water for irrigation as soon as required.

The railway company will build a modern depot at Graham and lay sidings to warehouses to take care of shipments. The Graham Farm Lands Company is starting a magnificent mission style office building. A bank building is going up and several good stores, schools and churches are building. Warehouses, lumber yards, machine shops, a garage and cottages are already completed, and several fine residences started. Graham is the principal town of Graham Ranch, located in the exact center of the property and on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Graham is laid out with the wholesale house, warehouse, factory and industrial district on one side of the railroad—the hotel, bank, company's office, stores and residences on the other side. Plenty of parks, trees, shrubbery, etc., and wide streets, with city water, electric lights, sidewalks, etc., will make Graham an attractive place to live in.

Lots in the town of Graham are mostly 30x150, and will be sold very reasonably to start with, but within a short time values will double—this has been the history of nearly every town in California. The growth of Graham will be sure and rapid—not a boom, but a steady, substantial growth. Its central location with the character of the tributary country insures this. It behooves the man who wishes to make money to buy early at opening prices. Write for special folder.

Graham is a "city that must grow." There is such a large fertile country immediately surrounding it that it cannot do otherwise. An investment in property in Graham is productive of great profits in the near future. There are opportunities in Graham at this time for various business undertakings.

The opening prices are nominal—much lower than other land of similar quality can be bought for in California. In all cases prices include the price of a water right, one of the best in the State, worth from $25 to $75 per acre. A large part of the ranch is now sown to barley and wheat!

The terms are very easy—a moderate cash payment down and balance so arranged that it can be earned from the land, with extra concessions to those who will immediately put up good buildings and plant land in crop.

The Graham Farm Lands Company maintain offices at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago and Graham. A beautifully illustrated booklet describing the property may be had by writing the main office of the company, 536 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Announcement

to Merchants and Storekeepers

We need not tell up-to-date merchants how important it is to have modern, well designed, artistic counters, shelving, fixtures and all interior wood-work. If you are contemplating changes we suggest you employ a first-class architect for your designing,—(this is very important),—and then if you desire his ideas carried out in faultless manner, with the highest grade of finish and workmanship, in Mahogany, Quarter Sawed Oak, Walnut, or any rare wood, insist on this Company being given the work. Wood from noble trees which it took the Creator thousands of years to bring to maturity, should be handled by a firm employing men who love their work, and who know how valuable wood-work should be finished.

Hughes Manufacturing and Lumber Company

1430 South Alameda Street

"The Home of the Ostrich in America"

Cawston Ostrich Farm

South Pasadena California

For 25 years we have produced the world's finest ostrich plumes — "from egg to plume."

Cawston Ostrich Feathers have won seven international gold medals and are sold under a signed guarantee.

The opening of our Eastern stores makes it possible for us to make immediate delivery almost anywhere in the United States.

Send for FREE Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue.



STORES

500 Fifth Avenue, New York
108 Michigan Ave., Chicago
54 Geary St., San Francisco
313 South Broadway Los Angeles

... THE ... NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE —IN— LOS ANGELES

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$ 787,071.82
Overdrafts	85.01
U. S. Bonds and Premiums	208,000.00
Other Bonds	122,038.61
Furniture and Fixtures	13,619.28
Other Real Estate Owned	14,669.60
Cash and Sight Exchange	321,227.75
	$1,466,712.07

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	36,762.83
Circulation	200,000.00
DEPOSITS	1,029,949.24
	$1,466,712.07

Deposits Nov. 26, 1909	$ 744,573.26
Deposits Nov. 26, 1910	826,528.38
Deposits Nov. 26, 1911	888,961.89
DEPOSITS NOV. 26, 1912	1,029,949.24

DIRECTORS

JOHN HARLAN, Capitalist.
J. BAUM, Times-Mirror Co.
J. A. THOMPSON, Capitalist.
JONATHAN S. DODGE, Real Estate.
CHESTER T. HOAG, Capitalist.
F. W. SMITH, of F. W. Smith Co.,
C. T. CROWELL, Capitalist.
F. M. DOUGLASS, President.

The Stranger Within Our Gates—Know Southern California



When a visitor arrives at his destination in any land, naturally his first instinctive thought and desire is to acquire a thorough knowledge of his new surroundings, and it is mainly for the purpose of instructing visitors in the versatility, commercial accomplishments and artistic beauty of this country that called for the most modern method of teaching the stranger. The Pacific Electric Railway's colleges on wheels, familiarly known as trolley trips, provide the facilities for the acquirement of knowledge of Southern California, such as cannot be found in any other institution, and the tuition therein is nominal.

Not many cities of the "Sunny Southland" realize what a large part personally-conducted trolley trips play in introducing their various charms to the visitor, and few of the strangers themselves realize what a benefit is conferred upon them by the railway company, not alone in the cheapness of fares that makes possible four solid days of travel and pleasure at a cost of $5—trips reaching out in different directions from Los Angeles, through a diversity of country and giving one the most accurate knowledge of the soil, products, industries and other details that only seeing for one's self can secure.

Once aboard the sight-seeing cars the journey is made of extraordinary interest to the traveler by guides conversant with every detail of the journey, familiar with all the traditions of the cities and hamlets and possessing accurate knowledge of those things the stranger would know.

The views illuminating this article are only a few of the many interesting scenes that pass before the "trolley traveler" in his journeys through Wonderland and a brief description of these trips would no doubt prove interesting.

BALLOON ROUTE TROLLEY TRIP.

Leaving Pacific Electric Station (last car at 9:30 a.m. daily) via Sixth and Hill streets, through the tunnels, past the Los Angeles oil district and Elysian and Echo parks, the points of interest to be visited are Hollywood, the garden spot of Cahuenga Valley and the prettiest suburb near Los Angeles; Cahuenga Valley and its wealth of orange, lemon, fig and walnut groves; Sherman, large power plants, car barns and machine shops of the Pacific Electric Railway; Sherman oil district and its forest of derricks; Beverly Hills, site of beautiful homes and a famous hotel of the same name; National Soldiers' Home, the home of 3000 war veterans—a park of 700 acres, aptly termed "old people's paradise;" Brentwood Park and the Palisades, covered with attractive homes overlooking the sea; Santa Monica, one of the most beautiful residence cities on the Pacific Coast; the trolley trip cars pass along an immense boulevard for two miles, directly along the ocean; Playa del Rey (playground of the King,) beautiful lagoon for still boating and bathing; Redondo Beach, one of the most popular resorts of the West Coast and celebrated as a pleasure resort and a port of no small magnitude—here is found the largest hot salt plunge bathhouse in the world and many other amusements; Moonstone Beach, where semi-precious stones may be gathered from the surf-line—jasper, sardonyx, water-opals, agates and moonstones are to be found in greater size and quantity than at any other place. Venice of America—the Wonderland of the West; the most completely-equipped amusement and pleasure resort of the Pacific Coast; many oriental exhibits and famous Ship Hotel are located on the large pier. Ocean Park—an ideal beach resort and a real city upon the strand, with a monster pleasure pier and innumerable amusement features. Long stops at the National Soldiers' Home, Santa Monica, Redondo Beach, Moonstone Beach, Playa del Rey, Venice and Ocean Park. While en route attractions without cost are provided, including free admission to the Camera Obscura at Santa Monica—an exclusive attraction for Balloon Route passengers. Free admission to the $20,000 Aquarium, a free ride in the Giant Racing Coaster at Venice. Gathering moonstones and seashells at Moonstone Beach. The cost of this trip complete is $1 and special cars with reserved seats for each passenger are provided.

OLD MISSION TROLLEY TRIP.

Leaving the Pacific Electric Station (last car at 9:30 a.m. daily,) winding in graceful curves to the high mesa separating Los Angeles from the "Crown City" and the Valley of San Gabriel, and visiting the following points of great interest:

San Gabriel—the old Spanish settlement of the long ago; San Gabriel Mission, holding within its walls the best collection of relics in the Southwest; books, seared by the years; frescos and works of art of masters long since gone; furniture and fittings that were the handiworks of artisans. Alhambra—a growing city of beautiful homes, the "Gateway to the San Gabriel Valley." Pasadena—the city with its multi-millionaires and their castles; majestic Hotel Raymond, with its spacious grounds; Hotel Green, gleaming in a blend



California's golden treasure chest



Trolley trail to Mt. Lowe



Winding ways through the Valley

of color in a most charming park. Through the business section of the city, past Hotel Maryland and some of the beautiful homes. A stop or two hours gives ample time to see Pasadena and the famous Busch Gardens, Merritt's Gardens, Orange Grove avenue, etc., by auto (optional;) special rate 40 cents. Glendora—located in the center of a great orange-growing district and where the party is conducted through one of the best-equipped packing-houses in California, operated by the Glendora Heights Orange and Lemon Growers' Association. Monrovia—a charming, thrifty city of homes, nestling in orange groves, while towering above stand Mts. Wilson and Lowe, their sides seamed with rugged, picturesque canyons. Oneonta—near the Huntington mansion with its treasures of art from all quarters of the globe. South Pasadena, via Mission and Fair Oaks, through a district of beautiful cottages and bungalow homes. Cawston Ostrich Farm—a show spot of the Southland; a park in which is held captive one of the largest and finest flocks of ostriches on the globe. In connection with the farm is a world-famous exhibit of the feather products. The only trip visiting all points of interest in Pasadena and South Pasadena and vicinity and giving free attractions such as free admission to the famous Cawston Ostrich Farm and its exhibit of live birds and priceless collection of plumes. Free admission to San Gabriel Mission (established 1771.) Two 25c attractions free. One dollar pays all the expense necessary on this trip (except luncheon) and procures for the passenger the benefit of special car and reserved seat.

TRIANGLE TROLLEY TRIP.

From the great Pacific Electric Passenger Station, the last car leaving at 9:30 a.m. daily, past the immense railway shops, speeding southeast through the dairy lands and agricultural districts towards Santa Ana, this trolley trip presents vistas of the walnut groves of Whittier country seen stretching away to the north; the oil fields of the Olinda district, one of the greatest sources of crude oil in California. Santa Ana—a city of parks, beautiful drives and beautiful homes. One of the principal stars in the galaxy of cities surrounding Los Angeles. The Great Delhi Sugar Factory at Santa Ana. From Santa Ana to Huntington Beach, the car passes through the great sugar beet and celery lands of the South. Huntington Beach—the "Encampment City," one of the most popular recreation resorts of the Southland. Naples—destined to be a true replica of the famous European city of the same name. Long Beach—the beautiful—with its miles of silvery strand, "walk of a thousand lights," innumerable amusement devices, great auditorium, pier and sun parlor, palatial and beautiful Hotel Virginia, bath-house and other comforts and beautiful homes for residents and visitors strongly appeal to all. Point Firmin—a beauty spot—nature's own handiwork, unalloyed by the hand of man. Winding paths down rugged cliffs, cosy nooks amid upheaved, ragged boulders; quiet water coves edged by lashing foam and spray; a weird, natural foreground for the government lighthouse and from the cliff summit where the car stops the most beautiful of panoramas presents itself. To the south, directly at one's feet, is the government breakwater reaching far out to sea and beyond a most beautiful view of the magic isle of Santa Catalina. San Pedro—the port of Los Angeles and a call for shipping from all quarters of the globe. Destined to be one of the world's greatest harbors. Aviation Field and its colossal grand stand, from which thousands have seen the world's greatest birdmen break all records. A two-hour stop is made at Long Beach with free rides on the Airship Spiralway, the Scenic Railway and Hippodrome. One dollar covers all expense, except luncheon, for one of the greatest of pleasure trips.

MT. LOWE TRIP.

Any tour of California is incomplete without this great trip, which, though not personally conducted, has its many interesting features explained by conductor during the ride up the famous mountain; over the mountain trails, through rugged canyons, forest of oak and pine, via electric train, to near the bald top, 6100 feet in cloudland, the most delightful journey of your life, supplemented by refreshments, comfort and ease at Alpine Tavern, the beautiful mountain inn, 5000 feet up the mountainside.

Five trains daily are available, leaving the Pacific Electric Main-Street Station at 8, 9 and 10 a.m. and 1:30 and 4 p.m., the fare being $2.50 for the round trip, with excursion fare of $2 available on Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays.



FROM ORANGES TO SNOWBALLS.

JANUARY 1, 1913.]

First in the City

THE ME

OFFICERS:

W. H. Holliday - - P
Marco H. Hellman - Vi
W. L. Graves - - - Vi
H. T. Newell - - - Vi
L. C. Brand - - - Vi
J. H. Ramboz - - -
H. H. Martin - - Asst.
O. A. Cox - - - Asst.
W. E. Shipley - - Asst.

3538

CAPITAL $200,0
SURPLUS $800,0

U. S. DEPOSITA

Accounts of Banks, Corporations and Individuals Solicited. E
Accommodation Extende
Consistent With Safe
and Conservative
Banking.

DIRECTORS.

W. A. BARKER — WILL E. KEL
E. P. BOSBYSHELL — N. BONFILIO
MARCO H. HELLMAN — H. T. NEWEL
L. C. BRAND — E. T. STIMSO
W. L. GRAVES — D. K. EDWARD
W. H. HOLLIDAY — IRVING H. HE
F. M. LYON — W. L. VALEN
M. A. HAMBURGER

ALL NIGHT AN
OF LOS A
Sixth and



Irving H. Hellman, — M. A. Hamb
C. G. Lynch, — L. C. Bra
I. L. Hibbard. — John T. Co
E. W. Sargent,

STATEMENT OF CO

ALL NIGHT AND

At Close of Business De

ASSETS.

Cash and Exchange.....	$ 398,767.17	Cap
Loans and Investments..	2,724,206.25	Sur
Due From Banks.....	1,336,283.83	Pr
Furniture and Fixtures...	27,948.83	Dep
Other Assets.....	21.99	Oth
	$4,487,227.07	

dard of excellence in construction and comfort.

There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to say that the outlook for next year is bigger and better than any in our history as a CO-OPERA- ORGANIZATION. There is a field here for the profitable use of more capital and we in-

Oscar E. Schmidt is made the sole heir under the will of his father, the late Frederick Schmidt, filed yesterday. The estate is valued at $200,000 and consists of real estate, $252,000,

First in the City — *Roll of Honor of National Banks* — *First in the State*

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
OF LOS ANGELES

OFFICERS:

W. H. Holliday	*President*
Marco H. Hellman	*Vice-Pres.*
W. L. Graves	*Vice-Pres.*
H. T. Newell	*Vice-Pres.*
L. C. Brand	*Vice-Pres.*
J. H. Ramboz	*Cashier*
H. H. Martin	*Asst. Cashier*
O. A. Cox	*Asst. Cashier*
W. E. Shipley	*Asst. Cashier*

3538

CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS $800,000

U. S. DEPOSITARY

Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited. Every Accommodation Extended Consistent With Safe and Conservative Banking.

DIRECTORS.

W. A. BARKER	WILL E. KELLER
E. P. BOSBYSHELL	N. BONFILIO
MARCO H. HELLMAN	H. T. NEWELL
L. C. BRAND	E. T. STIMSON
W. L. GRAVES	D. K. EDWARDS
W. H. HOLLIDAY	IRVING H. HELLMAN
F. M. LYON	W. L. VALENTINE

M. A. HAMBURGER



MILLION AND HALF DOLLAR NEW HOME OF MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

The work of rasing the buildings now standing at the northeast corner of Sixth and Spring begins with the new year. The splendid new skyscraper will be ready for occupancy January 1st, 1914. All records for rapid construction of "Class A" buildings in the West will be broken. The building will stand twelve stories and basement, 120 feet on Spring street and 155 feet on Sixth. The exterior finish for the first two floors will be of granite, above the second floor of architectural terra cotta. There will be 440 rooms above the ground floor, which will be devoted entirely to the banking room of the Merchants National Bank. It is said that this immense room will be the handsomest and most artistically appointed banking quarters in America. The interior of the building will be finished throughout in the finest marble; five passenger elevators and one freight elevator of the latest high-power type will serve the building; and the basement will accommodate a complete light, heat and power plant. The land on which the building will stand was purchased thirty years ago for a few hundred dollars. It sold recently for more than one million dollars. It was in the suburbs then. Today it is in the civic center of the city.

OFFICIAL REPORT
26 NOVEMBER, 1912

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$5,624,683.46
U. S. Bonds		250,000.00
Premium		2,500.00
Other Stocks and Bonds		481,599.75
Furniture and Fixtures		62,500.00
Real Estate		15,111.34
Due From Banks and U. S. Treasurer,	$2,624,108.85	
Cash on Hand	1,284,113.65	
		3,908,222.50
		$10,344,617.05

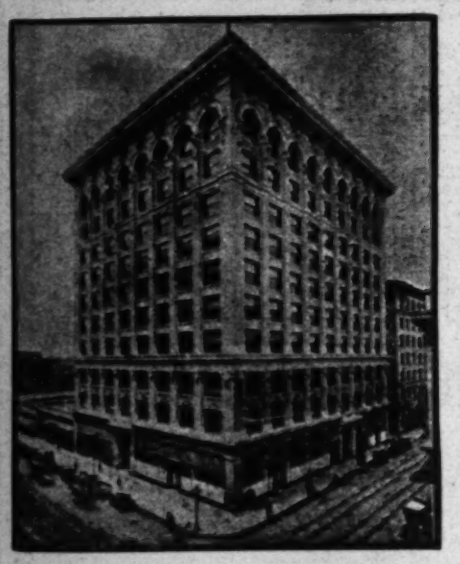
LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	837,552.48
Circulation	200,000.00
Taxes and Contingent Fund	71,911.43
Deposits	9,035,153.14
	$10,344,617.05

COMPARATIVE DEPOSITS

10 November, 1910	$6,209,777.33
5 December, 1911	7,233,269.14
26 November, 1912	9,035,153.14

ALL NIGHT AND DAY BANK
OF LOS ANGELES
Sixth and Main



OFFICERS:

L. C. Brand, President.
Irving H. Hellman, Vice-President.
E. W. Sargent, Vice-President.
C. R. Bell, Secretary.
John T. Bunn, Assistant Cashier.
Ben H. Smith, Assistant Cashier.
H. B. Kelley, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Louis M. Cole, W. J. Doran, Marco H. Hellman, W. H. Holliday, W. L. Valentine, Jas. Shultz, T. J. Fleming, Harry L. Harris, M. A. Hamburger, L. C. Brand, John T. Cooper, E. W. Sargent, C. G. Lynch, I. L. Hibbard, Irving H. Hellman,

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

ALL NIGHT AND DAY BANK

At Close of Business December 11, 1912.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash and Exchange	$ 398,767.17	Capital	$ 500,000.00
Loans and Investments	2,724,206.35	Surplus and Undivided Profits, Less Expense	197,872.45
Due From Banks	1,336,283.82	Deposits	3,788,086.78
Furniture and Fixtures	27,948.53	Other Liabilities	1,267.84
Other Assets	21.20		
	$4,487,227.07		$4,487,227.07

MERCHANTS BANK AND TRUST CO.
OF LOS ANGELES
209 So. Broadway

OFFICERS:

L. C. Brand President,
Irving H. Hellman Vice-President,
Geo. B. Epstein Vice-President,
Emanuel Cohen Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Marco H. Hellman, W. H. Holliday, L. C. Brand, Irving H. Hellman, Benj. E. Page, M. A. Hamburger, L. M. Cole, W. L. Valentine, Henderson Hayward, Geo. B. Epstein,



STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MERCHANTS BANK AND TRUST CO.

Los Angeles, Cal.

at the close of business Dec. 14, 1912.

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES		
Loans, Stocks and Fonds		$1,404,491.21	Capital		$ 250,000.00
Real Estate		28,631.27	Surplus and Undivided Profits		152,528.27
Furniture and Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults		34,821.01	Due Depositors		
Cash and due from Banks		428,415.30	Time	$ 389,362.95	
			Demand	1,104,467.57	1,493,830.52
		$1,896,358.79			$1,896,358.79

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF LOS ANGELES



I. N. Van Nuys Building

Future Home of The First National Bank of Los Angeles When Completed

OFFICERS

J. M. ELLIOTT.....President
Stoddard Jess.....Vice-President — John F. Burke....Vice-President
W. C. Patterson....Vice-President — John S. Cravens...Vice-President
W. T. S. HAMMOND.....Cashier
F. S. Pauly.....Ass't Cashier — E. W. Cox .....Ass't Cashier
A. C. Way.....Ass't Cashier — A. B. Jones.....Ass't Cashier
W. C. BRYAN.....Assistant to the Cashier

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOV. 26, 1912.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$15,575,236.37
Bonds, Securities, etc. (Bonds only)	1,227,550.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	1,250,000.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	NONE
Customers Liability Under Letters of Credit	88,662.90
Cash and Sight Exchange	6,849,370.08
New Furniture and Fixtures	60,963.73
TOTAL	$25,051,783.08

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,438,178.64
Circulation	1,170,097.50
Reserved for Taxes, Etc.	120,199.47
Letters of Credit	88,662.90
Deposits	19,734,644.57
TOTAL	$25,051,783.08

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

THE LOS ANGELES TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOV. 26, 1912

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$12,536,656.71
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	2,516,304.30
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	1,143,037.50
Cash and Sight Exchange	3,903,524.20
TOTAL	$20,099,522.71

LIABILITIES

Capital		$ 1,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits		1,235,986.20
Deposits — Demand	$ 6,186,241.75	
" — Time	$11,177,294.76	17,363,536.51
TOTAL		$20,099,522.71

OWNED BY THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW

I. N. Van Nuys Building

FINEST OFFICE BUILDING IN THE WEST

THE VAN NUYS BULDING, now nearing completion, will be the finest business block west of Chicago. It is the last word in modern fire-proof construction. The frame is of steel and concrete, and the exterior of granite below the third floor and of terra cotta above. The building stands eleven full stories and basement, fronting 170 feet on Spring street and 155 feet on Seventh street. It is equipped with six Otis electric traction elevators for passengers and one other devoted exclusively to freight. All of the elevators have the latest approved safety devices and the most efficient signal service. The battery of dynamos in the basement supplies power to drive the elevator cars at the rate of 600 feet per minute, and is supplemented by a storage battery auxiliary to provide power after midnight. The heating and lighting plant comprises three 75, 100 and 150-h.p. engines, three electric generators of 75, 100 and 150 kilowatt capacity respectively, and three 138 horsepower Sterling boilers. There is hot and cold water service throughout the building, a filtering plant for water, vacuum cleaner plant, and every mechanical accessory of the strictly modern building The main entrance is of solid heavy bronze and Travanelli marble, the floors of cement overlaid with dull-finished marble, the wainscotting of superbly figured and veined Alaska marble brilliantly polished. Above the wainscotting are heavy clear plate glass panels that afford unusual distribution of light throughout offices and corridors. The hall doors are all heavy chipped plate glass framed in quartered oak, and all communicating and closet doors of exquisitely figured quarter sawed oak highly finished, as are all the wood trimmings of the building. There are 400 light and well ventilated rooms above the ground floor, facing either the street or the spacious light court, which is lined throughout with cream colored enameled brick. The rooms are so arranged that they may be subdivided, and while construction work is in progress alterations are made for the tenant without cost. Each room is fitted with open plumbing. Those at the corner of Seventh and Spring are reserved in so far as the demand warrants, for physicians and surgeons and dentists. There are large, well-lighted and well-ventilated lavatories and toilets on each floor for men and women, and a seven-chair barber shop on the third floor which is one of the finest in the West. The building is to be formally opened on February 1st. Though no advertising has been done, the floor space has been more than half leased, and the tenants number many of the most representative business and professional men in Los Angeles. Only high-class institutions are accepted as tenants, and the ground floor will house some of the strongest financial and business concerns in the Southwest. The Van Nuys Building is to be "Class A" in the matter of tenants as well as architecturally.

THE C



—Photo by Lorya.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

Two per c... grance to t... bearing acc... num for a ... will be allo...

Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, ... the stockholders of the Citizens Na...

A ST...

TW...

SECURITY BUILD...



SECURITY BUI...
SPRING AT F...

Are You Int... Long Beach
—The City of Ho...
—The Fastest G... the United Sta...

FORTUNE FROM FATHER.

Oscar E. Schmidt is made the sole heir under the will of his father, the late Frederick Schmidt, filed yesterday. The estate is valued at $260,000 and consists of real estate, $252,000, cash and personal property. Schmidt died December 18, last. He was a

dard of excellence in construction and comfort.

There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to say that the outlook for next year is bigger and better than any in our history as a CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION. There is a field here for the profitable use of more capital and we in-

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA; CORNER TH RD AND MAIN



—Photo by Loryea.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

Two per cent. interest paid on daily balances on inactive accounts. We invite your inquiries with reference to this new feature of national banking in Los Angeles. Your time deposits, if placed in an interest bearing account, will earn for you 4 per cent. per annum for a six months period, or 3 per cent. per annum for a ninety day period. Every advantage that is consistent with good and safe banking principles will be accorded our customers.

Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, 205-210 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Capital $500,000.00, Surplus $60,000.00. Owned by the stockholders of the Citizens National Bank. Does a general trust and savings bank business.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, as called for by the Comptroller of the Currency, NOVEMBER 26, 1912.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$7,634,100.10
United States Bonds	1,001,000.00
Municipal and other Bonds	636,175.00
Bonds to Secure Postal Deposits	124,000.00
Other Real Estate Owned	43,122.41
Customers' Liability on Letters of Credit	51,854.27
Furniture and Fixtures	50,000.00
Five Per Cent. Fund	50,000.00
Cash and Due from Banks	4,788,251.98
	$14,438,503.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided Profits (less expenses and taxes paid)	178,646.9.
Reserved for Taxes	8,990.49
Circulation	972,100.00
Letters of Credit	57,140.24
Deposits	11,220,806.01
	$14,438,503.76

OFFICERS and DIRECTORS

OFFICERS

A. J. WATERS	President
J. ROSS CLARK	Vice-President
M. J. MONNETTE	Vice-President
WM. W. WOODS	Vice-President
R. W. KENNY	Vice-President
E. T. PETTIGREW	Cashier
GEO. E. F DUFFET	Ass't Cashier
GEO. BUGBEE	Ass't Cashier
H. D. IVEY	Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS

J. Ross Clark — Frank C. Bolt
L. W. Blinn — C. A. Canfield
J. M. Hale — L. J. Christopher
E. L. Doheny — Robert Hale
M. J. Connell — John J. Fay, Jr.
Wm. W. Woods — A. J. Waters
W. J. Hole — F. X. Pfaffinger
Geo. W. Walker — Orra E. Monnette
M. J. Monnette

A STORY OF GROWTH

TWENTY-THREE YEARS UNDER PRACTICALLY THE SAME MANAGEMENT

SECURITY BUILDING.



Year	Number of open Accounts	Interest Paid to Depositors	Total Resources
1889	359	$ 724.32	$ 231,386.00
1890	1,053	6,477.01	331,744.00
1891	2,081	20,903.89	717,690.00
1892	2,297	28,774.37	874,193.00
1893	2,447	37,876.83	1,078,594.00
1894	1,880	21,761.79	723,692.00
1895	2,135	25,467.20	874,376.00
1896	2,551	31,014.77	974,639.00
1897	3,007	41,297.33	1,200,069.00
1898	3,435	47,978.21	1,459,844.00
1899	4,079	60,107.19	1,877,195.00
1900	5,214	71,596.54	2,345,034.00
1901	5,868	93,824.26	3,051,573.00
1902	8,919	127,179.62	4,100,696.00
1903	11,510	166,761.17	5,433,749.00
1904	15,668	235,897.53	7,685,330.00
1905	20,744	379,000.41	13,344,789.00
1906	23,801	465,627.87	16,093,798.00
1907	48,644	586,928.26	16,664,780.00
1908	48,007	612,288.26	19,984,202.00
1909	54,930	681,301.33	23,980,670.00
1910	62,356	832,376.83	30,123,260.00
1911	67,416	940,970.85	34,747,518.88
1912 (July 1-12) (6 months)	80,648	662,945.14	46,992,031.37

Number of open accounts today, 82,953.
Resources today over $47,000,000.00

SECURITY TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

FIFTH STREET LOBBY.



SECURITY BUILDING
SPRING AT FIFTH

Oldest and Largest Savings Bank in the Southwest

EQUITABLE BRANCH
SPRING AT FIRST

Are You Interested in Long Beach

—The City of Homes and Enterprise.
—The Fastest Growing City in the United States.

Write for Further Information to

The Long Beach Savings Bank & Trust Co.
or The National Bank of Long Beach

Long Beach, California

ANGELUS

HAMS, BACON and LARD

The Very Best the Market Affords



—Photo. by Loryea.

The Very Best the Market Affords

EAST NINTH STREET AND MATEO

HAUSER PACKING COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, U. S. A.

Visitors are always welcome—Huntington Park cars east on Seventh from Broadway direct to plant

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA

HELLMAN BUILDING, FOURTH AND SPRING STREETS,

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

CONDENSED STATEMENT

FROM REPORT TO COMPTROLLER, NOV. 26, 1912.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$3,341,812.82
Overdrafts	24,120.79
United States Bonds at par	500,000.00
State, County and Other Bonds	330,200.72
Real Estate, Fur., Fixt. and Safe Deposit Vault	76,720.07
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer	25,000.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit	39,895.42
Cash and Sight Exchange	2,328,344.33
	$6,666,094.15

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid in	$ 500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	222,019.03
Circulation	481,000.00
Bond Account	50,000.00
Letters of Credit	39,895.42
Deposits	5,373,179.70
	$6,666,094.15

OFFICERS

J. E. FISHBURN, President. R. I. ROGERS, Vice-President. C. W. PROLLIUS, Asst. Cashier.
W. D. WOOLWINE, Vice-President. H. S. M'KEE, Cashier. G. S. PICKRELL, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS

N. B. BLACKSTONE, President N. B. Blackstone Company, Dry Goods; F. W. BRAUN, Merchant and Manufacturer; O. H. CHURCHILL, Capitalist; J. E. FISHBURN, President; F. W. FLINT, JR., Merchant; H. W. FRANK, President Harris & Frank (Inc.) Clothiers; R. B. GAGE, Capitalist; HARRY GRAY, Capitalist; S. C. HUBBELL, Capitalist; H. S. M'KEE, Cashier; H. M. ROBINSON, Treasurer the Pacific Lumber Co.; R. I. ROGERS, Vice-President; JAMES SLAUSON, Capitalist; O. A. VICKREY, Real Estate; W. D. WOOLWINE, Vice-President.

Public Utility Bonds to Net 6 to 7%

Your Money AND What it is Worth

Is the title of a booklet which will be mailed on request. It is of interest to

Savings Bank Depositors

and all who wish to obtain the highest possible return on their money with the least risk. A postal will bring it to you. Address

FUNDING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

UNION OIL BLDG LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Legal for Savings Bank & Trust Funds



Los Angeles G

LOS ANGELES has approximately the cheapest (and thousand cubic feet—cheaper than in Chicago, and Pittsburgh—in which cities it varies from r kilowatt hour for light and 6 cents per kilowatt hou The Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, with years. It is the oldest of its kind in Southern Califor ,350,000 cubic feet of gas per day—storage capacity of stributing system of approximately 1100 miles of gas m nsumer of electricity in the City of Los Angeles, using hambra, Inglewood, Watts, Hollywood, and in three of -to-date in every particular, the very latest methods

FORTUNE FROM FATHER.

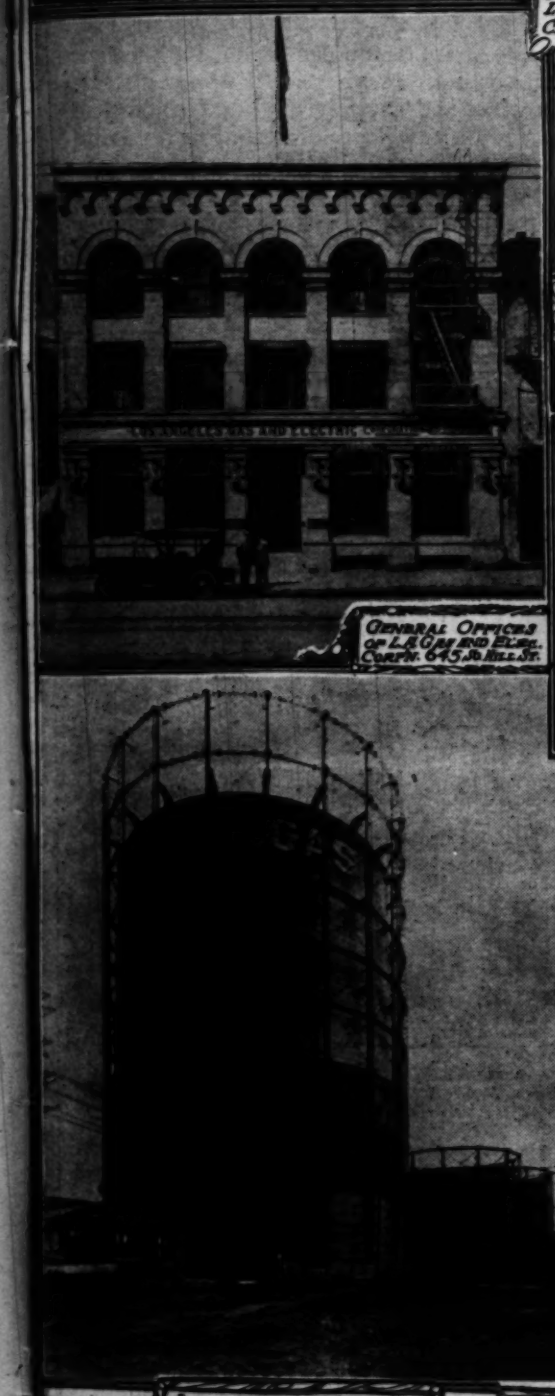
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dard of excellence in construction and comfort.

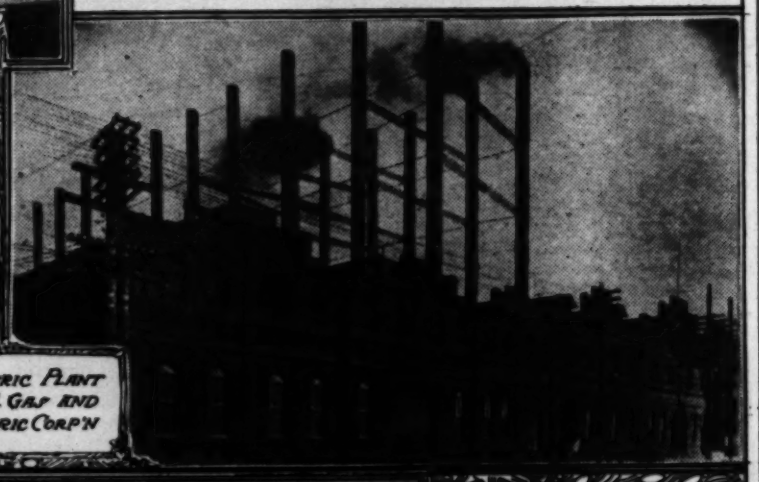
There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to say that the outlook for next year is bigger and better than any in our history as a CO-OPERA-







6 Auto Trucks For Delivering L.A.G. and E. Corp'n Carbon Briquets



Electric Plant of L.A. Gas and Electric Corp'n



General Offices of L.A. Gas and Elec. Corp'n. 645 S. Hill St.

Generator, Boom Gas Works



Part of Interior Electric Plant



Photos by Loryea

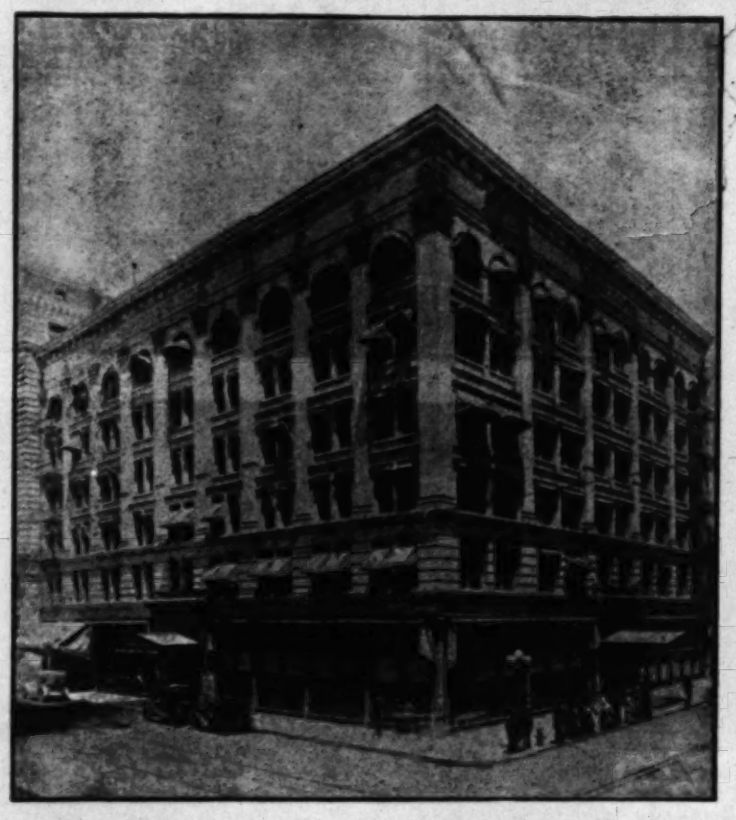
Largest Gas Holder in West Diameter 250 Feet Diam. Holds Nom. Cap. 600,000 Cu. Ft. L.A. Gas and Elec. Corp'n.

Aliso St. Works of L. A. Gas and Elec. Corp'n

Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation

LOS ANGELES has approximately the cheapest (and the best) artificial gas and electric service in the United States. Gas in Los Angeles is sold at 75 cents per thousand cubic feet—cheaper than in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Omaha, Buffalo, Portland (Oregon), Spokane, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Tacoma and Pittsburgh—in which cities it varies from 80 cents to $1.75 per thousand cubic feet. Electric service is sold in Los Angeles at the top rate of 6½ cents per kilowatt hour for light and 6 cents per kilowatt hour for power.

The Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, with its predecessor companies, has been under one management for 23 years. Its business has been in existence 44 years. It is the oldest of its kind in Southern California. Today the Corporation has more than 139,500 customers. The gas plant has a generating capacity of 28,200,000 cubic feet of gas per day—storage capacity of 14,950,000 cubic feet of gas. The electric plant has a capacity of 34,200 horse power. The company has now a distributing system of approximately 1100 miles of gas mains, 20 miles of underground electric conduits, and 500 miles of overhead electric lines. The Company's largest consumer of electricity is the City of Los Angeles, using current for 3702 arc and 2127 incandescent lights. Branch Offices are maintained at Pasadena, South Pasadena, Alhambra, Inglewood, Watts, Hollywood, and in three of the residence districts of Los Angeles. More than 1100 men are employed. The entire system is modern and up-to-date in every particular, the very latest methods being used for the manufacture and distribution of gas and electricity.



E. L. POTTER CO., Incorporated. G. H. KNAPPE, Manager.

Van Nuys Hotel

European Plan

200 ROOMS

150 With Bath

RATES:

Rooms without bath, $1.50 per day, (for one person,) to $4 per day (for one or two persons.)
Rooms with bath, $2.50 to $6 per day.

The Van Nuys Hotel is popular with Californians visiting Los Angeles. It is especially appreciated by California's wives and daughters. Its splendid grill is not surpassed for excellence of cuisine or service in any city on the continent. Centrally located.

Northwest Corner Fourth & Main
Los Angeles, California

Single Rooms and Suites Reserved by Wire.



—Photo by Loryea.

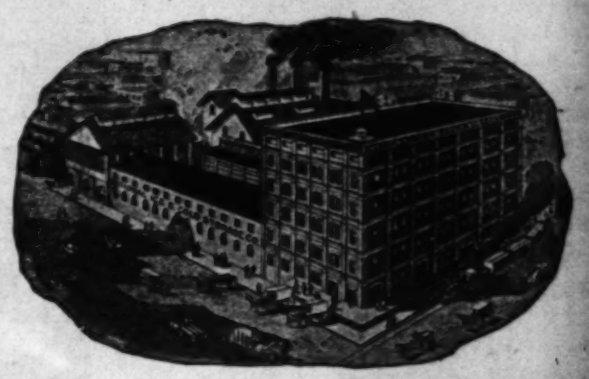
Cooper, Coate & Casey Dry Goods Co.

Wholesale Dry Goods Notions, Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments

Corner Seventh & Los Angeles Sts.

The National Ice & Cold Storage Co

CENTER AND BANNING STREETS
LOS ANGELES, CAL.



Plant of The National Ice & Cold Storage Company, occupying an entire city block. Five full stories and basement—700,000 feet of floor space for cold storage—Cost of plant, $200,000.

Sanitary Ice for Domestic Use. Artificial ice manufactured from distilled water—Natural ice from Truckee River in the mountains.

Exceptional facilities for cold storage preservation of perishable goods—700,000 cubic feet storage space. Direct connection with Santa Fe tracks.

The National Ice & Cold Storage Company began business in California in 1892. The company now owns plants at San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Fresno, Sonora, Ukiah, Santa Rosa, Riverside, San Bernardino, Berkeley, Marysville, Watsonville, Red Bluff, Merced, and other points, besides in Los Angeles. The Los Angeles plant alone has an annual output of more than 75,000 tons and storage capacity for 10,000 tons. More than 300 men are employed by the company in Los Angeles. The local plant is one of the most modern in equipment in the West.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

—Established 1905—

2110-12 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

We are maintaining the reputation of having the only practical mechanical school in Southern California. Our long standing experience is conclusive evidence of our efficiency. Don't cling to the rock-bottom rung of the ladder of success. We offer opportunity of a lifetime to those who are willing to put the shoulder to the wheel.

We teach repairing and overhauling of different makes and latest models of automobiles in an up-to-date, well-equipped garage where each student receives personal instruction under expert mechanics. Each part is explained from the carburetor to the wheel, until mastered. Students are taught to manufacture and build all necessary parts of the machine. Our course in electricity is both theoretical and practical; consisting of house wiring, motor, armature and field winding and construction of generators and switchboards. We also teach surveying and mathematics. Do not waste time and money with our imitators, for in the long run you will come to learn what you need to know. We guarantee satisfaction to graduates and places to work for room and board. Our shops are at your disposal for investigation to convince yourself. Catalogue free.

Union Ho

Next to
ment for
Life is a



WEST JEFFERSON PLANT

PURE WELL WATER.



PARTIAL INTERIOR

In Southern California a community is very much like a tree—it grows just exactly as fast as it is watered. There is water everywhere, but it requires capital and energy to develop it, and wherever it is developed there springs up a thriving community, flourishing like the ve tion itself.

You sprinkle the ground and you sprout. You pour on the water and yo a plant. You irrigate in real earnest you get a great tree, with branches sp ing in every direction.

This is the history of that great terr west of Los Angeles proper, where there now thousands of the most beautiful dences in the South. Four years ago great district had been merely sprinkled the homes had just sprouted. Four y ago the Union Hollywood Water Comp took hold of the work of providing water the section, and now it is a great tree, splendid, long branches reaching out branch a boulevard, every limb a street, spreading lawns, flowers and trees, and

And thus it was that not until the Union earnest to pour water into this great wester begin to grow into broad boulevards, and mansions. Here is the result, as it is shown tor's office for the district recently annexed t

This company now has in operation abou of eighteen square miles, and ranging in si four inches, all of the most substantial charac create any mushroom growth, but to establis allowing for the natural wear and tear. Nothi iron pipe is utilized in the construction work.

FORTUNE

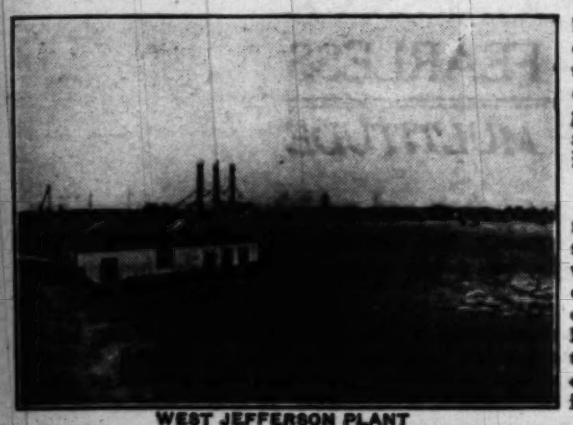
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dard of excellence in construction and comfort.

There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to say that the outlook for next year is bigger and better than any in our history as a CO-OPERA-

Union Hollywood Water Company

Next to Pure Air the Most Important Element for the Sustenance of Human or Plant Life is an Abundant Supply of Pure Water



WEST JEFFERSON PLANT

In the building up of this suburb the Union Hollywood Water Company's officers have worked in the utmost harmony with the builders of the newer city, and the great expenditures of money that have been entailed in establishing the big plant form a strong tribute to the far-sightedness of the men behind the bank roll. These officers are: C. J. Heyler, president; O. E. Wern, secretary, and F. J. J. Sloat, vice-president. Ever since this administration took hold of the reins of the company six years ago there has never been the slightest pause in the onward strides for the improvement of the great expanse of territory covered by the company's mains.

The development of this territory means a great deal more to the city than the mere benefiting of those who decide to live there. A city is known more by its suburbs than by almost anything else. A city with beautiful suburbs is famed the world over as a prosperous city. A city where the people are contented to live huddled together in the confines of the dusty, down-town streets, shows an utter absence of enterprise. When people go out into the suburbs to build themselves beautiful homes, plant trees and lawns and shrubbery around them, it shows conclusively that they are satisfied with their city, contented to remain there permanently, willing to cast their lot with the city so far as their entire future careers and those of their families are concerned. It shows that there stands behind the city itself a great number of men of thrift and industry who say, "Los Angeles is the place for me," and proves that there is stability behind the city's growth.

PURE WELL WATER.

In Southern California a community is very much like a tree—it grows just exactly as fast as it is watered. There is water everywhere, but it requires capital and energy to develop it, and wherever it is developed there springs up a thriving community, flourishing like the vegetation itself.



PARTIAL INTERIOR VIEW UNION HOLLYWOOD WATER CO.'S PLANT

The logical result is that home-builders are seeing more and more each year the advantages of this section, with its sightly hills and splendid views of the mountains and sea, which is in plain sight from many points. Hardly a week passes but some new tract is opened, and the choice lots snapped up by someone who is waiting for a chance to get out in this western district, which is fanned even on the warmest days in summer by cool breezes from the ocean, less than ten miles away. The residents of these highly favored communities do not need to own automobiles in order to get to their offices and shops quickly and conveniently. The trolley system, of which Los Angeles is justly proud, is stretching out its network of rails and wires a few more blocks every month, until now it has the entire district thoroughly gridironed. Among the lines which tap the section are: Hollywood, Hollywood and Franklin Avenue, Highland Avenue, Santa Monica via Hollywood, Colegrove, Sherman, Heliotrope Drive, Western Avenue, West Sixth and Ardmore, Melrose Avenue, West Pico, West Washington, West Adams and West Jefferson lines.

You sprinkle the ground and you get a sprout. You pour on the water and you get a plant. You irrigate in real earnest and you get a great tree, with branches spreading in every direction.

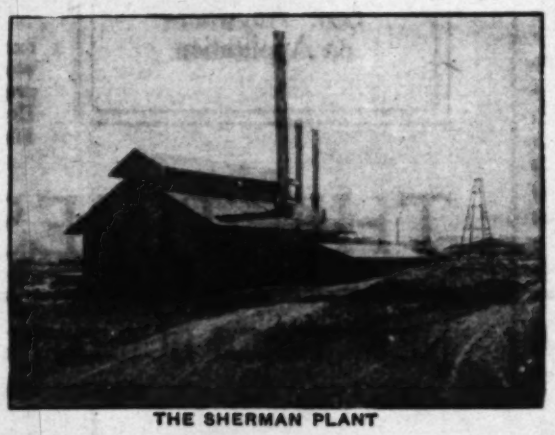
This is the history of that great territory west of Los Angeles proper, where there are now thousands of the most beautiful residences in the South. Four years ago this great district had been merely sprinkled and the homes had just sprouted. Four years ago the Union Hollywood Water Company took hold of the work of providing water for the section, and now it is a great tree, with splendid, long branches reaching out from the foothills to the sea, every branch a boulevard, every limb a street, every leaf an ideal home, with spreading lawns, flowers and trees, and roses climbing everywhere.



THE AIR COMPRESSSOR AT SHERMAN

And thus it was that not until the Union Hollywood Water Company began in earnest to pour water into this great western section of Los Angeles did the streets begin to grow into broad boulevards, and the scattered cottages into palatial mansions. Here is the result, as it is shown on the books of the county tax collector's office for the district recently annexed to the city:

This company now has in operation about 200 miles of pipe covering an area of eighteen square miles, and ranging in size from twenty-seven inches down to four inches, all of the most substantial character, for the company is not building to create any mushroom growth, but to establish a plant which will last for all time, allowing for the natural wear and tear. Nothing but the very highest grade of cast iron pipe is utilized in the construction work.



THE SHERMAN PLANT

"IT MAKES GOOD"

With the Reader *With the Advertiser*

The Los Angeles Times

INDEPENDENT—PROGRESSIVE
TRUSTWORTHY—FEARLESS

A JOURNAL FOR THE MULTITUDE

Contains more news features, more popular articles from eminent writers and publishes more advertising than any other newspaper in the world. Leads all others for quality and quantity in news, character of its patrons, in advertising and in all the features that go to make up a big metropolitan daily newspaper

The Subscription Price of

THE TIMES

Daily and Sunday is

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Los Angeles is the Hub, the central point of the great Southwest — the headquarters of the splendid industries that are building up in this wonderful section, once thought to be uninhabitable, but now an empire. The Times is its greatest prophet.

As an advertising medium, The Times is pre-eminent. It is conceded to be the most thorough home paper in the country, a pertinent factor for successful advertising.

Month after month, for years, The Times has published more paid advertising matter than any other newspaper or periodical in the world.

The following is a tabulated statement of the amount of advertising published by The Times for each year since 1901:

	Columns.		Columns.
1901	22,276	1907	57,343
1902	30,169	1908	48,110
1903	35,151	1909	54,063
1904	36,604	1910	56,816
1905	47,512	1911	57,038
1906	58,356	1912 December Estimated	61,342

The figures for 1910, showing a big gain over 1909, constitute an unprecedented achievement in the publishing world; because, on October 1st, 1910, the Times Building, with its splendid publishing plant, was completely destroyed by dynamite and fire.

No newspaper at home or abroad has ever printed as great a volume of advertising as The Times published in 1911 and 1912.

The Times prints more "want" or "liner" advertising than any three papers on the Pacific Coast—the strongest testimony that it is the best medium for the masses. In fact, The Times' "liner" columns are a quick-action clearing-house, through which numberless business affairs, both large and small, are transacted.

Nowhere is there a newspaper that enjoys the unique distinction of reaching so large a field of intelligent readers as the Los Angeles Times. Its circulation field comprises Los Angeles and all Southern California, the San Joaquin Valley, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and the northernmost parts of old Mexico. Year by year a steady gain has been recorded in the number of subscribers. The sworn daily circulation averages for each year for the last twelve years are as follows:

1901	28,777 copies	1907	52,525 copies
1902	31,250 copies	1908	53,804 copies
1903	36,657 copies	1909	54,850 copies
1904	37,702 copies	1910	57,857 copies
1905	43,150 copies	1911	53,579 copies
1906	50,488 copies	1912 December Estimated	61,512 copies

The Times stands for all important things that are in the true interest of the country; blazoned upon its proud pennant is the motto, "Liberty and Law, Equal Rights and Industrial Freedom."

The Los Angeles Times receives and publishes daily, besides the full news service of the Associated Press, scores and scores of exclusive dispatches from its special correspondents in different parts of the globe. The reader gets this news nowhere else. The week-day paper runs in size from 26 to 32 pages.

The Sunday Times, with its eight parts, aggregating from 144 to 168 pages, is a surpassing modern metropolitan newspaper. Besides containing all the news of the world, special features are made of clean, clever colored comics; a sporting sheet; a cream sheet containing society, theatrical and art news, and an incomparable 40-page Illustrated Magazine, with stories of fiction, articles on travel and adventure, cartoons and full-page illustrations of Southern Californian scenes.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

Publishers

NEW TIMES BUILDING - - - - LOS ANGELES, CAL.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, President, Editor and General Manager.

FORTUNE

Oscar E. Schmidt is made the sole heir under the will of his father, the late Frederick Schmidt, filed yesterday. The estate is valued at $300,000

Card of Excellence in construction and comfort.

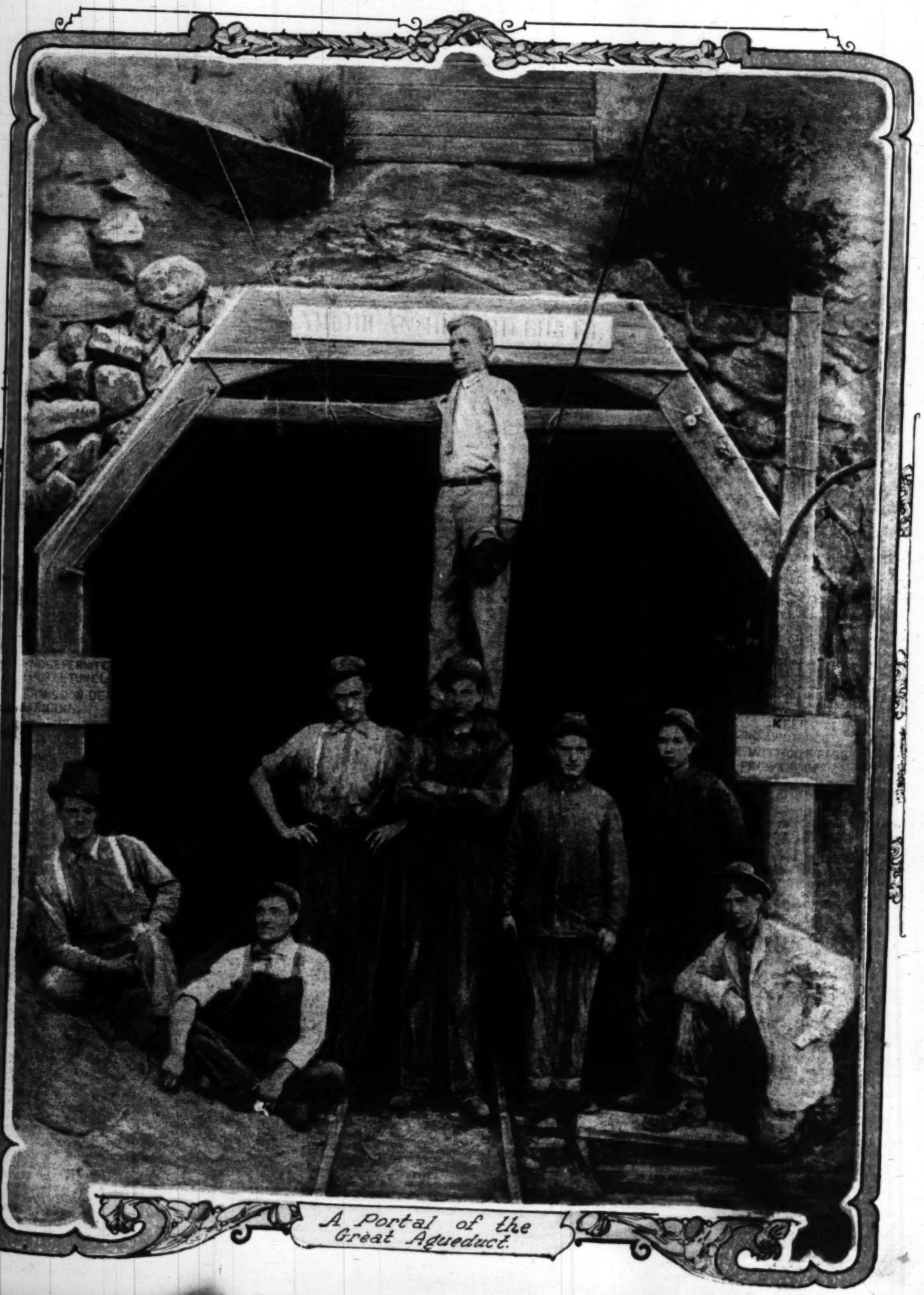
There are hundreds of other details of our successes which we could add, but we only desire to

Annual Midwinter Number, II.

Los Angeles Daily Times

PART II: 32 PAGES. JANUARY 1, 1913. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Industries and Crops.



A Portal of the Great Aqueduct.

than any other newspaper in the world. Leads all others for quality and quantity in news, character of its patrons, in advertising and in all the features that go to make up a big metropolitan daily newspaper

The Coming of the Waters of the Aqueduct.

GREAT PROJECT REALIZED.

THE dream of a city of less than 350,000 people, which in 1905 determined to draw a water supply from the everlasting resources of the Sierra Nevadas and carry it 240 miles southward to nourish the soil and give drink to a population of 2,000,000, is on the eve of realization.

This New Year's Day of 1913 sees the Los Angeles aqueduct practically completed. The work of the 4000 who have toiled beneath the blazing sun of the Mojave Desert, who have drilled their tunnels through the granite hearts of the mountains and who have filled the canyons with the reverberations of steel on steel as they fabricated the great siphons is almost at an end. Less than four miles now remain to be built. Not later than March first the four gates of the intake will be opened wide. A river which, since when we know not, has followed its own way, will be changed in its course. It will take a new path which has been created for it out of stone and steel and the lives of men and will come to rest finally in the broad and deep reservoirs prepared for it on the rim of the San Fernando Valley.

* * *

EPOCH MAKING.

The coming of the waters is epochal in the history of the city of Los Angeles. The Los Angeles aqueduct is not merely a water works which, by providing a copious domestic supply removes the restrictions which nature until this time has placed in the path of its greatness; it is more than that, it is a commercial undertaking unrivalled in the realm of municipal endeavor both in its magnitude and its promise of ultimate financial returns. For it must be remembered that aside from an adequate water supply, the plan of the aqueduct provides for an irrigation system second only to those of the United States government. Moreover where this river of water, issuing from the five mile tunnel through the crest of the Coast Range, tumbles down the precipitous walls of the San Francisquito Canyon, there is the possibility of hydro-electric development equalled at the present time by only two or three power projects in the country.

The story of Aladdin and his magic lamp is no whit more wonderful than the account of how this great work was inaugurated and how it has been carried to a successful completion—a municipal enterprise without graft, completed within the period of time stated at the outset for a sum less than the people voted and in which more has been given than was ever promised.

* * *

THE BEGINNING.

In 1905 when the city was facing the problem of a rapidly increasing population and a steadily decreasing water supply, the Board of Water Commissioners of the city system, after a careful investigation of all near-by sources, determined as a last resort to go to the Sierra Nevadas for a supplementary supply which should be ample in quantity, beyond cavil in quality and as certain as the mountains which gave it. Their engineer, William Mulholland, reported that the future greatness of the city lay in procuring the flow of the Owens River, a stream that, rising in the Sierra near Yosemite Park, flows southward through Mono and Inyo counties, California, draining the whole eastern face of the Sierra for a distance of 120 miles and emptying into a saline lake on the edge of the Mojave Desert.

Imbued with the enthusiasm and the conviction of Mulholland, the board began the acquisition of lands and water rights in the Owens Valley. They did not do this in the name of the city but carried on their operations in the names of individuals. In this way the city purchased in the Owens Valley 90,000 acres of land the water rights of which entitled the city to a daily supply of 258,000,000 gallons before the public at large had any knowledge of the undertaking. It was then too late for speculators to ply their trade at municipal expense. The city purchased the 90,000 acres at an average cost of $14.60 per acre. Since that, lands in the valley have sold as high as $200 per acre but the city was not the purchaser.

In September of the same year, the city by a vote of fourteen to one, authorized a bond issue of $1,500,000 to provide for the payments on the lands and water rights and carry on the preliminary engineering investigations. On Christmas Day of 1906 a board of eminent hydraulic engineers reported that they had gone over the proposed course of the aqueduct, had inspected the plans that Mr. Mulholland had prepared and that they found the project admirable in outline and full of promise. They estimated that $23,000,000 exclusive of any amount required for power development would be necessary to carry the project to a successful completion and they fixed six years as the shortest possible period for the consummation of the work.

* * *

BOND ISSUE.

It came June of 1906 and the people showed their faith in the enterprise by voting $23,000,000 worth of bonds to carry on the work. In so doing they burdened the city to the limit of its bonded indebtedness and placed a per capita tax of $88 on every man, woman and child within the city limits. Some called this foolhardiness. Others called it courage.

And so with $24,500,000 placed at the disposal of the city's water engineer, let us face with him the problems that the year of our Lord, 1906, set before him. He faced the problem of making an absolute desert habitable for an army of from 3000 to 5000 men, not for a few months but for at least five years; he stood upon the edge of deep canyons and knew that they must be crossed by longer, larger and stronger steel mains than man had hitherto built, if the water was to be brought down; he saw the Coast Range rearing its peaks into the clouds and realized that a path for the waters must be broken through the great granite barrier if the city were to come into its own.

Now, a city is the hardest of task-masters. Always it is impatient of results, perhaps because too often it is slow to receive them. And Mulholland wondered what the people would say if he came before them eighteen months hence and when asked to give an accounting would be forced to reply that only a few feet of the aqueduct was actually constructed. I know that this thought troubled him sorely. And it was so. In October of 1908, the Chamber of Commerce, which had stood sponsor for the project, summoned him to appear before its directors and make a report.

He attended the meeting as requested. "Gentlemen," he answered, when he was asked how many miles of work he had accomplished, "I suppose by stretching it, there's about 500 feet of completed aqueduct. It's like this: When you're facing a big wood pile you want a sharp ax. Well, we've been sharpening the ax and we're now ready to swing it."

* * *

MULHOLLAND'S WORK.

Mulholland and his engineers in whetting their ax had done these things: They had built over 200 miles of mountain road and trail, simply to make the aqueduct zone accessible; they had brought water from far back in the mountains, built reservoirs in elevated localities and laid 150 miles of pipe line to provide a supply of the precious fluid for men, animals and the mixing of concrete; they had erected structures by the hundred in which to house and care for the working forces both in health and in sickness; they had procured the building of a standard gauge steam railroad across the desert from Mojave to Lone Pine, a distance of 140 miles, and brought in trainload after trainload of the most modern excavating machinery. And when they had done these things, the sharpening of the ax was only half accomplished. They were not ready to apply the edge until they had constructed a cement plant with a capacity of 30,000 barrels per month, a telephone system that took its way from the headquarters office in Los Angeles to every projected camp along the 250 miles of aqueduct zone, three hydro-electric plants on streams of the Owens Valley and transmission lines to carry the juice from the generators to every point where it was required for the driving of machinery. The sharpening of Mulholland's ax cost the city a little over $4,000,000. Engineers who visited the project told me at the time that this work of preparation was the most thorough and farseeing of any that had come within their observation.

These were days of trials and tribulation. There was a struggle in every hour and a new problem in every minute. The men were new and untried; the organization was in the making. But in October of 1908, the preliminaries of preparation were completed. Everything was ready. The five years of construction had been as carefully laid out as a military campaign. The aqueduct zone was divided into fourteen sections. Their length ranged from five to twenty-three miles, depending upon the character of the work to be performed. Over each of these geographical divisions an assistant engineer was placed in charge and he was held personally responsible for not merely the engineering details but for all the civil activities transpiring within his portion of the aqueduct zone. His reports, telephonic and written, kept the chief engineer and his chief assistant, J. B. Lippincott, in constant personal touch with every detail of the work.

With this knowledge of the system of organization, it will be understood how this army of 4000 men stationed in a line 250 miles long operated almost as a single unit and continued its work with marvelous precision and regularity.

Work on the Elizabeth tunnel had been in progress since the fall of 1907 but the excavation here accomplished, as compared with the whole footage, was negligible, so that it's using no figure of speech in saying that the first real aqueduct excavation was begun in October of 1908. This was on the Jawbone division comprising a section of twenty-three miles made up almost entirely of tunnels and acknowledged to be the most difficult division of the work.

* * *

FIFTY CAMPS.

In a few months the single construction camp had been increased to fifty. The work was under way in full earnest. At 100 points, men went to and fro from the camps throughout the twenty-four hours of the day to lose themselves within the tunnels that were being driven; steam shovels rattled and chugged and tooted and daily did their work of 150 men at the rate of 125 feet a day, while, with less noise but with no less energy, the two dredges in the Owens Valley shortened their allotment of twenty-one miles of canal. When a twelve-month had rolled around the organization had a clean fifty miles to its credit. It was a thing to be proud of. And moreover this speed has been maintained without intermission.

In order that the reader may have a perspective of the water works system in its entirety, let us now turn to a very brief discussion of the course the waters of the Owens River will take from the intake to the final point of impounding at the aqueduct outlet.

The water will be taken into the aqueduct at an elevation of 3812 feet above sea level or approximately 3550 feet above the elevation of the steps of the Los Angeles City Hall. No pumping is required at any point. Once having been diverted from the river channel, the water of its own gravity will flow through the aqueduct intake and out of the consumer's faucet, 250 miles distant.

The first twenty-one miles of the aqueduct is an unlined canal sixty feet wide and ten feet deep which will carry the water to the toe of the Alabama foothills. In passing through this canal the stream will gain in volume by the subterranean drainage of the valley and in times of severe drought, wells driven in the large artesian belt of 30,000 acres which the city owns can be uncapped and their flow diverted into this waterway.

At the Alabama foothills, about eleven miles north of where the Owens Valley opens onto the Mojave Desert, the aqueduct assumes the form of an open concrete ditch thirty feet wide and fifteen feet deep, designed to carry a daily flow of 500,000,000 gallons and which, after carrying the water for forty miles, will empty it into the Haiwee Reservoir. This first sixty-one miles carries almost double the delivering capacity of the southern divisions of the aqueduct in order to take care of the spring freshets in the mountains. It is the function of the Haiwee Reservoir to store this flood water, clarify it and regulate the flow to the southward. This great natural basin, once full and with its source cut off, is capable of delivering into Los Angeles a daily flow of 258,000,000 gallons for eighty consecutive days.

* * *

CONCRETE AND STEEL.

Southward from the Haiwee Reservoir the aqueduct is of concrete and steel throughout. After passing through the reservoir's outlet gates and two miles of open concrete conduit which ultimately will be replaced with steel pressure pipes when a power-house is installed at this point, the water will not again see the sunshine until it flows into the Fairmont Reservoir, lying at the northern base of the Coast Range on the edge of the Antelope Valley. In this 127 miles the aqueduct assumes a variety of shapes, forms and sizes, determined by the character of the country through which it passes. If we say in a general way that the conduit is ten feet wide and twelve feet deep we shall be approximately correct. The sides, bottom and cover are of monolithic concrete ranging from nine to fourteen inches in thickness. In some places the line of the aqueduct follows the steep side of the desolate mountains that form the western rim of the Mojave Desert and lies nearly a quarter of a mile above the floor of the desert itself. Mile after mile is made up of one tunnel after another, a majority of them driven through the hardest granite, then walled with concrete. The deep canyons that scar the ancient range are crossed by inverted siphons of steel pipe ranging in diameter from seven feet six inches to eleven feet, built to withstand a pressure as high as 350 pounds to the square inch, the steel plates being riveted together and having a thickness of from one-fourth to one and one-eighth inches. In other places the aqueduct for many miles follows the generally even surface of the desert and here the construction has been carried on both rapidly and cheaply.

* * *

FAIRMONT RESERVOIR.

The Fairmont Reservoir is not for storage but for regulation. If its intake gates were closed, its capacity would be exhausted by ten days' flow of the aqueduct. As a regulator its duty is a most important one. Its function is to govern the flow of the Elizabeth tunnel through which the stream will be carried to emerge on the seaward side of the Coast Range. This tunnel, 26,870 feet in length and built to carry 500,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours in order to take care of the highest demands of electric power consumption, comprises the most difficult single feature of the aqueduct. The Board of Consulting Engineers estimated that the construction of this tunnel would require a year for preparation, four years for construction and an expenditure of $1,913,000. The first shovelful of earth was thrown on October 5, 1907. Boring was then carried on simultaneously from both sides of the mountain. Night and day the boring of this hole was continued with a force of 250 men. All records for speed in tunnel driving were repeatedly broken. At an average rate of eleven inches an hour, the excavation of the tunnel was completed at 2 o'clock on the morning of February 23, 1911, having required three years, 7.3 months, or 1215 twenty-four hour working days for its execution. Not alone was this tunnel (the second longest water tunnel in the United States) completed far in advance of the estimated time but it has been made ready for service at a cost of $500,000 less than the board of consulting engineers believed it could be built for. This hole through the range for many months has served as a railway tunnel through which electric trains go scurrying back and forth through the darkness carrying cement from the municipal mills for use in the building of the power tunnels in San Francisquito Canyon.

* * *

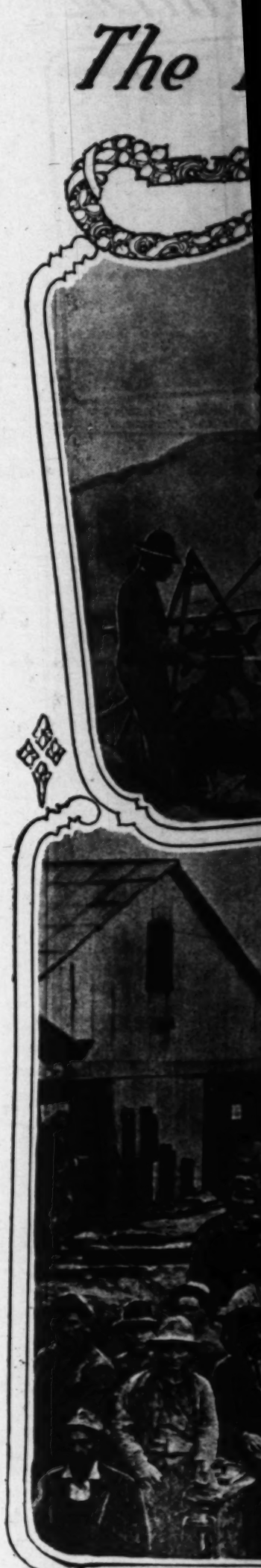
THE WATERWHEELS.

Out of the mouth of the Elizabeth tunnel the aqueduct river will plunge 935 feet down the precipitous side of Clear Water Canyon upon the waterwheels of the city's first power plant. Forty-seven miles from Los Angeles this plant as now being constructed will develop 37,500 horse power of electrical energy which will be carried over high tension transmission lines into the city there to be devoted to the many uses which our modern age has found for the invisible fluid. As the market for power expands, additional units will be added at Power Plant Number 1, until at the highest point of its development, the aqueduct will here be made to generate 75,000 horse power.

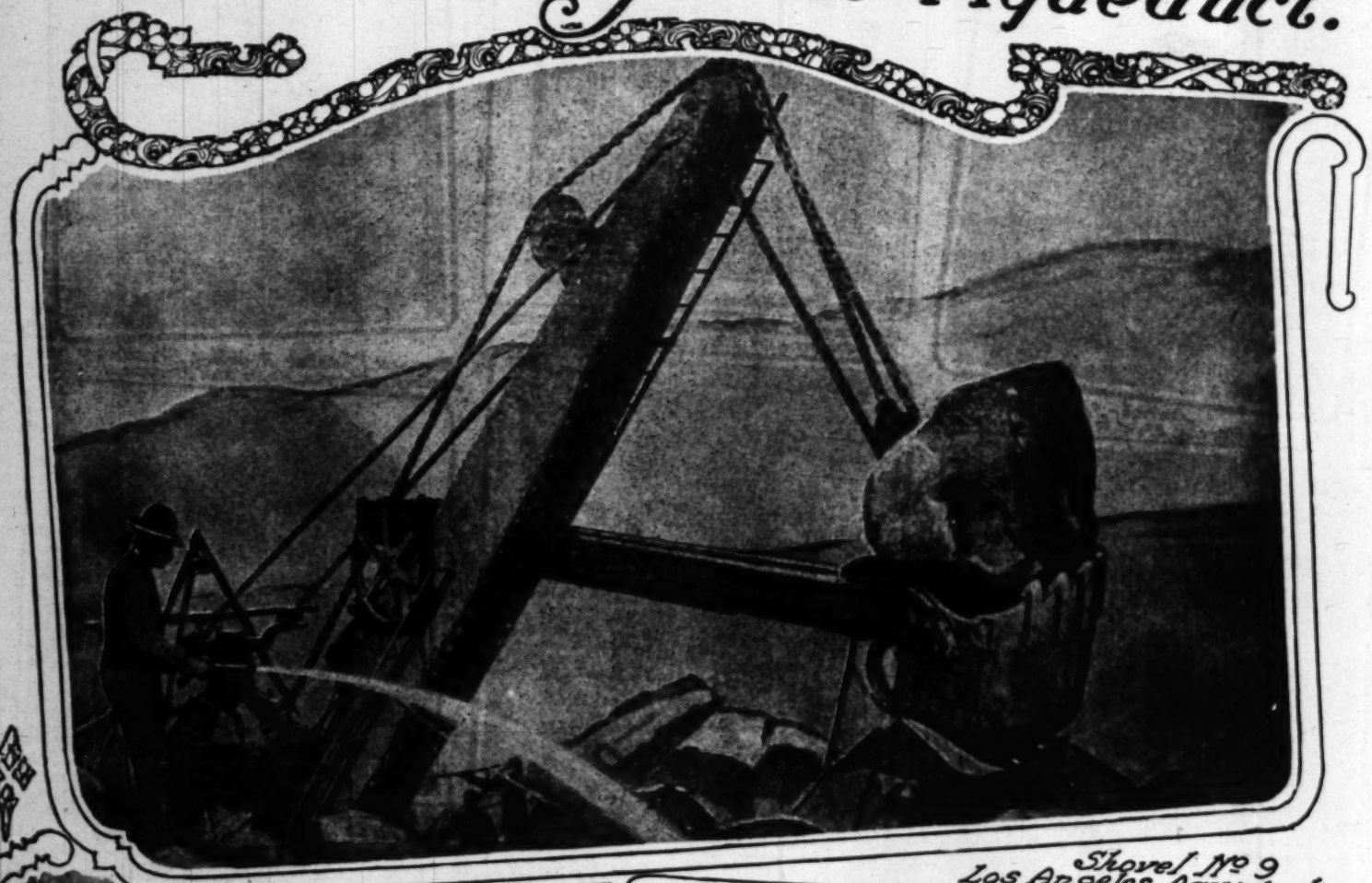
Construction of the plant is actively in progress and E. F. Scattergood, the chief electrical engineer, promises that the electrical system for which $3,500,000 was voted in 1910 will be ready for operation on or soon after April 1, 1913. For the past month the teaming of the steel penstocks from the railroad, twelve miles distant, has been under way. Single pieces of machinery weighing fifteen tons are being hauled over the rough road of the canyon on wagons built for the purpose and drawn by twelve-mule teams.

After leaving the wheels of the first power plant the water will be carried for seven miles along the rim of San Francisquito Canyon and shot down 512 feet upon the wheels of a second power plant to be built whenever the demands for additional electric power require. In this canyon, 1200 men are today placing the finishing touches on "Section 14" of the aqueduct. Here the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 50.)



The Toilers of the Aqueduct.



Shovel No 9
Los Angeles Aqueduct.



Cement crew at North Portal

Contains more news features, more popular articles from eminent writers and publishes more advertising than any other newspaper in the world. Leads all others for quality and quantity in news, character of its patrons, in advertising and in all the features that go to make up a big metropolitan daily newspaper

New Buildings in Los Angeles in 1912.



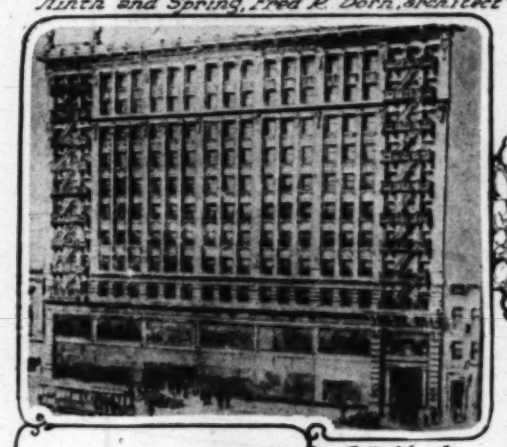
Marsh-Strong Building, Ninth and Spring, Fred P. Dorn, architect.



Washington Building, Third and Spring, Parkinson and Bergstrom, architects.



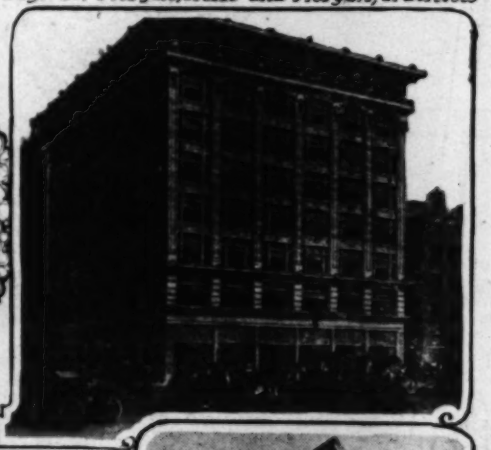
Morosco Theater Building, Broadway near Eighth, Morgan, Walls and Morgan, architects.



E. P. Clark Building, Hill near Fifth, Harrison & Wright, architect.



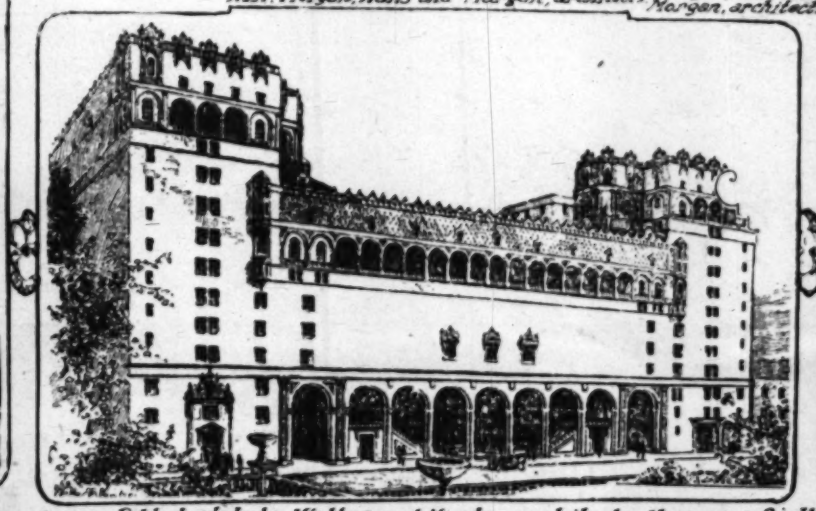
Hollingsworth Building, Sixth and Hill, Morgan, Walls and Morgan, architects.



Title Guarantee Block, Fifth and Broadway, Morgan, Walls and Morgan, architects.



Los Angeles Investment Company Block, Eighth and Broadway.



Bible Institute, Walker and Vawter, architects, Hope near Sixth.



Title Insurance Block, Fifth and Spring, Parkinson and Bergstrom, architects.



J. H. Van Nuys Building, Morgan, Walls and Morgan, architects.



Black Building, Fourth and Hill, Edelman and Barnett, architects.

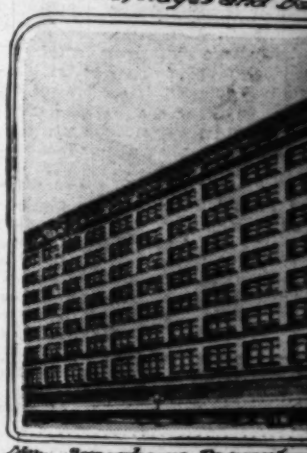
Some o



Stillwell Hotel, Grand near Ninth, Norman and Nigor architects.



Brockman Block, Seventh, Barnett, Borges and Ba



New Broadway Department, Parkinson and Bergstrom



Bronson Block, John C. M. C. Pennell associate

Some of the Year's New Buildings for Los Angeles.



Stilwell Hotel, Grand near Ninth; Noonan and Kysor architects.



Brockman block, Seventh and Grand; Barnett, Borges and Barnett architects



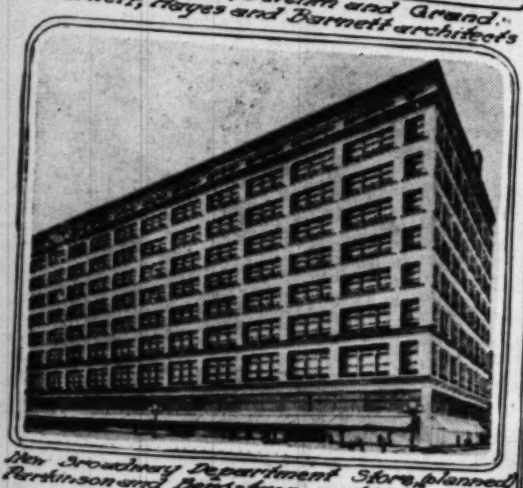
Union Oil building, Seventh and Spring, Parkinson and Bergstrom Architects.



Trinity M. E. Church, Grand near Ninth, Pitzhugh, Mucker and Decker architects



Knickerbocker building, Olive near Seventh, Austin and Pennell architects



New Broadway Department Store, planned Parkinson and Bergstrom architects.



Merchants National Bank Building, Sixth and Spring, H.C. Corlett and Son, architects.



Athletic Club, Hill near Sixth, Los Angeles Investment Company designer



Brasori Block, John C. Austin and H.C. Pennell associated architects.



Carlos Hotel Building, Sixth and Figueroa, H.C. Corlett and Son architects



Los Angeles Athletic Club, Seventh and Olive, Parkinson and Bergstrom

Contains more news features, more popular articles than any other newspaper in the world. Leads all others for quality and quantity in news, character of its patrons, in advertising and in all the features that go to make up a big metropolitan daily newspaper

Los Angeles, the Manufacturing Center.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

CONVINCING testimony that Los Angeles is the manufacturing and industrial center of the Pacific Coast is presented in a recently issued "Industrial and Supply List" of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, listed under the direction of the manufacturing committee. This carefully prepared booklet compiled for the year 1912 is the third of its kind issued by the chamber and is replete with important statistics concerning the city's progress along this branch of development.

More than 2300 concerns in the manufacturing and industrial supply business are enumerated. This is an increase of nearly 10 per cent. over 1911 and of 40 per cent. over 1910.

Greater significance attaches to this increase when it is considered that greater care and more careful classification have been used than in previous years. In reclassication, many concerns now appear once instead of two or three times as formerly. The increase is therefore actually greater than the figures alone indicate.

Reports of the Thirteenth United States Census on the manufactures of the city of Los Angeles gave comparisons for 1904 and 1919. This report shows an increase of 53 per cent. in the number of establishments. Accurate figures now available show an additional increase of 50 per cent. since 1909 or a total increase of practically 200 per cent. since 1904.

The value of the products in 1904 was $34,814,000, in 1909 $68,586,000 and a total well in excess of $100,000,000 for the year just ended. The capital invested increased 111 per cent. from 1904 to 1909 and more than 50 per cent. more since 1909.

* * *

A COMPREHENSIVE INDEX.

The Chamber of Commerce list for 1912 is compiled on a slightly different basis to that of the government census report, the aim of the commercial organization being to include all lines of industrial business in operation in Los Angeles within the scope of the booklet. There is, however, a marked increase in the number of manufacturing establishments for 1912 over the number listed by the census officials, careful estimates supported by figures obtainable placing it at fully 50 per cent. with a corresponding increase in the amount of capital invested. This item alone approaches close to the $100,000,000 mark while the value of the product is even greater.

The supply list is a valuable index to the city's manufacturing interests, having been carefully arranged, indexed and cross-indexed to enable an inquirer to find his information readily under one or several headings.

The firm names are arranged in alphabetical sequence as in ordinary directories, with the address and nature of the business stated below. Before each name is a number, to follow the alphabetical arrangement, and these are the basis of the cross-index.

* * *

WIDE RANGE OF ACTIVITIES.

In the list of the various activities and industries carried on by Los Angeles business houses the classification runs the gamut of the alphabet, from advertising and aeroplanes to bonnets and catsup, from dredgers and fertilizers to garments and kegs, from macaroni and mirrors to printers and serums, from skirts and tapestries to vehicles and zinc.

There are twelve advertising concerns listed, with five subdivisions with as many more concerns, evidence that the life of present day business is highly regarded in this city. Twenty-seven business houses are engaged in manufacturing various sorts of apparatus from acetylene gas plants to X-ray machines. There are many in the appliance business from dental to photographic.

The automobile business has become an important part of the city's industries, eleven business houses being engaged in manufacturing auto-vehicles of all sorts. Eight are in the auto-accessory business and forty-six are busy every day on some part of the additional work attendant upon the upkeep and maintenance of machines. No garages are listed, the range of subheads going from air gauges and brazing to safety cranks and windshields.

The building business and its associated lines of industry are a big feature of the city's manufacturing industries. Thirty-one concerns are engaged in making brick. Twelve of them are making common brick and the others produce various grades of burnt clay products from enameled and ornamental brick to sandstone and vitrified blocks.

Under the various construction headings come bridge, warehouse and wharf builders as well as ordinary steel construction of business buildings and contractors. Building material concerns number fourteen and the subdivisions in the classification take care of many more, as there are fireproofing and interior finish as well as paper and sanitary material.

Firms doing casting of various sorts from aluminum and bronze to crucible steel and zinc number fifty-five. There are thirteen cigar factories, some of them among the leading factories of the country.

There are twenty-seven houses where doors and sash may be secured, while decorators of china, church and houses are to be found, as well as designers of crests and coats of arms, gold and silver and machinery.

* * *

ENGINES AND ELEVATORS.

Electric apparatus and appliance makers are numerous and contractors in the same line are also many. Seven concerns make elevators and eight make elevator enclosures. There are sixteen distinct subdivisions under the main head of engines and the list runs from aeronautical and elevator to mining and traction with twelve concerns making gas engines and six marine engines.

Engravers number sixteen with twenty-two others enumerated under the sub-head "copper-plate," and there are nine photo-engravers. All of them are busy. Makers of flavoring extracts number fourteen and there are sub-heads covering medicinal and perfumery.

Twenty-five firms are engaged in making bank, store and office fixtures; twenty-nine are listed under gas and electric fixtures. There are several minor subheads such as soda fountains, ventilating and window display fixtures.

In the foodstuffs line there are nine subdivisions with one baby food, six breakfast foods, seven health foods, eight poultry and stock foods and one medicinal. In the list of nine fruit canners there are several subdivisions, such as crushed fruits, dried fruit, packers and fruit products of various kinds.

Seventeen firms are manufacturing furniture with twenty-seven subdivisions ranging from arts and crafts to hospital and from lodge and office equipments to school and wicker.

Six concerns are making children's ready-to-wear garments, fifteen ladies' and four men's clothing. There are sixteen firms in the art glass business and sixteen different headings in the classification. Five big plants make ice and fourteen are in the commercial ice cream business.

* * *

STEEL AND JEWELS.

There are twelve divisions under the main heading of iron, ranging from bar iron and pig iron to structural steel. Twelve firms are in the ornamental iron work business and five in the structural department.

Sixty-five manufacturing jewelers supply the city with adornment of precious stones and metals while twenty-eight firms are in the lumber business. Machinery houses number twelve large concerns with a number of small firms in minor lines, sixty sub-heads being found under this heading. The range is from agricultural and airship machinery to creamery and flour and from knot-hole sawing and oil well drilling to road making and waste saving. There are fifty machine shops and machinists.

Thirty-six firms are in the mill business with two rolling mills in addition, one alfalfa mill, five flour mills and two making windmills. Fourteen firms are in the monument business.

The oil industry is represented by twelve firms making oil burners, seven handling or producing crude oil and twelve lubricating oil. Under the same general heading is found essential oil, floor oil, linseed oil, olive oil and salad oil.

The printing business is well represented with 162 firms, one of the reasons why the city is the best advertised in the world. Fifty-seven publishing houses are enumerated.

There are ninety-five tailors and twenty-three ladies' tailors. Twenty-six tinners are listed; one concern is making tuberclecide and one turbines, while twenty-seven upholsterers are scheduled and twenty firms are making or repairing vehicles and thirty-seven wagons.

There are twenty wineries. Four are producing X-ray apparatus, two firms are making yeast and one is handling slab zinc.

* * *

GROWTH IS NORMAL.

The question naturally arises—Why this growth?

Because Los Angeles is the most strategically situated city for such development on the Pacific Coast. Located as it is in the heart of sunny Southern California it has all the advantages of climate to attract manufacturing concerns. Because of this feature manufacturing and all other lines of industrial work can be carried on at a less expense because the weather does not require continual fighting. Under mild climatic conditions the workers are in better condition, mentally and physically, and as a result better work results.

Freedom from labor union domination is another feature that has attracted manufacturing interests ot this city and it will continue to be a great drawing card for concerns seeking a field free from such troubles.

With the opening of the Panama Canal this city will be the mecca of many thousands of immigrants from Europe and with their coming manufacturing will be given an even greater impetus. This supply of labor will result in more capital.

Los Angeles has three transcontinental railway lines centering here, all tapping rich sections, and it is possible to ship eastward from this point more cheaply than from other Pacific Coast centers because of the elimination in great part of steep mountain grades.

The presence on this Coast of an almost inexhaustible supply of fuel oil, with the additional ease with which it is delivered and handled in generating steam and the rapid development of electric power, are other points to be considered in making a forecast of the manufacturing development of the city. In addition to these advantages are to be added the certain prospect of the delivery of an almost unlimited supply of natural gas of the best grade and the tremendous potential energy harnessed by the city in its great Owens River project.

C. F. HAYDEN.

WAGES IN LOS ANGELES

There is not another city in the United States where the opportunities for work, relatively to population, are as continuously many as in Los Angeles and vicinity. We see the signs "Help Wanted" on every hand and in every one of our newspapers every day, Sundays and holidays included. Look at this list of present opportunities, for instance:

Kind of work.	Wages per day.
Laborers for railroad construction, many	$2.25 and free fare
Laborers for road building, fifteen	$2.25 and free fare
Teamsters for road building, ten	$2.75 and free fare
Carpenters, three, close, eight hours	$4.00
Wood road oiler man, Arizona	$2.75 and board
Bench hands, two, north	$4.00
Electrician	3.00
Plumber, plain work	3.00
Rough carpenters, three, Ventura county	3.00
Bricksetters, two	3.00
Planksetter	5.00
Finishing carpenters, six	4.00
Cabinetmaker	3.50
Carriage painter	3.00
Glass bevelers	$3.00 to $3.50
Brick burner	3.50
Horseshoer, beach	3.00
Painters, four	3.00
Carpenters, Ventura county	$3.50 to $4.00
Teamsters, ranch	$1.25 to $1.50 and found
Bean threshers	$1.25 to $1.50 and found
Pitchers and hoedowns, thirty-eight	$1.75 to $2.25 and board
Baler hands, two	$2.00 and board
Sack sewers	2.50 and board
Laborers, power company, north	2.00 and board
Boilermaker's helpers	2.00 and board
Machine miner	$3.50
Chuck tender	2.75
Rock drillers, close	2.50
Powderman, quarry	3.00
Boilermaker's helper	2.25
Handy man, tin shop	2.00
Muckers, tunnel	2.75
Laborers, mill work	2.00
Building laborers	$2.50 to 2.75
Laborers, bridge work	2.50
Laborers, lumber	$2.25 to 2.50
Laborers, quarry	2.50
Citrus budder	$4.00 and board
Bricklayers, city and country	$6.00
Carpenters, city and country	4.00
Floor man	3.00
House painter, city	3.00
Wagon wood worker	3.50
Tinner, country	3.50
Harness maker	3.00
Shoemaker, country	3.00
Laborers, oil fields	2.50
Laborer for winery	$1.50 and board

Wages per month.	
Ranch blacksmith	$75 and found
Man and wife, cook and waitress	$75, room and board
Man and wife, cook and waitress	$70, room and board
Porter, institution	$25, room and board
Machine dishwasher	$35, etc.
Vegetable man	$40, etc.
Camp baker	$60, etc.
Camp flunkey	$30 and found
Camp cook	$60 and found
Married farmer	$75 and house
Married ranchman, near Pasadena	$60 and house
Buss boy, hotel	$30, etc.
Married man, orchard	$60 and house
Milkers, seventeen	$35 to $45 and found
Ranch hands, thirty-nine	$30 to $40 and found
Ranch teamsters, forty-two	$35 to $40 and found
Shoreman	$5 and found
Milk wagon driver	$50 up
Janitor, hospital	$30, room and board
Elevator boy	$35
Chore boy, country grocery	$20 and board
Teamsters, two, mountain camp	$40 and found
Laborer, dredger	$40 and found
Camp cook, mine	$75, etc.
Horse cuffer	$60

Wages per month.	
Ranch laborers	$40 and board
Slaughter-house man	$35, etc.
Choreman, hotel	$30, etc.
Man and wife, cook and mucker, mine	$120
Man and wife, cook and roustabout	$60, etc.
Man and wife, orchard and cook	$60, etc.
Married man, dairy ranch	$55 and house
Married man, orange orchard	$60 and house
Ranch blacksmith	$60 and board
Mucker, borax mine	$60 and board
Stage driver, Arizona	$35, etc.
Colored butler	$30, etc.
Night clerk and porter, city	$45
Orderly, hospital	$30, etc.
Kitchen foreman	$35, etc.
Man and wife, small camp, city	$60
Salesman and window trimmer	100
Title searchers, experienced, three	100
Railroad warehouse man, experienced	100
Young railroad warehouse man	50
Mining book-keeper, experienced	100
Telephone collector	65
Young book-keeper	65
Architectural draftsman	100
Stenographer and building's estimator	85
Hardware extension clerks, two	65
Railroad book-keeper for Arizona	90
Wholesale machinery salesman	100
Printers' paper salesman	100
Order clerk	60
Stenographer and dictaphone operator	75
Accountant, experienced	150
Dry goods clerk, experienced	75
Hardware clerk	65
Young grocery clerk	50

RARE EXHIBIT OF GRAPE FRUIT.

[Redlands Facts.] A. Barmann, the Mentone orange grower, has presented the Chamber of Commerce of Redlands with a rare exhibit of grape fruit. On a twig no more than a foot long and less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness there are thirty-four well-formed and perfect specimens of the fruit.

Dry

BURIED WATER-TREAS

WITH a lid of loose dirt the dry farm
ern California is holding down a th
of water on each cultivated acre
every year. Leaks in the lid let some of
gradually escape. Mended by applied scienc
getting tighter. Held by its dust prison t
forced to do greater agricultural service
creased usefulness of the moisture is expre
in sacks of wheat and of barley, in bales
sacks of lima beans.

This lid-holding war against humid waste
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to be called desert. Sagebrush and buck-
which a few years ago was pronounced va
agricultural purposes, excepting its appar
pasturing possibilities, is now yielding hand
cereal culture. The wheat produced by dry-
the southern counties goes a long way toward
the State's insistent and fast-growing demand
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into horse and mule energy. This "farmer's
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MATTOCK, FIRE AND PLOW.

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These pioneer farmers chose locations among
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all through the year. The prospects in the r
ley lands where the streams went dry in summ
appeal to them.

When the supposed best agricultural lands
acquired by settlers the later comers chose
was left and gradually picked quarter section
with brush. With mattock, fork, fire and
cleared acre after acre and in crude fashio
dry farmers. The digging of wells was atte
greater success than had been anticipated in
water sufficient for domestic use and for
Trees, aided by special care in infancy, began
and home-building flourished to a considerable

Year by year methods of cultivation have
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Dry farming may be described as a system
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problem.

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PLANTS ENORMOUS DRINKERS.

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This estimate varies greatly under differing
but applies particularly to what is known as
or semi-arid regions. The volume of a crop
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farmer ma, hold in the ground for use as need
growing plants.

Of all the processes carried on by man fo
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filmy form about the earth particles has a s
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moisture.

As a result of the tendency to even distrib
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is restored. If the soil be of a heavy or cla
acter and its surface is not loosened after
evaporation will proceed rapidly from the su
the water stored in the films about the earth
below will rise or creep upward and, when
the surface, will itself be evaporated.

* * *

HOW CREEPS ARE STOPPED.

If the soil be heavy or clayey it will immedia
sandy or its particles be comparatively c
process of creeping upward is retarded in a
less degree as the particles are larger or smal
more or less firmly packed together.

If the soil be heavy or clayey it will immedi
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perhaps two or three days, the surplus moi
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cultivated without attendant stickiness. If by
tivation the surface soil is broken and loosen
has it quickly become dry but it will greatly r

Dry Farming in the Southland.

BURIED WATER-TREASURE.

WITH a lid of loose dirt the dry farmer of Southern California is holding down a thousand tons of water on each cultivated acre practically every year. Leaks in the lid let some of this water gradually escape. Mended by applied science the lid is getting tighter. Held by its dust prison the water is forced to do greater agricultural service. The increased usefulness of the moisture is expressed chiefly in sacks of wheat and of barley, in bales of hay and sacks of lima beans.

This lid-holding war against humid waste is conquering the desert—or that part of the country which used to be called desert. Sagebrush and buck-brush land which a few years ago was pronounced valueless for agricultural purposes, excepting its apparently poor pasturing possibilities, is now yielding handsomely to cereal culture. The wheat produced by dry-farming in the southern counties goes a long way toward supplying the State's insistent and fast-growing demand for bread-making material and for poultry feed. Barley and hay grown on lands where wild brush abounded furnishes a tremendous volume of motive power when converted into horse and mule energy. This "farmer's gasoline" must still be used in great quantities for purposes for which the naphtha-propelled vehicles and implements have not yet been perfected.

* * *

MATTOCK, FIRE AND PLOW.

Modern experience in Southern California dry farming has demonstrated that the early settlers in Southern California were generally wrong in their theory about the crop-producing possibilities of the brush lands. These pioneer farmers chose locations among the hills where there were streams of water flowing above ground all through the year. The prospects in the rolling valley lands where the streams went dry in summer did not appeal to them.

When the supposed best agricultural lands had been acquired by settlers the later comers chose from what was left and gradually picked quarter sections covered with brush. With mattock, fork, fire and plow they cleared acre after acre and in crude fashion became dry farmers. The digging of wells was attended with greater success than had been anticipated in providing water sufficient for domestic use and for live stock. Trees, aided by special care in infancy, began to appear and home-building flourished to a considerable degree.

Year by year methods of cultivation have improved and year by year the number of acres under dry farming has increased. Better recognition of the elements of dry-farming science has been attended with greater money-yielding results.

Dry farming may be described as a system which in perfection, would let the water escape from the ground only through the plant growth. In actual practice much water is lost by deep drainage and by evaporation directly from the surface of the ground. To hold on and to keep holding on to the tons of precious moisture required for the germination, growth and maturity of the crop is the continual struggle. Opposing elements, in the form of bright sunshine, drying winds and other conditions, present continually varying factors in the problem.

* * *

PLANTS ENORMOUS DRINKERS.

According to authorities in this line of science the average quantity of water required for the production of a crop is 750 pounds to one pound of dry plant growth. This estimate varies greatly under differing conditions but applies particularly to what is known as the arid or semi-arid regions. The volume of a crop is therefore dependent on the quanity of water which the dry farmer ma, hold in the ground for use as needed for the growing plants.

Of all the processes carried on by man for the saving of the moisture the greatest is the loosening of the surface earth so that the "lid" may be kept on. When the ground is moistened by the winter rains there is, according to the soil experts, a film of water, exceedingly thin perhaps, about each particle of the soil. This condition prevails from the surface downward. If the rainfall has been sufficient the ground will be wet all the way down to what has been the sub-surface moisture. The water held by capillary attraction in this filmy form about the earth particles has a strong tendency toward equa'ization or equal distribution of the moisture.

As a result of the tendency to even distribution the water films respond to drying or wetting of the soil at a considerable distance. If plant roots take out water from some part of the moist soil mass the water films in all parts of the mass will contribute to supply the local deficiency thus caused so that the nice balance is restored. If the soil be of a heavy or clayey character and its surface is not loosened after the rain, evaporation will proceed rapidly from the surface and the water stored in the films about the earth particles below will rise or creep upward and, when it reaches the surface, will itself be evaporated.

* * *

HOW CREEPS ARE STOPPED.

If the soil be heavy or clayey it will immediately after sandy or its particles be comparatively coarse the process of creeping upward is retarded in a greater or less degree as the particles are larger or smaller or are more or less firmly packed together.

If the soil be heavy or clayey it will immediately after a rain be so pasty that to cultivate it then will only do harm. But if it lie undisturbed for a short period, perhaps two or three days, the surplus moisture will have crept downward so that the surface earth may be cultivated without attendant stickiness. If by such cultivation the surface soil is broken and loosened it will have quickly become dry but it will greatly retard the creeping upward of more moisture from the undisturbed and moist earth beneath.

This preventive power of the loosened surface soil is attributed to its particles being so generally separated that the upward courses of the water films are broken or interrupted. So it happens that little water is permitted to reach the surface to be evaporated by the combined power of sun and wind.

* * *

CULTIVATION NECESSARY.

Any considerable rainfall on this cultivated and loosened surface reduces it again to a pasty mass which is packed on the solid soil beneath. Then, if left uncultivated, the continuity of the courses of the water films will be restored and with the succeeding rain and sunshine the loss by evaporation will again be heavy. Hence the necessity for cultivating after every rain, if it be at a season when the ground dries extensively between rains. This also explains why a summer rain on dry farm crop in Southern California is generally not desirable for the condition of the plants may make it impossible to properly cultivate the ground after such a rain. A summer rainfall may mean to the dry farmer an actual loss rather than a gain of moisture.

* * *

ELIMINATING WICKED BANDITS.

While the maintenance of a loose surface condition is of prime importance in moisture conservation there are many other large items which the successful dry farmer cannot overlook. One of these is weed elimination. If allowed to grow rank the far-reaching and deep-seated weed roots take from the earth large quantities of moisture which should go for the benefit of the crop plant. This moisture is evaporated from the weed leaves and stems and thereby wasted.

The writer had this fact about weeds pretty thoroughly demonstrated to him some years ago when he attempted to start a eucalyptus grove in one of the interior counties of Southern California. The trees were planted in March when the soil was moist and the ground was apparently in good condition. Returning after a necessary absence of two months in which it was impossible to cultivate about the young trees it was found that weeds had grown thickly in the intervening spaces and generally much bigger than the trees. A good many of the trees then showed signs of distress and within a few weeks nearly all of them died. The bandit weeds had despoiled their water supply. If the ground could have been kept well cultivated so as to eliminate weeds and preserve a surface mulch most of the trees would probably have lived.

* * *

LOOSENING THE PACK.

When rain falls on a growing crop of wheat or barley and packs the surface soil it is a puzzling question how to prevent subsequent great evaporation without injuring the growing plants. Harrowing may do great damage to the plants. Some dry-farming authorities whose exhaustive studies of the science entitle them to high recognition advocate harrowing the wheat or other grain in such a situation, even when the growing stalks are ten or twelve inches in height. In order to do as little harm as possible to the plants they favor setting the harrow teeth at a backward angle so they will not rip out the plants to any great extent.

This method is recommended by these authorities for the great dry farming area of the Western States as a whole, but further tests will likely have to be made to determine whether it is best in Southern California. John Harvey, a farmer of thirty years' practical experience, has conducted a good many experiments year by year on his ranch near Auld, Riverside county. His soil is mostly heavy in character and generally responds well to the approved methods of dry farming. He has repeatedly experimented with the harrowing of growing grain. A number of times he has run the harrow across the field so that if this operation made any difference in the crop the result would show clearly. With close observation he has failed to discover that the growth on this harrowed strip varied at all from that beside it not so harrowed.

Where the stand of grain is sufficiently thick to shade the ground well the evaporation from the surface is largely retarded by that means. Where the crop is of beans or some other growth in rows far enough apart it may readily be cultivated while growing so that the mulch condition may be preserved between the rows. If the crop is of sufficient importance hand-hoeing may be employed to close the gap between the plants and the nearest approach that may safely be made with a horse cultivator or harrow.

Particularly on heavy soils—those which tend to "bake" on the surface unless properly cultivated—there is danger of too much harrowing after fall plowing. When plowed there are likely to be large gaps between the soil particles. Harrowing fills the gaps to a great extent and subsequent rains reduce the harrowed ground to such a fine condition that unless great care is exercised in harrowing after the last rains in the spring the ground will bake when the hot, dry days come.

* * *

CASE OF GRAB AND HANG.

While every effort possible is made to hold the moisture he has in the ground the science demands that the dry farmer shall use every means in his power to prevent escape of the water that falls on the ground in the rainy season. While hanging on to what he has got he must grab for more. If the soil surface be hard the rain will too much of it run off and be hopelessly lost. The loss will be especially heavy if the ground has a considerable slope. By proper working the surface may be put in condition to absorb a much greater quantity of water.

One method of increasing this absorption is, on rolling or hilly land, to lay out the farm as far as practicable, in pieces so that the plow furrows will run along the side of each slope instead of up and down the slope. These furrows form long basins which may temporarily hold large quantities of water that would otherwise run off. Meantime the water may soak in and be retained by the soil.

Summer fallowing, as a means of giving the soil a "rest" and of conserving moisture, is a process which lately has grown much in favor in Southern California. Methods of summer fallowing have recently been materially improved.

The method of summer fallowing generally employed here now is to plow in the spring after the last rain—that is if the dry farmer can tell which rain is the last. As soon after the rain as the drying of the surface has abated the pasty condition noted in a foregoing paragraph the plowing is prosecuted vigorously. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the plowing should be followed by harrowing, that is, assuming that there is not a later "last" rain. The prevailing idea of dry farming in the southern counties appears to be that by leaving the furrows as turned by the plow undisturbed the soil will absorb a good many valuable elements from the atmosphere. If this plowed ground be rained on, then it should be harrowed to prevent baking and consequent loss by evaporation when the summer advances.

Assuming that there is no later rain the ground is allowed to lie fallow through the summer and early fall months. Within the last year or two there has been more extensive use of the weed cutter, which is run over the ground usually in June. This destroys the noxious plant growth which rob the soil of its moisture and also improves the condition of the surface.

If there is no considerable rainfall till about the middle of December the ground may be dry-seeded. If the rains come afterward at desired intervals germination proceeds and the grain gets a good start which greatly accelerates its growth in the warmer spring months.

* * *

DRAWS ON TWO YEARS.

The growing crop on summer-fallowed land has two years' moisture on which to draw—the stored wetness of the preceding winter as conserved by the surface mulch and the rains of the season in which it is seeded.

On soil which tends to bake, a summer-fallowed crop may be grown, even when the rains do not come till late. This is made possible by the summer-fallowed land being dry-seeded in the fall. Where such land is not summer-fallowed it is practically impossible to plow it dry—that is before the rains come—and so plowing must be delayed till the rainfall moistens the ground sufficiently so it will turn to the pressure of the moldboard. If these rains happen to be late in the season the chances of a good yield are much diminished.

While the method of summer fallowing, as here stated, is favored—or, at least, practiced—generally in the southern counties a somewhat different system is recommended, as based on State University experiments in the San Joaquin Valley.

This recommended system calls for plowing as soon as possible after the first rains in the fall or early winter and seeding at once to some kind of plant which rapidly develops a green growth. Rye, vetch and other things have been tried for this purpose. Promoted by the winter rains the green growth increases till after the "last" rain it is plowed under. Then the summer-fallowing process proceeds as before explained.

Experiments show remarkable differences in results from such turned-under crops. Where green rye was turned under the greatest increase in yield of wheat was obtained. Where the green growth was a volunteer grass crop the yield was less but in each instance the grain production was a good deal larger where such green growth was turned under in the summer fallowing.

According to accepted theories this turning under of green growth helps to fill the soil with humus, or decaying vegetable matter, which keeps the earth particles well apart and thereby prevents the moisture from finding direct film channels for escape to the surface. This humus also provides valuable fertilizer.

Use of a drill in the seeding process for a grain crop is urgently recommended by dry-farming authorities. Planting the seed deep is also favored. The reason given is that with the drill the seed may be placed deeper than when strewn broadcast and harrowed in. When the drilled seed germinate they are close to the lower layer of undisturbed moist earth and the roots soon get a hold in this lower earth. If the seeding be by the broadcast process and there is a considerable surface mulch much valuable time may be lost before the roots can penetrate the mulch and begin to draw from the moist lower layer. This is particularly likely to be the case on summer-fallowed land dry-seeded and when the first rains are late in coming.

In some such instances better crops may be obtained from land not summer-fallowed where there is only a thin surface mulch and where the roots have not far to extend to reach the lower moist layer.

* * *

ONE HIGH SPOT HIT.

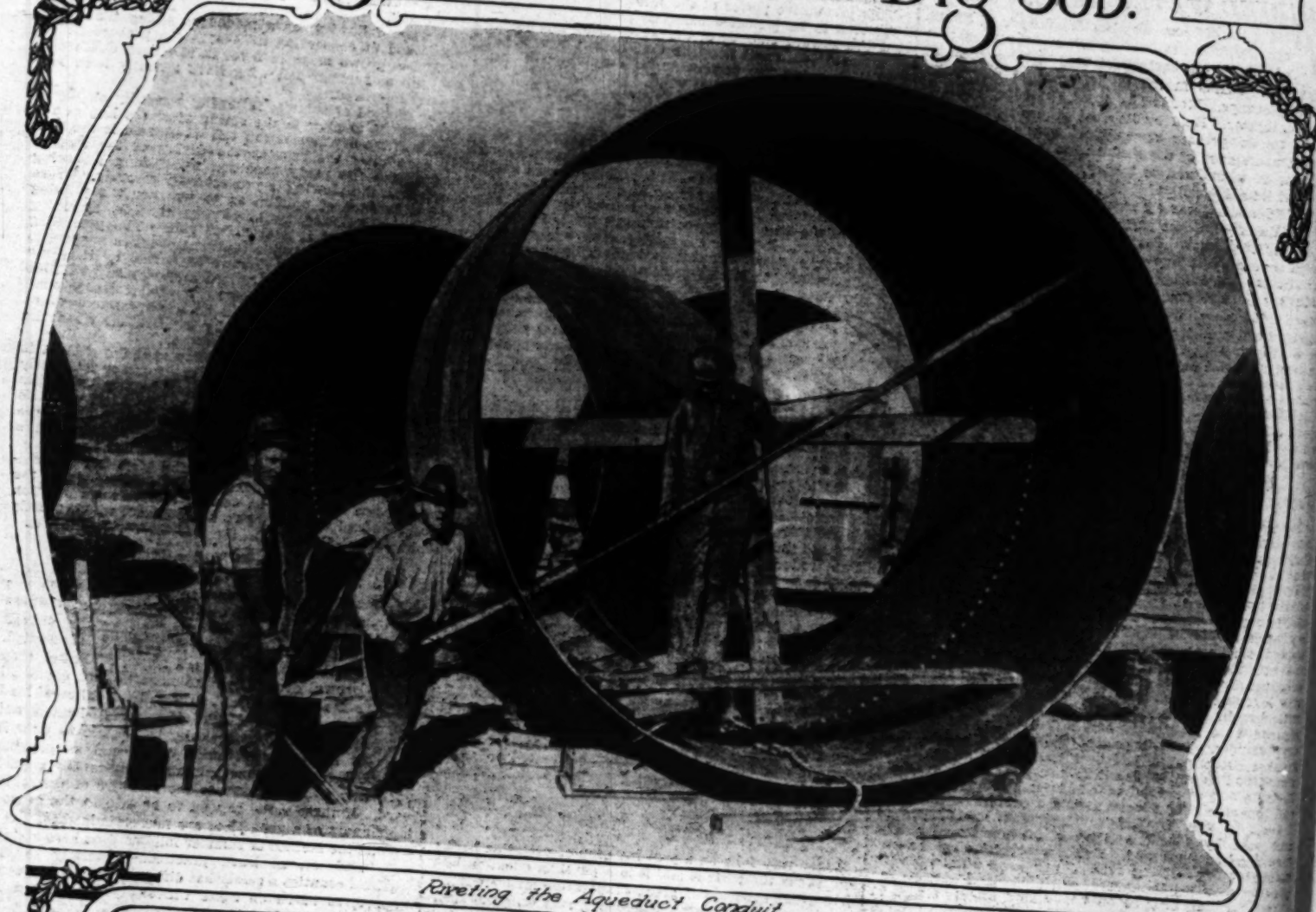
As one demonstration of dry-farming methods results obtained by the writer last summer may be mentioned. It was on rolling land in the country between Hemet and Temecula, Riverside county. On a rather high knoll land which was thickly grown to buck-brush and which has never felt the prod of tillage was plowed and on a cleared patch several kinds of melons were planted. After the last rain the ground about the growing vines was cultivated. After that the melons received practically no care, excepting protection from quadruped pests. They received absolutely no irrigation. Excellent cantaloupes and superb summer casabas were grown there. The casabas were larger and better than some good ones grown on a garden spot on lower and apparently more moist soil.

W. R. GREENWOOD.

A JOURNAL FOR THE MULTITUDE

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The Deadman Siphon Pipe



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California's Giant Crude Oil Industry.

THE WORLD'S FUEL.

THE California oil business is primarily a fuel business and it is along these lines that the greatest growth has been made. This branch of the industry first came into prominence in 1892, when E. L. Doheny, now the general manager of several powerful oil combinations, drilled his first well in the city of Los Angeles. This well, the forerunner of tens of thousands of other wells, was a shallow one and was started as a dug well, but finished in the usual way. It was never a large one, but, encouraged by this small beginning, the same parties during the next four years drilled in some 700 wells in Los Angeles alone, the production of which gave them practically a monopoly of the fuel oil trade.

Those early fuel oil producers ahd many battles to fight. Some fuel consumers said "the stuff won't burn," others said "it's dangerous, it will blow up our plant;" still others thought it improbable that the supply would last. The latter still have a large following in some parts of the country, even in the face of the millions of barrels on top of the ground and the fact that the fields are constantly being extended.

In many cases the producer had to pay the cost of installation of oil burners and then furnish men to fire the boiler for a term of months, in order to convince the consumers that here was a fuel immeasurably better, cheaper and more efficient than coal; that the element of danger from fire was greatly decreased; that storage took up less room, that crude oil, wherever stored, would not take fire by spontaneous combustion.

It is following up this line of reasoning, the ever-present supply of cheap and efficient power, that has made possible more than 5000 factories in Southern California, a country where the crude material for nearly every manufactured article can be produced in almost unlimited quantities.

* * *

LAND VALUES.

The tabulated statement printed herewith requires some explanation, more especially the last item on both tables. A very large proportion of these lands cost the present owners practically nothing. In the case of all the San Joaquin Valley fields, the Southern Pacific Railway Company, through its subsidiary, the Kern Trading and Oil Company, formerly controlled practically every other section, or one-half. This land was given them by a paternal government as subsidy for building the railroad, and it is worth a fabulous sum. Besides this large proportion of the whole, there are many thousand acres of land held by operating companies on what either now is, or originally was, government location, that is to say, that the land was originally located as placer or mineral claims, and in the first place, cost only a nominal sum. Much of the remainder is leasehold only and is not owned by the operating companies. Much of this leased land required the payment of a bonus besides the royalty paid, either in money or the capital stock of the operating company, but in most cases where the holdings are large this amount is considerably under the estimated amount of $100 per acre in Table 1. I, therefore, think that the estimate of $100 per acre as original cost is more than liberal.

There are many things to be taken into consideration in attempting to arrive at the present value of the oil lands of California, and I will attempt it by taking an average of several different examples. The United States Geological Survey gives the known area of probable oil land at something over 600,000 acres, and Ralph Arnold, one of the greatest oil authorities, formerly connected with that service, has made an official estimate based on years of careful study, backed by the known record of over 5000 wells, that California could furnish a minimum of 5,000,000,000, and a maximum of 8,000,000 barrels, or a general average of only 10,833 barrels per acre.

* * *

EXAMPLE 1.

The average of these two enormous sums is 6,500,000,000 barrels, or a general average of only 10,833 barrels per acre. This is surely an ultra-conservative estimate, which has already been exceeded in many only partially developed fields. There are a number of tracts in the Kern River field that have already produced many times that, in fact, the whole Kern River field, figured on the government estimate of about 14,000 acres, less than one-third of which is developed, is already nearly that for the whole acreage.

This field is one of comparatively small wells and there never has been a well in that field that averaged 100 barrels per day for any length of time, yet the production has been steady and profitable, and the daily average at this time compares very favorably with three years ago. The developed portions of the field will still produce at least its proportion of 10,833 barrels per acre again before the wells now drilled are exhausted. By the time the 14,000 odd acres are all drilled up and exhausted the total production should be many times in excess of its proportion of the grand total.

In the McKittrick field, only a small part of which is developed, there are several tracts or holdings that are nearly developed, and on some of these tracts the total production has already run several times more than the necessary acre average. In one section in particular there is a tract of about seventy acres owned by six different companies. There have been no gushers on this tract but there are something over forty pumping wells. The average production for fourteen months, during which a careful record was kept, was 205,000 barrels per month, or a total of more than three times 10,833 barrels per acre. Some of these wells had been producing for years before this fourteen months record was kept, and all of them are still producing. It is now three years since the fourteen months were ended and there is every likelihood of this particular tract producing for years to come, at least, a sufficient amount to bring the total up to many times 10,833 barrels per acre.

MONEY INVESTED IN THE BUSINESS.

6000 wells at $10,000 each, productive and unproductive	$ 60,000,000
Field equipment, machinery, buildings, roads, maintenance, etc.	20,000,000
Steel storage 14,000,000 bbls. @ 28c per bbl.	3,920,000
Earthen storage 31,000,000 bbls. @ 7c per bbl.	2,170,000
Reinforced concrete, storage, 7,000,000 bbls. @ 12c per bbl.	840,000
Pipe lines and pumping plants, 2000 miles @ $6000	12,000,000
Tank steamers, ships, barges and wharves and tank cars	15,000,000
Refineries and topping plants	25,000,000
Original cost of land @ $100 per acre	60,000,000
	$198,930,000

VALUE OF THE INDUSTRY.

Value of 80 per cent. of the oil produced at the wells	$228,000,000
Value of 20 per cent. of the oil produced at the wells	114,000,000
Profit earned by transportation companies at 10 per cent.	34,200,000
Value of wells, less 50 per cent. depreciation	30,000,000
Value of item 2, less 33 1-3 per cent. depreciation	16,666,666
Value of storage facilities, less 25 per cent. depreciation	4,116,000
Pipe lines and pumping plants, less 20 per cent. depreciation	9,600,000
Steamers, ships, wharves, etc., less 40 per cent. depreciation	15,000,000
Value of land as per average of examples	$6,390,000,000
	$7,341,678,666

WONDERFUL PRODUCERS.

There are quite a number of wells in California that have produced 1,000,000 barrels each. At 10,833 barrels per acre one such well accounts for nearly 100 acres of land. There are several that have produced more than twice that, and one such would account for more than an entire quarter section, or four of them for one square mile. There is at least one well in Mexico that has liquid wealth to account for more than three square miles at rate, and is still doing more than 20,000 barrels per day. On the three square miles there would be room for 480 wells, even allowing four acres for each well.

If the entire 600,000 acres were drilled up with one well for each four acres, it would require 150,000 wells, and the average production from each well would be 50,000 barrels. If a well produced 100 barrels per day, it would take about seventeen months to produce this amount, but that amount is too high an average for a basis on which to figure.

Taking the round number of wells as 4600, and the amount of annual production as 80,000,000 barrels, we get a daily average production of slightly more than forty-seven barrels per day, or 17,391 barrels per well per year. At this low rate it would require less than three years for the entire number of wells to produce the maximum amount, as estimated by the government officials. It therefore seems that the estimate is an ultra-conservative one, as the history of the field has been that the wells could not nearly exhaust the producing sands in that time. For the first six months of 1911 the average for all the wells producing in Coalinga, Midway, McKittrick, Maricopa, Santa Maria and Lompoc was 13,841.4 barrels per well, at which rate it would take less than two years to produce that amount, and many of these were wells that had been producing for years.

* * *

SATURATION.

Naturally the amount of oil produced from a given formation depends on several things: First—saturation, that is to say, what percentage of oil is contained in the rock; second—character of both oil and rock, whether the former is of a consistency to flow freely and the latter of a character to facilitate or retard such flow; third—thickness of rock; fourth—depth at which encountered. It will be understood that even after we have produced more than a quarter of a billion dollars worth of crude oil in this State our fields are scarcely scratched and we have not yet sufficient data to go on, therefore we must in many instances guess at certain things, being careful to keep on the conservative side.

We can approximate the saturation in fields that have been developed for a number of years, but only where the wells have been drilled over so large an area that the element of migration has been overcome, so nearly as that feature can be overcome, by taking the known recorded productions on several tracts where the depth of the producing rock or sand is known.

In several tracts in the Kern River, McKittrick, Coalinga and Los Angeles fields, we know practically how much oil has been produced per acre, but in none of these cases is the producing stratum entirely exhausted, all or most of the wells still producing in paying quantities.

One lease of ten acres in the Kern River field has produced and delivered enough oil to cover the surface of the entire ten acres more than twenty feet deep. This would account for 10 per cent. saturation and for a producing sand 200 feet thick, yet the sand is not that thick at that particular point, and besides, that property is still producing nearly 300 barrels per acre per month and will continue to do so for years. In the Los Angeles city field the sand is very thin and the field quite narrow. In some portions of that field the production has nearly equaled the volume of the producing sand. It is, therefore, evident that the wells are constantly fed from the deeper-lying sands, as the formation at this point pitches very rapidly, that is, it stands at an acute angle, thus preventing the drills touching the sand at any great distance from the crest of the anticline.

I believe that an extremely conservative average of the saturation of the oil-producing formation over the whole State would be 5 per cent., especially if the average thickness is put at a reasonable figure. I am perfectly aware, however, that others will perhaps raise a howl of protest at the enormous amount of crude thus indicated, but I refuse to cut down the estimate a single barrel. The next thing to arrive at is the depth or thickness of the producing rock, and this also requires considerable study.

* * *

THICKNESS OF PRODUCING ROCK.

Starting at the northernmost of the developed valley fields we find a wide variance in the Coalinga sands, which is partially accounted for by the fact that there are really several different fields, geologically speaking, in what is known as the Coalinga field. Commencing with the Oil City pool, the first to be developed, the sands are two or three in number, aggregating from sixty-five to 115 feet in thickness, and produce a high gravity oil from the upper Cretaceous. In the east side fields the wells produce from the lower Miocene, and the sands vary greatly in thickness all the way from 150 to nearly 600 feet. In the west side fields the producing sands, now in the Vaqueros vary from about thirty feet in thickness to nearly 300, averaging for the 400-odd wells already drilled something more than 100 feet in thickness. An average for the entire acreage now developed would be considerably more than 100 feet.

In the McKittrick field also several different horizons are productive. In the north McKittrick the range is between about thirty feet for the shallow wells at Temblor, to about three times that in the Belridge. In the northern end of the McKittrick field proper, and on the seventy-acre tract spoken of, one well penetrated 535 feet of rich sand without a break. Such a well ought to produce for a century. The average for that part of the field is not so much, though very high. In the southern end of the field the sands are encountered at shallow depth and are, therefore, thinner, even as little as twenty feet, but there is an underlying sand added. The McKittrick field very easily averages seventy-five feet of good sand.

In the Midway fields no man knows the thickness of the so-called gusher sands because they have not been drilled through, but those properties lying above the gushers, and on the flanks of the hills, are producing from sands varying from sixty-eight to 300 feet in thickness. The Sunset and Maricopa fields, being only separated from Midway by section lines, are about the same. They vary from two score feet to 300, so that the entire developed field will average considerably more than 100 feet of producing formation of great richness.

* * *

GREATEST MONEY-MAKER.

The Kern River field, at once the most extensively developed and having the smallest daily average, yet having the distinction of being the greatest money-maker, is more nearly flat and unbroken than any of the California fields. Here the wells are much alike and are progressively deeper and the sands correspondingly thicker the farther the wells are drilled from the river. The average thickness of sand is well over 100 feet, and a portion of the field has already produced, where fully developed, more than enough to account for a 10 per cent. saturation.

The Santa Barbara county fields are of large extent and vary greatly in productiveness. Several wells have given a production of 1,000,000 barrels, or over, and one well more than twice that. Most of them are still producing. Taking the fields through, the sands are massive, from 300 to 800 feet thick, but I do not think they are as rich in saturation, taking the whole field into consideration, as are the Kern River, McKittrick or Sunset sands. No less an authority than Arnold figures that on one particular property of 830 acres, eighty-eight wells would average 100 barrels per day for fifteen years, producing the enormous total of over 43,000,000 barrels. This seems entirely conservative, yet it is more than five times the acre average necessary to the production of 6,500,000,000 barrels for the entire State.

Further south, in the Ventura county fields, the oil-bearing rocks are still massive in thickness but the percentage of saturation is much lower. Especially is the Ojai, the producing sands are very thick but the percentage of saturation is low. In the Sespe country the rock is thinner but it is extremely rich in oil. In Torrey, Tapo and Pico, along the flank of the Santa Susanna Mountains, the rock is thick and is inclined at a sharp angle, just the condition to produce long-lived wells of high-gravity oil, as evidenced by many wells that have already been producing for nearly three years and give evidence of many more years of activity.

As before stated, a part of the Los Angeles city field shows only twenty to thirty feet of producing sand, but the westerly extension of that field runs nearly 200 feet in thickness, so that the average is, at least, 100 feet. Further south and east, the Puente, Whittier, Fullerton and Olinda fields produce high-gravity oil from sharply dipping rocks that have produced large and lasting wells. Some of those wells have encountered several hundred feet of oil-producing formation, but it stands at such an acute angle that the thickness is much exaggerated. This very feature, however, will tend to feed the wells for many years and the older wells are now nearly as good as they were ten years ago.

It will thus be seen that the depth or thickness of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 50.)

The Future of Copper in the Southwest.

TO ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

NO INDUSTRIAL development in this country during the last decade has exceeded that of the production of copper, and the largest growth of this industry has been in Arizona, which has justified the statement of Baron von Humboldt that both the precious metals and copper would be found in great abundance in the country south and east of the Colorado River and north of the Rio Grande, in what was in Humboldt's day a part of Northern Mexico.

In 1850 the copper production of the United States was about 650 tons. About 1855 copper was discovered in the Lake Superior region in Michigan. Native copper was found in masses which had to be cut with cold chisels, for neither picks nor drills nor blasting powder could be used. The copper obtained in this way cost more to extract and place upon the market than that obtained by smelting carbonate, oxide or sulphide ores. In 1880 the amount of copper produced in the United States was but 27,000 tons.

Montana in the next decade came to the front as a copper producer, followed by Arizona and Utah, so that in 1900 the product of the entire country was swollen to 228,636 tons, and in 1910 it amounted to 487,925 tons.

The total copper production of the world in 1910 was 866,640 metric tons of 2204 pounds. Of this there was produced in the United States 487,925 tons or about eleven-twentieths of the production of the world.

In tons of 2000 pounds Arizona led in 1910 with a production of 149,803 tons. Montana came next with 143,121 tons, Michigan was third with 110,700 tons, and Utah fourth with 62,521 tons.

The value of our copper manufactures, which in 1880 was but $793,455, grew in 1900 to $57,853,960 and in 1911 was $103,813,110. We produced in 1910 1,066,249,983 pounds of copper of the value at that date of $138,366,522, and of this we exported $104,908,406 worth.

The price at that date in New York was from 12 to 13 cents per pound. It is now between 17 and 18 cents.

* * *

ARIZONA'S SHARE.

Arizona will receive for her copper this year over $60,000,000. Railroads all over the world are being electricized and the power of cataracts is being utilized and transmitted by wire to manufacturing centers. These enterprises require a large amount of copper wire and insure a continuation of the present remunerative prices for the red metal.

Whether a copper deposit will pay to mine and work depends upon the percentage of copper contained in the ore, upon the cost of mining, of coke, of fuel, of refining, and of transporting ore, fuel and copper matte. Mines in which the average percentage of copper in the ore was but 2.17 have been worked and paid a small profit. Three per cent. ore where the mines are located near a railroad and have facilities for cheap reduction will pay well at the present price of copper. But with small companies remote from a railroad 5 per cent. ore is regarded as the minimum of safety. There are mines in Arizona yielding plenty of 7, 8, 10 and even 15 and 20 per cent. ore.

Copper mining in Arizona is gravitating into the hands of the larger companies, which are prepared to expend large sums of money in development work and on equipment for economical production. With churn drills the percentage of copper in the ore at a depth can be ascertained in advance of excavation, and it is then merely a matter of expert figuring as to cost of extraction, transportation, smelting and marketing. Reduction experiments are usually conducted in a small plant before plans for a large one are made.

* * *

NO MONOPOLY.

These conditions have not produced a mining monopoly, for Arizona is full of strong companies not in any way associated with each other. The large capital required for proper handling of a copper producing company has frequently been gathered in small units from persons of moderate means, and in many instances the miners and other employees invest their savings in the stock of the company by which they are employed.

The 1912 contribution to the history of Arizona copper mining is a history of steady progress and continued final success. At the present price of copper the better equipped concerns are making bullion at a cost well below the selling price. Freights on ore, on fuel, and on copper matte have been materially reduced, and improvements in handling and reducing have resulted in making profitable the handling of lean ores.

Work has been progressing during the present year upon the new Calumet and Arizona smelter at Douglas, for which $2,000,000 has been appropriated. The present reduction plant is to be utilized to some extent, with two large blast furnaces and four reverberatories added. The capacity of the works will be about doubled, with little added cost of operation. In November was installed a sampler and the works commenced the reduction of a couple of hundred tons a day of rich ore from the Shattuck mines at Bisbee. The Shattuck Company has been preparing to build its own smelter, but instead was induced to accept a favorable reduction offer from the Calumet and Arizona. The Calumet and Arizona has been much strengthened by the addition to its assets of the Bonanza Circle mines, giving additional ore reserves that it is believed will last many years at the present draft upon them. The company's junction shaft now handles most of the water pumped from the Bisbee section and hence is being made fireproof by lining with concrete.

The Copper Queen of Bisbee maintained its supremacy in Arizona during 1912, though the smelter was a bit handicapped at times by the manner in which the Mexican insurrectos mussed up transportation from the Phelps-Dodge mines near Nacozari, whence come large shipments of concentrates. Yet it is probable the year will develop a smelter output of about 110,000,000 pounds of copper from this section, of which nearly three-fourths will be credited to the Copper Queen. During the year there has been the usual percentage of improvement around the great property, with the addition of a new and deep working shaft to the number already in use and the starting of still another. An interesting field of investigation has been entered upon in the exploration and sampling of a great dyke of schist, which lies parallel with the Copper Queen workings and which is alleged to be permeated with chalcocite in quantity to well repay extraction and concentration. The adjoining Copper King property has been bought by the Copper Queen, which also has branched out a bit in the purchase of the noted World's Fair and other mines near Patagonia. Options have been taken up also on copper groups in the Catalina Mountains, north of Tucson, which rich ground is being worked at Copper Basin, near Prescott.

Close behind Copper Queen as a bullion producer is the Ray Consolidated, a Guggenheim corporation, which has spent more than $10,000,000 in the exploration of about a third of a 2000-acre schist field at Ray and upon reduction works at Hayden. Upon the information furnished by the driving of twenty-seven miles of vertical drill holes, more than fifty miles of working drifts have been extended from two shafts, at which the ore is handled almost automatically, after being received by electric underground trams.

Additions are projected to the concentrator, which now consists of eight units, each of average capacity for 1300 tons of ore, roughly relied upon to handle 9000 tons a day and to give a gross yearly output equal to 80,000,000 pounds of copper bullion.

At Hayden, half a mile from the concentrator, is a new smelting plant, costing about $2,000,000, which since May last has been making bullion out of the Ray concentrates. It is owned by the American Smelting and Refining Company, the parent Guggenheim corporation. To the reverberatories now in use are to be added a couple of large blast furnaces, for the treatment of raw ores from the Ray Central, the Gila Sulphide at Christmas and other near-by properties. It is probable that the end of 1913 will see Hayden shipping out about as much copper as Douglas.

The long-projected smelter changes of the United Verde Company at last have taken form. A forty-mile broad-gauge railroad has been built down the Verde Valley, to a point several miles from Jerome, and at the terminus has been established the town of Clarkesville, named after ex-Senator W. A. Clark, principal owner of the United Verde. At Clarkesville is being built a smelter plant which is to be the very latest thing in the way of modern equipment and methods, to permit the profitable reduction of much ore which hitherto has been left unstoped. The old smelter has insecure foundation upon a slag dump, almost on top of the mine workings. The new plant lies well below the mouth of the 1000-level tunnel, through which to the smelter bins the ore will be electrically hauled. An immense saving will be made by the new plans in extraction, transportation and reduction costs. Heretofore all freight has had to be transferred to and from a narrow-gauge railroad at Jerome Junction. At Humboldt the works of the Arizona Smelting Company were started up again during the summer and additional smelting equipment is being added. Around this plant lies one of the most generally mineralized districts of the Southwest, with all classes of ores available and with hundreds of well-developed mines to draw from. Much of the ore handled at Humboldt comes from the company's Blue Bell mine.

The Clara Consolidated Company in northern Yuma county started up again in July, under a reorganization backed by French holders of its stocks and bonds. The smelter since has been handling 450 tons of ore a day, economically securing flux by exchanging silicious ores for sulphides with the Humboldt works.

* * *

OLD PRODUCERS.

The Clifton-Morenci section, the first copper field worked in Arizona, now is noted especially for the success that has attended its concentration methods and the manner in which gas engines of large size have been economically operated. The Clifton smelter of the Arizona Copper Company long has been renowned for its archaic equipment, compared with the magnificent concentrating mills operated by the same corporation. But a new smelter, to cost $2,500,000, will soon supplant the old, placed upon a site a short distance below Clifton. It is to have capacity for 2500 tons of ore and concentrates a day and is expected to produce about 43,000,000 pounds of copper bullion a year. Naturally, most of the reduction will be by means of reverberatories. At the smelter will be a central power plant, to serve the company's scores of workings, some of them a dozen miles distant.

One of the steadiest producers in Arizona is the Detroit Company of Morenci, a Phelps-Dodge corporation, which has a most economical combination of concentration mills and smelter, with its own railroad connections. The company lately extended its operations by the purchase of a large copper field north of Clifton from the New England and Clifton Copper Company. It is understood that a large concentrator is to be built upon the ground acquired.

In Gila county the Miami section is getting to the front in the way of improvement and production. The Miami concentrator is turning out the equivalent of 3,000,000 pounds of copper a month, the concentrates shipped to Cananea for final reduction. The mill, finished early in the year, has proved very successful in operation. Even greater are the plans of the Inspiration Company in the same locality, for the construction of a mill to handle 8000 tons of ore a day, involving the expenditure of at least $5,000,000. The Inspiration ore bodies have been well explored, mainly by drilling, and permanent working leads now are being driven, to insure an ample supply of ore by the time the new mill is completed. This involves also the construction of a considerable mileage of new railroad trackage for economical delivery of the ore. Power for both the Miami and Inspiration will be secured electrically from the Roosevelt dam, which added economy of mine operation and with profit to the Salt River irrigation enterprise. The Old Dominion has been making a steady turnout of about 2,500,000 pounds of copper a month, and without much admixture of outside ores. Twelve hundred men have been steadily employed. The company has appropriated $600,000 for surface improvement and has concreted one of its main shafts during the year, to ensure safety to its underground force.

Twenty miles below Tucson, the Pioneer smelter was blown in last May and since has been running almost steadily upon ores from the Twin Buttes and Plumed Knight mines. Much is doing in a mining way in Pima and Santa Cruz counties, especially in the Patagonia section, where the Three R mine, lately bought by the Shannon interests, has become a heavy producer. There have been reports that capital has been secured for resuming operations on the Imperial mines, west of Tucson, as well as upon the flooded Tombstone mines.

A new and rich copper field has been opened at Superior, where the Magma Company has a large and wonderfully rich ore body opened up to 1000 feet of depth in the old Silver Queen property. The neighboring Superior mine has been unwatered and several mining syndicates are developing other properties in the district, to which a railroad is to be built from Florence.

At the rate of progress that is being made it is not an exaggerated estimate to say that the copper industry of Arizona will within two or three years reach a yield of $100,000,000 per annum and will employ 40,000 men or more.

HIGH PRICES FOR CALIFORNIA FARM PRODUCTS.

Crop Reporter, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives the prices of important farm products on the farms November 1, 1912, in the various States compared with the average prices for the entire United States.

	Per bushel.
Wheat.	
California	$ .91
United States	.838
Corn:	
California	.90
United States	.584
Oats:	
California	.53
United States	.336
Potatoes:	
California	.63
United States	.455
Barley.	
California	.67
United States	.538
Rye:	
California	.84
United States	.688
Hay (loose) per ton:	
California	$14.30
United States	11.80
Butter, per pound:	
California	.34
United States	.269
Eggs, per dozen.	
California	.37
United States	.259
Chickens, per pound:	
California	.142
United States	.112

Just a casual glance at these comparative figures shows how profitable a proposition California farming is.

AN INTERESTING PERSONALITY.

[Santa Ana Register:] Few persons who visit the mission at San Juan Capistrano see one of the most interesting figures of the old place and one most intimately acquainted with its history.

This is a full-blooded Indian named Jose de Garcia Cruz, familiarly called Acu.

Acu and his father and his grandfather before him were the official bellringers of the mission, which was the sixth to be founded in California. Acu still rings the chimes on the four old bells, but when he passes out the old line will be broken, for he is the last of the family. He is 78 years of age, but still is hale and hearty.

The aged man has been invited to ring the bells at San Diego during the big fair, and is looking forward to the occasion with almost childish delight. He has never been very far from the confines of the mission town of the old padres.

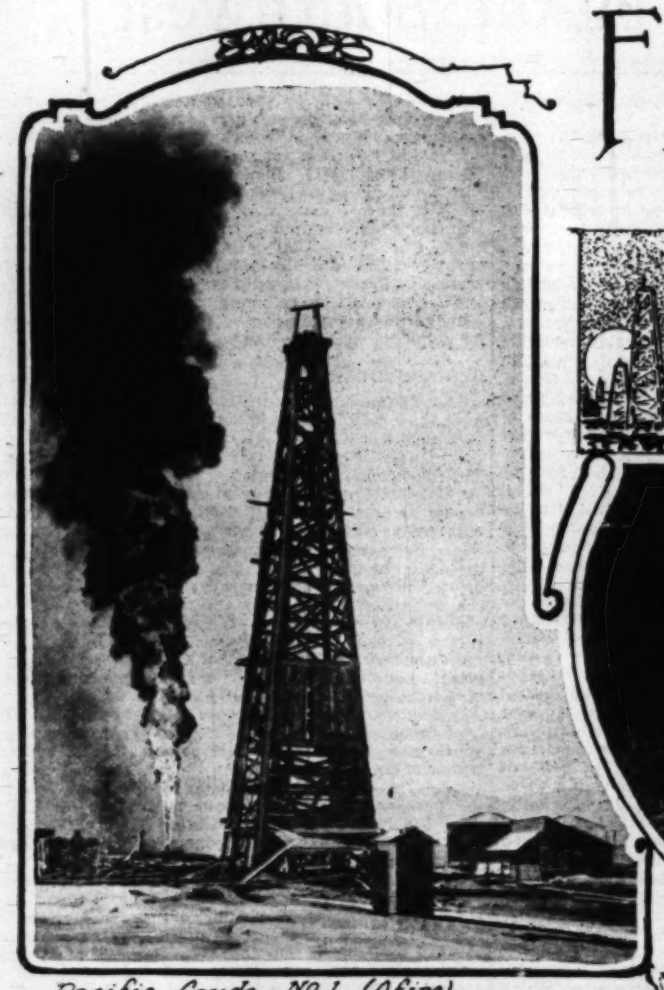
AN ENORMOUS BEAN CROP.

Following the first thorough canvass of the bean-growing sections of California ever made, the Lima Bean Growers' Association announces this season's crop to be 1,235,000 sacks. Despite the predictions of a great falling off because of weather conditions, the totals show up well. The county totals received are as follows: Santa Barbara county, 100,000 sacks; Ventura county, 860,000 bags; Los Angeles county, 190,000 bags, and San Diego county, 65,000 bags. The report was secured by the association after a farm-to-farm canvass, each rancher giving his personal crop and thus securing for the first time in the history of the bean industry the authentic figures for the crop.

A JOURNAL FOR THE MULTITUDE

Contains more news features, more popular articles from eminent writers and publishes more advertising than any other newspaper in the world. Leads all others for quality and quantity in news, character of its patrons, in advertising and in all the features that go to make up a big metropolitan daily newspaper

Famous Oil Spouters in Midway Field.



Pacific Crude No. 1 (Afire) Burning 7,000 barrels daily.



Enormous discharge (5,000 barrels per day into a lake of oil.

© Photos by Chadeayne Taft

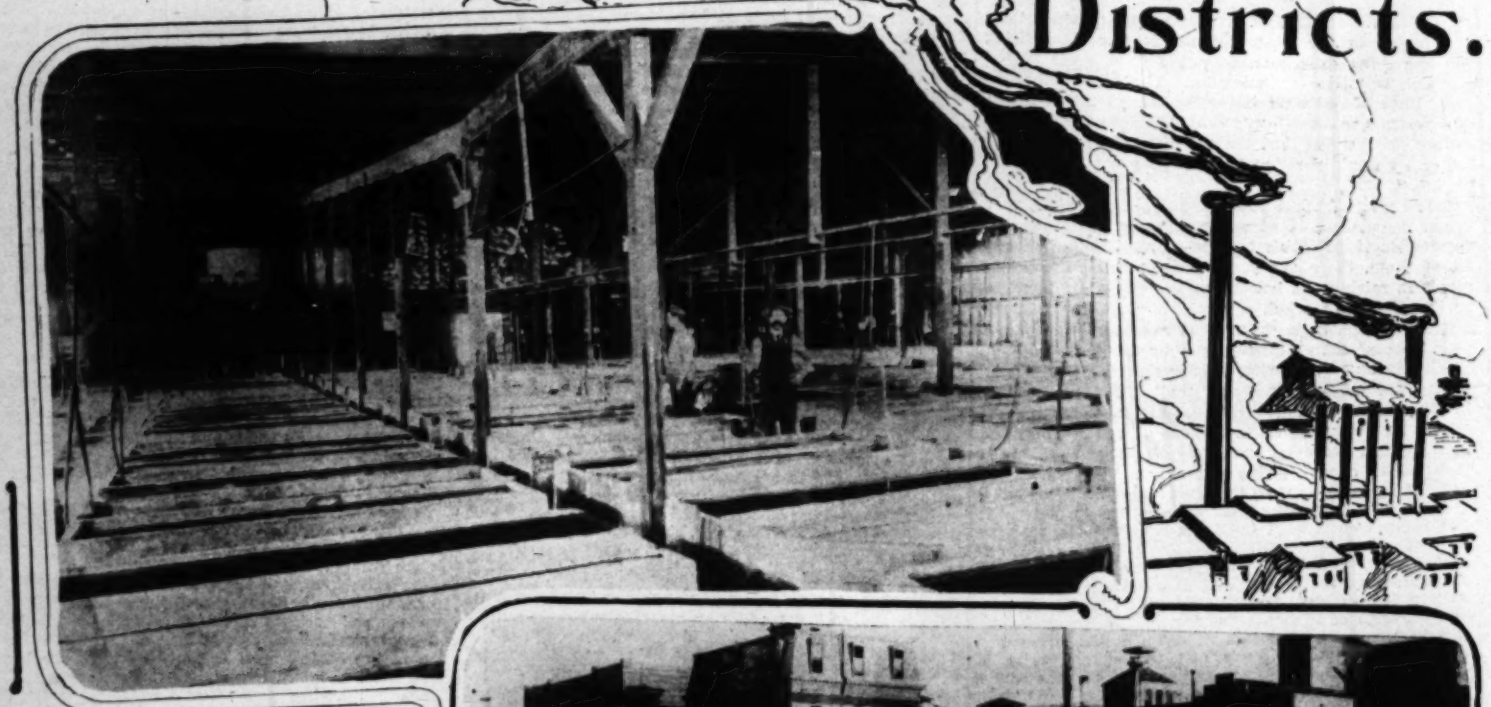


Buick No. 3 Shooting 400 feet above derrick.



An Oil well on fire.

In the Los Angeles Industrial Districts.



Olive pickling vats





A big industry

Lumber yards —world beaters





Public Market

its patrons, in advertising and in all the features that go to make up a big metropolitan daily newspaper

Deciduous Fruits in Sunshine Land.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

CULTURE of fruit-yielding trees which shed their leaves in the winter season is steadily shifting from the experimental to the fixed stage in the southern counties of California. The husbandman in these lines of endeavor is feeling his way from uncertain systems to more firmly established methods of tree culture, to the end that the percentages of failures or losses are diminishing and there are surer rewards for his labor.

This change from a somewhat doubtful footing to a firmer foundation is at many different stages in the various deciduous fruit industries. But, in practically all of them, there are year by year notable improvements in raising and harvesting the crops and in transporting them to market.

Great extensions in the orchard areas have in the last year been offset to a large degree by the home builders. The tremenduous, growing and irresistible call for habitations about the villages and smaller towns as well as in the suburbs of the larger cities has made big inroads among the producing trees. Groves of walnuts, peaches, apricots, figs and other luscious fruits have been forced to yield to a multiplying population. The bungalow army is pressing hard on the fruit-tree host.

While this increasing population is cutting down the producing area it is at the same time making growing demands for consumption, so that the planting of orchards is stimulated. The somewhat serrated seashore line and the almost unlimited variety of hills and valleys inland present in Southern California a marvelous range of opportunities for the raising of deciduous fruits. In the mountain valleys at higher elevations conditions favor the apple and the cherry while in places not exposed to so low temperatures in the colder months, apricots, peaches and kindred fruits do well. There are abundant localities for fruits which call for higher temperatures in winter.

* * *

SOME FAILURES—AND WHY.

Lack of knowledge of the local conditions—knowledge which it sometimes requires several years of steady application and hard experience to obtain—is the reason for a large proportion of the failures in deciduous fruit growing in Southern California. The man well-schooled in the horticulture that wins east of the Rocky Mountains has much to unlearn when he attempts fruit growing in this part of the Southwest. Many of the general principles of culture, as well established in the East, apply here, but there are many other elements which must be taken into the reckoning if success is to be gained here.

Even the books designed to guide the horticulturist in the way of profitable production apply only in part if written for the eastern orchardists. The farmers' journals printed for eastern readers do not fit here. The call of this Southland is for the printed word vivid with local flavor and local experience—the word which gives warning against failure right here and points the way to success.

Timeliness is one of the important elements in successful horticulture here; more important, probably, than in the East. This is because after the cool months of winter when the warm days of May and June come the growth of all kinds of vegetable life is exceedingly rapid. So fast is it that the successful orchardist must be ready ahead of time. Before the weeds get high he must be in the grove with plow and cultivator and prosecute vigorously his campaign of elimination. When a weed is small it seems to grow rather slowly, but as its roots gain a stronger hold in the soil its upward pace is more and more rapid and as it becomes larger the speed of growth appears to increase in a geometrical ratio. If there is to be a good fruit crop the weeds must be kept in the arithmetic class, for if they reach the next higher grade ahead of the cultivator it is not likely that even the applied principles of trigonometry will ever catch them.

It is timeliness, timeliness and yet more timeliness all along the growing, harvesting and marketing process. Just a little lack of attention, perhaps only two or three days given to some other part of the farm work that seems important, may mean a surprisingly large percentage cut from the orchard's profits for the season.

The plow, the cultivator and the harness should be all in readiness for use the first minute they are needed. The ladders, the picking bags and buckets, the lug boxes and the drying racks should be put in order beforehand. A little neglect in these matters may result in the orchardist trying to have the repairs made at the last minute when too many other orchardists are having theirs made, with the result that the blacksmiths, carpenters and other repair men are then all busy and there is a costly delay in doing the thing needful in the orchard.

* * *

TIMELINESS AND THE WATCH.

To follow the aim of timeliness the successful orchardist must keep a critical watch on his orchard. Early discovery and correction of something going wrong may save an expensive setback. One of the successful apple growers of the Compton district has told the writer about how critically he notes the condition of his trees. Often when engaged in the other farming enterprises on his ranch he goes out of his way between the house and the field to take a look in the orchard. The bark, the limbs, the leaves and the bloom are critically inspected. If some insect which perhaps may be a pest unknown to him is found he gives it special attention.

One of the things which in the earlier days sorely puzzled the orchardist but which now gives less and less perplexity is the choice of location for a deciduous grove. In a new country or on untried lands even an expert cannot always tell whether the place is best suited for peaches, prunes, oranges or alfalfa, and the only way to make sure is to try. The testing process may occupy several years with the result that fairly productive prune trees will be cut down to make room for a walnut grove. But the result of such an experiment tells with reasonable certainty about the kinds of fruit or nuts best adapted to the local conditions.

The eastern orchardist who would engage in fruit growing in Southern California finds that he has a new set of enemies in the way of scales and insects to combat. Some of these are like those he has known on the Atlantic seaboard, in the Valley of the Mississippi or in the intermountain plateau, but many of them may have been hitherto unknown to him and he finds it needful to study the most approved processes for their elimination.

While destructive insects and scale present puzzles in the air, squirrels, weasels, badgers and gophers furnish problems in the ground. And of these the greatest of all to the orchardist is the gopher. Intensive cultivation, such as is usually given the deciduous orchards, is not to the liking of the average squirrel and this sly and pestiferous quadruped generally moves its underground habitation from such a place to where the harrow and the cultivator are not so much in evidence. The badger, which likes to dig after the squirrel, naturally follows. The weasel, which, ferret-like, can double back in a rather small hole, is not so numerous as to be a great factor.

* * *

GO FOR THE GOPHER.

But to the gopher give heed. This little animal, as big as a medium-sized rat, is a sure-enough digger. With a large pouch on each side extending from its shoulder almost to its hip it can carry an amazingly large quantity of loosened earth from the end of a tunnel or "run" to some place where it has made a hole up to the surface and dump the dirt there. Within a few hours a gopher may extend its run to the roots of a fine young tree and without making any mark on the surface near the tree. When the tree begins to wither and so attracts attention it may be found almost entirely gnawed apart several inches under the surface of the ground.

A steady, courageous warfare, however, is pretty sure to win, even against the gopher. Traps or poison placed in his run will generally prove his undoing. A good cat will quietly watch for hours at a gopher's open hole and with sure claw pull the little animal out the moment its head appears at the opening. On foggy mornings the gopher offers a good mark for a shotgun as it comes to the surface to unload its pouches of dirt.

A good many of Southern California's failures, or partial failures, in deciduous fruit growing have been due to lack of proper pollination. The man who plans to plant an orchard should consult the best available authorities with reference to pollination of the fruit he intends to grow. By applying the knowledge which he may thus gain the chances are excellent for success, so far as that feature is concerned. Sometimes, for instance, if it be desired to plant an orchard all to one variety of apples, it may be well to plant at occasional intervals apple trees of some other variety which has its blooming season a little earlier or later.

Pruning is another important item. On this the best authorities should also be consulted. There are numerous rules for cutting away tops to admit more sunlight, for cutting back the wood so as to produce more fruit and for cutting at the most favorable time. These rules vary greatly in the different kinds of fruit. They are based on a good many years of experience of expert observers but there are new principles to be learned every year. Generally the same holds good with reference to the thinning of the fruit at the proper stage before maturity.

The commercial idea is to be kept in mind by the orchardist. The family fig tree in the rear of the house may with ordinary care produce good figs and provide one of the many joys of a home in this Southland but perhaps the fruit comes too late to catch the cream of the market prices. He who would reap the richest reward as a grower of figs must study the choice of varieties and the best methods of tree treatment so that the product may be offered to the buyer at the right time.

* * *

HOW FAR—HOW FAR APART?

How far apart to plant the trees is an item of no small moment. As experience hereabout has ripened with the passing years the approved distances for fruit trees of different kinds have varied from twelvemonth to twelvemonth but the tendency generally runs to greater distances. The idea of planting only half as far apart as it is designed to have the full-grown trees stand is generally accepted as plausible but it is pretty sure to fail in practice. This point is illustrated by the remark made not long ago to the writer by a California forty-niner who is a veteran Southern California orchardist and who now owns one of the larger walnut groves of the Rivera district.

"I planted those trees with the expectation of cutting out the alternate ones when they began to crowd," he said, "but the fact is I simply haven't the heart to cut down any of them. It would be almost like a man killing half of his children to reduce the size of his family."

Pests, pruning, pollination and other problems may perplex the deciduous fruit grower here but the rewards, measured in dollars and in health, are becoming surer and surer year by year. The orchardist does not have to wait till he has graduated from the school of experience before he draws his salary.

* * *

APPLES JUICY AND TREES HIGH UP.

Perhaps the greatest deciduous development of the year has been in apple trees. Among the chief producing districts are those of the Pajaro Valley, the Yucaipa Valley and Oakglen territory and about Julian. There are also some valley districts like that of Compton. The Pajaro Valley district leads with a production which by the season's end some months hence will have totaled about 5000 carloads of apples and 2000 carloads of by-products. There has been within the last three years remarkable development in the Oakglen and Yucaipa mountain-and-valley district. In this territory the land available for apple culture is estimated at 5000 acres, of which about one-half is now planted and on which about 2200 acres have been planted within the last two years. The last year's output totals about 100 carloads, double that of the previous year.

Some of the older orchards are credited with gross yields amounting to more than $10 0 per acre per year. These receive excellent care and are well irrigated. There are probably few orange groves that receive better treatment. The apple trees come into bearing the fourth year after being planted. The yield then is about a box to the tree. When the trees are ten years old a yield of about eight boxes each is looked for.

* * *

WHERE PRUNES FLOURISH.

Of the immense prune production of California the yield comes chiefly from the Santa Clara and San Joaquin Valleys. The output varies largely in different years. The State's exports of cured prunes are steadily increasing. Canada, the United Kingdom and Germany are among the larger outside consumers of California prunes.

In the part of Southern California south of the valleys stated the production of prunes is not large because generally other things may more profitably be raised on the ground.

Apricots, fresh and luscious at the fruit stands about town, apricots handsome and juicy preserved by the packers and apricots rich and meaty evaporated on the curing racks in Southern California's bright sunlight are one of the State's most commercially important fruits. The fresh ones appear on the market ahead of most kinds of peaches and when there are comparatively few other fresh fruits available.

Peaches with the real rosy blush, peaches with the compelling flavor, peaches with free stones and peaches with the clinging pit and delicious taste are grown in all the Southern California counties but are produced in great quantities in the San Joaquin Valley. For most varieties soils of a well-drained sandy loam are preferred. The item of pruning is considered more important as applied to peaches than with other fruits.

Of all the deciduous fruits of Southern California there is perhaps none that adapts itself to a greater range of soils and other conditions than the fig. Figs are grown extensively for family use in the southern counties of Southern California but the commercial output of this fruit comes largely from the San Joaquin Valley district. Pollination by the introduction to California of the blastophaga fly, a thing accomplished in 1899, has made it possible to produce a cured fig which is pronounced as good as any of the imported varieties. This fly, which is so small it cannot be seen except with a rather high-power magnifying glass, penetrates the fig at the blow end through an exceedingly small opening with a resultant greatly improved quality of fruit.

* * *

FAT-CHEEKED CHERRIES.

Cherry marketing in Southern California has a processional character. While the northern-grown cherries move southeasterly into the Los Angeles and neighboring markets the cherries produced in the Yucaipa, Oakglen and Beaumont districts are shipped eastward into Imperial Valley and to the Arizona mining camps. The trees on the Highland home ranch at Beaumont cover about forty acres and are about twenty years old. The trees at Cherrycroft in the Yucaipa Valley are about sixteen years old. Last summer's crop averaged nearly $400 per acre on a basis of 10 to 12½ cents per pound gross.

Of pears among the varieties more extensively grown in the southern counties are the Bartlett and the Winter Nellis, the latter a semi-russet. The extent of the pear groves is not so great as that of most of the other deciduous fruits.

The nectarine, with a skin smooth like that of a plum and a juicy meat like that of a peach, is grown with about the same kind of culture as that which is applied to the peaches. Improved methods of treatment of this fruit have caused it to be produced somewhat more extensively of late. One trouble that in a good many instances has beset the grower has been the poor keeping quality of the fresh fruit, decay spreading rapidly from a slight bruise. Lately this trouble has been largely eliminated.

Among the other deciduous fruits grown in small quantities about here is the quince. It is rather too rich when eaten alone but combined with apples in apple sauce and in some other forms it affords a delicious relish.

* * *

NUTS EASY TO CRACK.

The nuts of Southern California—the English walnut and the almond—require no railroad iron and sledge hammer to get at the meats. A man does not have to be much of a knocker to enjoy the richness that rests behind the modest shell. Among the chief producing territories for Southern California, with reference to walnuts, are the Rivera and Whittier district in Los Angeles county, the neighboring Fullerton district in Orange county and the El Monte and Ventura county districts. The walnut growers do not find it necessary to wage so vigorous a warfare on insect and scale pests as do the producers and most of the deciduous fruits. The crop recently harvested, although smaller than usual, was generally of very good nuts. The English walnut calls for a moist soil and ordinarily flourishes best at the lower elevations.

Dry atmosphere, higher elevations and loose warm soil are factors which are counted as important for successful almond culture.

W. B. GREENWOOD.

The American Valley of the Nile.

COLORADO RIVER DELTA.

IT WAS on April 21, 1904, that Congress authorized the Reclamation Service to divert and use the waters of the Colorado River in carrying out general irrigation enterprises. This act was of permanent interest because of the interstate and navigable character of the river. The Colorado is our American Nile, though but one tenth the size of the famous Egyptian waterway. It rises in high, snow-covered mountains, and discharges into an inland sea, the Gulf of California, a part of the Pacific Ocean. It has a great annual rise during the period of melting snow; its erosion from the plateaus of several Rocky Mountain States, principally Utah and Arizona, fills the river with large quantities of silt containing fertilizing properties. The climatic conditions along the Lower Colorado River are such as to permit the production of crops of every description, and especially of semi-tropical fruits. Our agricultural explorers state that this region is suitable to the success of many crops grown in Egypt, Arabia and the Chaldean plains of Persia. The character of the water and the fertility of the soil, coupled with the climatic conditions, insure a continuous growing season, and make the natural resources of this region especially attractive.

The Colorado drains 225,000 square miles above the gulf, all within the United States; its drainage basin extends to five States and two Territories; the volume of water discharging past the Mexican boundary line is in excess, even in low water, of the combined uses of the lower river, where this stream becomes international in character.

For a distance of 300 miles below the Grand Canyon are stretches of Indian reservations and other government lands.

There are irrigable in Arizona 394,000 acres, and in California, 617,400. In Mexico it is estimated there are 650,000 acres of irrigable land, but not yet irrigated. In an ordinary dry year the Colorado River will serve without regulation approximately 300,000 acres. In an ordinary dry year, therefore, with a complete regulation, this river will serve 1,500,000 acres. All reserved water supply held over from wet to dry years will be an additional gain. The successful completion of the Yuma project will probably lead to the building of other systems up the river, where several available dam sites are receiving consideration.

WATER SUPPLY.

The drainage ground of the Colorado River is about 800 miles long, varying in width from 300 to 500 miles, the rivers receiving their main supply from the melting snows on the high mountains of Wyoming, Utah and Colorado. The settler on any of these delta lands along the Colorado River proper is assured of a water supply that is never failing. The water for irrigation can be taken from the Colorado River at various points, well adapted for the establishment of intake gates and the building of dams, either of the weir type or for storage of water, where there are a number of especially well adapted dam sites for storage propositions.

SOIL.

All of the lands along the Colorado River are of sedimentary origin, being an accumulation of deposits by the river during a period of overflow. In this respect its origin is similar to the famous Valley of the Nile, which has been cropped for centuries without depleting its fertility. The sedimentary deposits of this soil are of untold depth.

Just above the bottom lands along the Colorado at the mouth of the Grand Canyon commence the fertile mesas, the soil being made up of disintegrated rock, erosions and deposits from the mountain sides is very fertile and especially adapted to the growth of all kinds of fruit especially citrus fruits. All of this land on both sides of the Colorado from the mouth of the Grand Canyon to the Laguna Dam and the Yuma Project, is above sea-level, varying from 400 to 500 feet, to about 150 feet at the Laguna Dam, with a lower level of about thirty feet to eighty feet on the mesa adjoining the valley.

All of these soils were experted at great expense by the United States Department of Agriculture, by J. Gannett Holmes, and a complete report is filed in the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., and copies of same can be had by writing the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

There are opportunities in every line of business. The Colorado Valley is practically a virgin field; the mercantile pursuits are not overcrowded; manufacturing is yet to be developed. The reclamation of the lands along the Colorado River, with a family on every forty acres, will necessitate the establishment of many new towns and will aid greatly to the towns now in existence. These new towns must have their stores and the existing towns must have more stores, and there are opportunities in all lines of business.

ALFALFA.

The backbone of agriculture along the Colorado is alfalfa. Alfalfa will give a successful cutting of hay in less than three months after planting the seed. Seven or eight cuttings, or an average of ten tons per acre, are harvested annually and in many instances more. There is also an unlimited market for hay for stock feeding, which obviates the necessity of hauling and transportation. There is also an extensive market for alfalfa seed and it sells at profitable prices.

GRAINS.

Wheat and barley crops extend from October to May. In addition to several months of winter pasture, barley yields thirty to fifty bushels of grain per acre and two to four tons of hay. Wheat yields twenty to forty bushels and the hay. After the grain crops are removed, the soil is prepared for corn, planted in the fore part of July. Midsummer planted corn matures the latter part of October and yields an average of thirty-five to fifty bushels to the acre.

COTTON.

Egyptian cotton is particularly adapted to local climatic conditions. The excellent length, strength and fineness of the Egyptian cotton fiber gives it a market value nearly twice that of the short staple upland cotton and it cannot be grown in the Southern States. Average gross returns of $100 per acre, six times the gross returns from the average cotton lands of the South, can be depended upon in Egyptian or Sea Island cotton culture in the Colorado River Valley.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus has been demonstrated one of the most profitable crops and can be successfully produced in carload lots for eastern markets. A Sacramento asparagus grower proposes to establish a factory for canning green asparagus. Tomatoes and Bermuda onions each yield from five to ten tons per acre. One hundred and fifty crates of fine flavored cantaloupes is an average yield. Watermelons are exceedingly prolific. The Colorado River Valley is the natural home of the sweet potato. Excellent white, or Irish potatoes are grown by planting in January, the crop being harvested in May. During the winter months all the cold-climate vegetables thrive, including cabbage, lettuce, radishes, beets and cauliflower. All varieties of beans are satisfactory crops. Pumpkins, squash and other vines have demonstrated their adaptability and are profitable.

CITRUS FRUITS.

The sweetness and extreme juiciness of the Colorado River Valley fruits have won first premiums when exhibited at fairs. Navel oranges are ready for the market the middle of October. All oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tangerines and limes thrive with comparative immunity from frosts. Trees are thrifty, bear well and are entirely free from insect, disease or fungus of any kind. Colorado Valley crops of grapefruit and lemons command a premium of from $1 to $3 per box in the eastern markets.

DECIDUOUS FRUITS.

The fig grows here luxuriantly. Apricots are placed on the market three to six weeks before the coast product. Plums are heavy and profitable bearers. One small orchard of Bartlett pears has returned its owner $450 per acre. Pear trees in the Colorado River Valley are free from blight. Olives thrive and produce heavily. Almonds and pecans produce normally and pay well. Nearly all California grapes grow successfully. Climatic conditions are ideal for growing and curing grapes.

DATES.

In date culture, Colorado River Valley and the Salt River Valley with a few other valleys of the arid Southwest have a monopoly in the production of one of the most delicious fruits known. Nearly all of the choice varieties of dates now produced in Arabia and Northern Africa can be grown in these valleys successfully.

EUCALYPTUS.

In the production of the eucalyptus, lands in these valleys offer unexcelled opportunities. On these rich alluvial bottom lands eucalyptus trees will attain sufficient diameter for fence posts in three years, for fuel in five years, railway ties, telephone poles, piling, etc., in eight years; for merchantable timber in fifteen years. With an average stand of 800 trees in the acre it is obvious that eucalyptus culture is profitable.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The products of the Colorado River Valley have access by the railroads to every part of the United States. The transportation facilities will be all that could be desired. The southern part of Southern California and Southern Arizona the Southern Pacific Company's main line to Los Angeles traverses. A connection is now being built from Yuma, Ariz., to San Diego, Cal., by the construction of the San Diego and Arizona Railroad with a terminus at San Diego, a deep water port; across the north, the Santa Fe, from Los Angeles to Chicago, traverses and a branch line has been constructed which will evidently be used as the main line of the Santa Fe from Bengal, San Bernardino county, California, to Parker, Yuma county, Arizona, then through to Phoenix. The line from Parker to Phoenix is completed and in operation. From Phoenix east the line runs to a connection with the main line of the Southern Pacific Company at Bowie, Ariz., thence on east to El Paso and to New Orleans and northeastern points. Suggestions are being made for a connection north and south between the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific lines along the Colorado and a line of road will shortly be built to give transportation facility to the delta lands, with a terminus likely at Port Isabella on the Gulf of California, in Sonora, Mex., thus giving close ocean connection. In addition to railroad transportation steamboats connect river points from Needles on the north to Laguna Dam on the south near Yuma, thus opening for its products an outlet among the numerous mining camps which skirt the river.

LIVE STOCK.

It is doubtful if any section of the United States possesses more ideal conditions than the Colorado River Valley for the raising of live stock. Alfalfa is close to being a perfect ration in itself. Range cattle coast bound can be profitably pastured for several months and then be reshipped without extra charges for transportation except for the increase in weight. The hog industry has proven most profitable. Hogs require very little attention. They are grown principally on alfalfa and finished for the market on barley and other grains. The poultry industry will become one of importance.

EVERETT P. TEASDALE.

The Dream of Yuma's Valleys Realized.

SUCCESS OF LAGUNA DAM.

EXACTLY 102 years after Father Graces built his mission at Yuma in 1775, the Southern Pacific built its railroad into the town on the first transcontinental line which links the East and the West. The mission built by Father Garces was of short life. It was burned in 1781 by the Indians and he and his priests were massacred. After that the Indians were left in supreme control of their valley until the War Department began to send exploration parties down the lower Colorado between 1846 and 1860. Steamboating on the river began in 1851 and Yuma straightway became a distributing point of supplies for the garrisons and mining camps in all of Arizona. Thus the agricultural development of the valley began—a crude system of farming, dependent entirely upon the river's overflow. To this day the Indians will not kill a snake, not even the deadly rattler, because they reckoned the coming trail of two serpents in their badly husbanded fields as the best proof of a coming overflow and the precursor of good crops. The serpent was a prophet, and who would lift his hand against one who had come with good tidings?

It is now seven years since actual construction began on Laguna Dam, known as the Yuma Project. The land reclaimed by this splendid enterprise comprises an ultimate area of 120,000 acres, of this amount 16,000 acres of bottom lands lie on the California side. This is the land of the old Yuma Indian reservation of which the Indians now have 7000 acres of a richness beyond calculation and the whites have 7000 acres divided into 173 units of forty acres each which they obtained according to the luck of their drawing by dint of much hard labor. They were put in a fine way of having patent to this land when the government recently made the better terms of three years of fulfillment to homesteaders. The Indians are in no danger of squandering their inheritance, for not one of them can give any sort of deed to a unit until it has been in his hands or in the hands of his family for twenty-five years. By that time perhaps not many of the red men will survive for of late they pass quickly.

All of this section on the California side is known as the Pascual Valley and its beauty is more than enhancing. It grips one until its loveliness hurts. Of course the wonder of it is that it will have an increasing beauty in that it grows for each day of intelligent labor applied by the men and the women who have settled upon it not for speculation but for the building of homes. Already they are a happy, prosperous people and it surely augurs well for California that this green little belt should be the eastern gateway of the great State. Within all its golden confines no strip of land is more eloquent of California's opportunities and none more redolent with its riches. They call the chief settlement Bard, but really Bard extends over the whole 7000 acres upon which 173 white families have established themselves with abundant comfort. A railroad runs from Yuma to Bard, the distance being about seven miles, and the store and sc oolhouse are a mile and one-half west of the station. In the schoolhouse already seventy-three sturdy youngsters are being taught by two competent instructors.

The Arizona lands include some 55,000 acres of alluvial bottom between the town of Yuma and the international boundary; 20,000 acres of similar lands in the Gila River Valley above Yuma, and 40,000 acres of table land, or mesa, south and east of the town. The latter area is eighty feet above the bottom lands and will shortly be reached by pumps, power for which all be supplied by electricity generated by an artificial fall along the main canal, which has already been constructed. This can be applied at any time.

Of course the Pascual Valley has had a copious supply of water these last two years and now that the siphon has been completed the Yuma Valley is as abundantly supplied. Within two years all of the work will have been completed and the Gila Valley will be green with alfalfa and the mesa will be planted in oranges and dates. This siphon is a capital piece of engineering and one well meriting the attention of the engineering world which it has for a long time com-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 59.)

than any other newspaper in the world. Leads all others for quality and quantity in news, character of its patrons, in advertising and in all the features that go to make up a big metropolitan daily newspaper

City's water supply wing o



wing down from the Sierras.



its patrons, in advertising and in all the features that go to make up a big metropolitan daily newspaper

Coming of the Aqueduct Waters.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31.)

have been hard at work for the past fifteen months. The work is slow for more than eight miles of the work is made up of difficult tunneling.

Emerging from the San Francisquito Canyon by a tunnel, the water will be on the last lap of its long journey. Another sixteen miles of siphon, conduit and tunnel, and the water will flow forth from the aqueduct, the outlet of which is 1461 feet above sea level. This point is four miles west of the town of San Fernando and approximately twenty-five miles northwest of the city of Los Angeles.

To impound the precious fluid, the City Water Department for the past two years has had under construction one of the largest reservoirs of the aqueduct system. It lies three miles south of the aqueduct outlet and is designed to impound nearly 2,000,000,000 gallons. The dam necessary to impound this volume of water will have a breadth at the base of 725 feet, or two city blocks. Its length will be 2000 feet, its height 140 feet and 2,300,000 cubic yards of earth will be required for its construction. The reservoir is intended to regulate the flow of water into the city and through the surrounding country, as well as to store up the winter flow of the aqueduct so that with two other reservoirs already designed, during the seven months of summer, the city will be able to distribute 300,000,000 gallons daily to the cities of the coastal plain and the 135,000 acres which it is proposed to place under irrigation.

* * *

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY.

To provide for the needs of the city, the city's water department is building a twenty-five mile pipe line which will cross the San Fernando Valley by a siphon six feet in diameter, tunnel the Santa Monica Mountains, develop 3400 horse power of electrical energy in Franklin Canyon and make delivery into the present mains of the city at its western limits.

Other distributing conduits and pipe lines to ramify in every direction and to cost, as now planned, between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000, are being designed and their construction is to be undertaken shortly.

The foregoing gives the completed plan of one of the most stupendous water works systems of which history gives us any record. Let us now classify the work of construction from the aqueduct intake to its outlet and with the above description fresh in our minds, we shall have the magnitude of the enterprise in a more comprehensive form.

Class of Construction.	Length.
Unlined canal	21 miles
Open lined canal	40 "
Haiwee by-pass	2 "
Covered conduit	98 "
Lined tunnels	43 "
Concrete flumes	0.2 "
Concrete pipe, ten feet diameter	2.8 "
Steel pipe	9.4 "
Power tunnels	8.8 "
Reservoirs	8.5 "
Total length of the aqueduct	223.7 miles

A glance at the above tabulation will show that 51.8 miles, or nearly one-fourth the entire length of the aqueduct, is composed of tunnels, of which there is a total of 158, ranging in length from a few hundred feet to a maximum of a little over five miles.

* * *

THE PIPE LINES.

The most noteworthy feature of aqueduct building in 1912 was the fabrication of the steel pipe lines. This feature of the work was delayed until the last year for the reason that very heavy financial expenditures were required for materials and by leaving the building of the pipe lines until the rest of the big ditch was nearly completed, there has been a saving in interest for three or four years on over $1,000,000. The fabrication of the siphons has involved the purchase of 15,000 tons of steel. All of it has come from the steel factories of the Pittsburgh district where the plates were rolled and prepared so that it has only been necessary to rivet the sections into place. As all the canyons that are to be crossed by this means lie far from the railroad, the hauling of the steel has been much of a problem. For the Antelope Valley siphon it was necessary to haul the pipe a distance of thirty-five miles. In the case of the Jawbone siphon, the great weight of the single pieces made it necessary to build wagons especially for the purpose. These were loaded by derricks and were then pulled by a string of fifty mules seven miles through the desert sand to the site of the siphon in the canyon. Arrived at its destination it was lifted by steel cables into its proper position on the steep mountainside and riveted into place. As soon as a siphon is completed it is filled with water. Otherwise the expansion and contraction of the metal as exposed to the wide range of temperatures of a desert day is sufficient to throw the line from one to two feet out of position. Within the next three weeks the last taps of the riveting hammers will mark the completion of this important phase of the undertaking.

* * *

SALVAGE DEPARTMENT.

With the rapid completion of the project, much of the machinery has served its purpose and as much of it as possible must be sold. To this end a salvage department has been created, and advertisements of sale are being made throughout the United States. Much more than $1,000,000 worth of this class of materials is on hand, ranging from a screw driver to a $7000 steam shovel and from a typewriter to a filing case. These things are being shipped by the trainload into Los Angeles where in three large warehouses in the southern part of the city they are unloaded, tabulated, priced and set out for the inspection of possible purchasers.

The cement mills, comprising the largest single item of salvage, with a total valuation of $1,000,000, are yet to be sold, possibly to the city itself for the harbor work and other public improvements.

In this great enterprise, several unprecedented features stand forth boldly. It [illegible] has been completed well within the time for which it was promised and the amount of money estimated for the work has not been exceeded. Moreover, with the single exception of nine and one-half miles, the entire project has been carried on by the city itself. Many men identified with public improvements prognosticated failure because, they said, a city could not do its own work as cheaply or as well as it could be done by private contract, and they pointed to a long list of failures. But Los Angeles continued in its course and by so doing not only saved millions of dollars for itself but in this period of municipal development has given a most noteworthy example to American cities of what is possible in this line of civic endeavor.

* * *

NO POLITICS.

This greatest of municipal enterprises has known no politics. Ponder that well! Therein lies the secret of its successful completion. No man has gone forth onto the desert to play his part in this mighty work because some one in the City Hall pulled a string or put out a wire. Every man, therefore, knew when he was employed that he was to retain his position only so long as he was efficient and that advancement was possible only through his own capabilities. This brought together a body of young men who asked only for the opportunity to show that they could make good. They were given this opportunity and nothing more. An esprit de corps unrivaled by that of any private corporation developed and with this spirit of healthy and hearty co-operation there was present an individual loyalty. "You can cuss me all you want to," said a foreman to a refractory workman, "but don't cuss the job. You'll be gettin' under my skin and there'll be trouble." Under such conditions the work was sure to be quickly done and well done. The fact that a man has worked on the aqueduct in an administrative capacity and has left it with an honorable discharge is for him a record of distinction. It is a recommendation of his efficiency that is respected on any engineering task in the country.

Within the next three or four months, Los Angeles will celebrate the completion of the aqueduct in a manner befitting the occasion. Lieut.-Gen. Chaffee, William Mulholland, Joseph B. Lippincott and others will be honored as is their due for the important parts they have played in this six years' war against nature. But in the general rejoicing, the 4000 should not be forgotten. Their names will be spread upon no tablets of bronze. No fame is theirs other than in their hearts for a work well done. Already as chaff before the wind they are departing to the four ends of the continent but at the time of carnival it will be in keeping with the spirit of Los Angeles if special honor is given to these unknown who helped to build the aqueduct.

BURT A. HEINLY.

California's Crude Oil Industry.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 42.)

oil-bearing rock throughout most of the developed fields of the State is much more than an average of 100 feet, but we do not know absolutely that the undeveloped parts are as great. It seems there would be, at least, an equal chance of their being greater, as in most cases they will be encountered at a greater depth, but to be conservative, I will figure one-half that amount, or fifty feet, for the entire 600,000 acres, as measured by the government experts.

* * *

ENORMOUS TOTALS.

I have talked with many prominent and practical operators in this State about saturation, and the majority say "20 per cent." I think this is too high. Certainly, we know of individual ones where the production is more than that, but we will not be able to recover all the oil in any case, and I think we should materially cut down that estimate for a State average. About the lowest average saturation ever figured on is 10 per cent., but I will again cut this down to allow for unforeseen circumstances and figure that we can eventually recover 5 per cent. saturation from fifty feet of oil sand from the already proven fields of the State. The enormous totals stagger even an oil producer:

600,000 acres, 100 feet thick, 10 per cent. saturation, would produce 46,620,000 barrels.

600,000 acres, fifty feet thick, 10 per cent. saturation, would produce 23,310,000,000 barrels.

600,000 acres, fifty feet thick, 5 per cent. saturation, would produce 11,655,000,000 barrels.

This is considerably more than the government experts' estimate of the maximum and minimum amounts recoverable, but is far less than the same experts' estimate of a given portion of the Santa Maria field. I believe my figures of fifty feet of sand and a 5 per cent. saturation are absolutely conservative. We have then to arrive at the value of this enormous supply of liquid wealth.

For the past thirty years the price of oil has varied greatly, as it must always do, in obedience to the laws of supply and demand, and considering the transportation and marketing facilities. Again applying the law of average, it has brought about 65 cents per barrel at the well for the entire period. What the future price will be, we cannot tell, but as all other staples are gradually advancing in price, we have every right to expect crude oil to do the same thing. The legitimate competitor of fuel oil is coal, and that commodity has constantly risen in price for many years past. The constantly increasing demand for fuel in response to ever-growing manufacturing industries will always tend to raise the price of both crude oil and coal so that even in California we shall have dollar oil in the near future without reasonable doubt.

* * *

BILLIONS IN IT.

I am certain that 75 cents per barrel is entirely too low, and I think every man who has given the subject any thought will agree with this statement, but for this illustration I will use that figure. The probable amount of oil to be produced we will take as the mean between Mr. Arnold's figures, based on a production of 10,833 barrels per acre, and my own, based on a 5 per cent. saturation of fifty feet of oil rock. This gives 9,577,500,000 barrels. If we figure 80 per cent. of this amount burned as fuel without treatment of any kind we would have 7,662,000,000 barrels of fuel oil, which, at 75 cents per barrel, would be worth the sum of $5,739,000,000, as the probable fuel oil production of the California fields.

In round numbers one-fifth of the oil produced is either refined, or partially so, or else is of sufficiently high gravity to command a p ce above the market rate. I have, therefore, figured that 20 per cent. of the oil produced in the past, as well as that to be produced in the future, has been, or will be, sold for refining purposes or produced by refiners. I have figured this one-fifth of the entire production at double the price per barrel of the strictly fuel product and this is certainly a low estimate. At this rate the 20 per cent. so sold would be worth an additional $2,872,350,000, and the entire plant is thus brought to the stupendous total of $8,612,250,000.

Taking the total cost of wells, equipment, maintenance, transportation, and refining facilities, and subtracting from that total the present value of such improvements, after due regard for depreciations, and again subtracting this from the total value of the product up to date, will give us the approximate cost of production. This amounts to exactly 20 per cent. of the total value, and I will therefore take that as a basis for the cost of future production.

At this rate then the total gross production must be cut down 20 per cent., which is surely more than liberal, as it is figured on a basis of the past, whereas future work will surely be carried on along more scientific lines. This decreases the value of the gross production by $1,722,250,000, and leaves as a net value of the oil lands of the State the sum of $6,890,000,000, or an average acre valuation of $11,650, which amount has been exceeded in many instances in the developed fields—in fact, many sections will produce that proportion every year with oil at 75 cents per bar- l.

Such is the splendid condition of California's greatest industry. Any other new field will naturally increase this amount, in the proportion of their production. No account is taken of the nearly $100,000,000 already paid out as dividends or cash royalties. Nothing is said of the millions of profit earned by refining and purchasing companies. No allowance is made for the millions and millions of tons of coal displaced on the railroads owned by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe interests by crude oil produced from their own land.

It is this ever-growing industry that is giving profitable employment to a constantly-increasing army of well-paid employees, an army that is every day producing more cheap power than twenty times the number of coal miners, where work is dangerous, poorly paid and degrading. It is this industry that will pay back a golden return for capital carefully invested in proven land, which land is developed under improved conditions, with up-to-date machinery, and the companies are organized along proper lines and managed by competent, honest and practical men.

ALLEN G. NICHOLS.

Dream of Yuma's Valleys Realized.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 47.)

manded. Its success has overcome every objection and has answered every question and to Francis L. Sellew, the engineer in charge of the project, is due unlimited credit for his persistence in the face of very stubborn opposition. The depth of the shaft is eighty feet on the California side of the river and 100 feet on the Arizona side, the tube or tunnel being 965 feet in length. It is fed by a main canal eighty feet in width on the bottom and having a depth of seven feet. This canal is fourteen miles in length from Laguna Dam to Yuma and traces 17,000 second feet of water. The siphon transfers 14,000 second feet of water to the Arizona side with an adequate gate which sends all waste water back to the river. Indeed, the river itself is left untouched to send its volumes of water in unbroken flow winter or summer time to the waiting lands below.

The Colorado is heavy with silt so that the silvery Colorado, which may be silvery somewhere, is never silvery here. It is a red river, colored by sand and silt which are in themselves soil-feeders and land-builders, but an adequate process of silt elimination feeds only the clarified surface water to the lands to be irrigated.

The immensity of this project can be understood better from the fact that already 300 miles of canals and laterals tread the valley from the dam south.

The dam itself at Laguna, fourteen miles north of Yuma, and completed about three years ago, is 4100 feet in length with a maximum width of 250 feet and a maximum height of nineteen feet.

The crops on both sides of the river are almost as diversified as those of any section in California. Of late the government has been endeavoring to encourage the farmers of both valleys to undertake cotton growing, but this staple has not yet gained the full appreciation of the farmers and it may be long before it attains to any great day of popularity. This is only natural since the farmers are wedded to alfalfa growing, especially since alfalfa is more profitable now than ever before. Instead of cutting seven harvests a year, the alfalfa grower now mows his hay only two or three times and then allows it to stand for the seed. California alone affords an adequate market for Arizona alfalfa seed and so far the price has never been less than 12½ cents a pound. The average seed yield to the acre is 500 pounds, although in exceptional cases as much as 900 pounds has been realized. This may be said to be all profit because the hay of the earlier crops bears the full expense of sowing and reaping.

It is a curious fact that almost every man in the valley considers his alfalfa ranch as a future date orchard. In the last year alone more than 35,000 young date trees have been planted on valley ranches. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of any residents of this country's possibilities that the two chief products of the future will be dates and ostriches.

Of course, with its inexhaustible soil and its entire safety from frost the mesa will be given over to deciduous fruits.

HENRY C. WARNACK.

JANUARY 1, 191

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A COMP

IN THE year 1900, when [illegible] received its first great impe[illegible] output of oil from all [illegible] amounted to 4,329,950 barrels [illegible] the State produced over 39,[illegible] by millions of barrels the ou[illegible] the Union, or any other oil d[illegible] value of this oil to the produce[illegible] tive basis of 45 cents average [illegible] California crude is now us[illegible] Alaska to Cape Horn. It furni[illegible] all our Coast railroads and [illegible] as far east as the Rocky Mou[illegible] big merchant ships plying on [illegible] of California petroleum are ma[illegible] petition with other products a[illegible] sippi River, and also in the [illegible] Hawaii, Japan and China.

There are approximately 60[illegible] land in California at present, a[illegible] busy. Experts say the oil bu[illegible] fancy. Six hundred thousand [illegible] 125,000 wells. At present ther[illegible] State less than 6000 wells, so th[illegible] tions left for a few more, eve[illegible] opened up.

California oil has added untol[illegible] of the State. It is estimated tha[illegible] 000, including land and equipm[illegible] in the industry. It has brough[illegible] of capital not only from the E[illegible] Europe and England.

* * *

THE BANNER YEAR.

The industry is still growing. [illegible] banner year both in point of ou[illegible] the product. The sensational r[illegible] years 1910 and 1911 have been [illegible] diction that California may pro[illegible] of oil in twelve months does [illegible] as when it was made. Indeed, [illegible] it could be done now if the [illegible] much.

year just closed did not [illegible] sensations, but it furnished eno[illegible] ers to more than offset the decli[illegible] the output exceeded the previo[illegible] 5,000,000 barrels.

Notwithstanding this tremend[illegible] to extend the markets were in a[illegible] stocks did not increase to the e[illegible] previous. In 1911 the total con[illegible] barrels. In 1912 it amounted [illegible] rels, a net increase of 10,000,0[illegible] previous year the increase in co[illegible] barrels.

As compared with the outp[illegible] greater in 1912 than in 1911. [illegible] increased in the year 1911 by 10,[illegible] at the close of the year a surpl[illegible] On December 31, 1912, the total [illegible] 000,000, an increase for the [illegible] barrels.

When it is considered that 47[illegible] the present rate of consumptio[illegible] months supply, it does not app[illegible] amount. As a matter of fact [illegible] that there should not be less th[illegible] surplus stock in view of the pr[illegible] markets involved in the opening

At the opening of the year t[illegible] was 14,500 barrels, and in Dece[illegible] rels, but during the intervenin[illegible] from 12,000 to 30,000 barrels at [illegible] of this overproduction an effo[illegible] work in the fields, but the numb[illegible] been reduced only by about 150 [illegible] the beginning of the year, and t[illegible] little effect on the output. An a[illegible] wells per month, or a total of 7[illegible]

OUR OIL EXPOR[illegible]

OUR oil exports in 1912 fla[illegible] $112,472,100, or $14,000,000 [illegible] over $13,000,000 more tha[illegible]

Here are the exact figures (B[illegible]

1912	[illegible]
1911	[illegible]
1910	[illegible]
1912 exceeds 1911 by	[illegible]
1912 exceeds 1910 by	[illegible]

The 1912 export consisted of:

	Ga[illegible]
Crude	208,[illegible]
Naphthas	171,[illegible]
Illuminating	1,044,[illegible]
Lubricating	202,[illegible]
Residuum	168,[illegible]
Totals	1,793,[illegible]

Crude buyers were:

Canada	76,[illegible]
France	36,[illegible]
Mexico	22,[illegible]
Panama	24,[illegible]
Spain	9,[illegible]
Other Europe	5,[illegible]
Cuba	4,[illegible]
Chile	15,[illegible]
Other countries	8,[illegible]
Totals, crude	208,[illegible]

The Past Year in the California Oil Business.

A COMPARISON.

IN THE year 1900, when the crude oil industry received its first great impetus in California, the total output of oil from all the fields in the State amounted to 4,329,950 barrels. In the year just closed, the State produced over 89,000,000 barrels, exceeding by millions of barrels the output of any other State in the Union, or any other oil district in the world. The value of this oil to the producer, figured on the conservative basis of 45 cents average per barrel, was $40,000,000.

California crude is now used along the Coast from Alaska to Cape Horn. It furnishes the motive power for all our Coast railroads and the transcontinental lines as far east as the Rocky Mountains. It propels all the big merchant ships plying on this coast. The products of California petroleum are marketed in successful competition with other products as far east as the Mississippi River, and also in the islands of the seas—in Hawaii, Japan and China.

There are approximately 600,000 acres of proven oil land in California at present, and the wildcatter is still busy. Experts say the oil business is only in its infancy. Six hundred thousand acres will accommodate 125,000 wells. At present there are producing in this State less than 6000 wells, so the operator still has locations left for a few more, even if no more fields are opened up.

California oil has added untold millions to the wealth of the State. It is estimated that not less than $250,000,000, including land and equipment, has been invested in the industry. It has brought to the State millions of capital not only from the Eastern States, but from Europe and England.

* * *

THE BANNER YEAR.

The industry is still growing. The year 1912 was the banner year both in point of output and in the value of the product. The sensational records made during the years 1910 and 1911 have been surpassed and the prediction that California may produce 100,000,000 barrels of oil in twelve months does not now appear so wild as when it was made. Indeed, it is not improbable that it could be done now if the markets demanded that much.

The year just closed did not furnish any Lakeview sensations, but it furnished enough other great producers to more than offset the decline in old wells, so that the output exceeded the previous year's production by 6,000,000 barrels.

Notwithstanding this tremendous output, the efforts to extend the markets were in a measure successful and stocks did not increase to the extent they did the year previous. In 1911 the total consumption was 73,155,850 barrels. In 1912 it amounted to nearly 83,000,000 barrels, a net increase of 10,000,000 barrels. During the previous year the increase in consumption was 7,292,685 barrels.

As compared with the output the gain was also greater in 1912 than in 1911. For example, stocks increased in the year 1911 by 10,541,094 barrels, showing at the close of the year a surplus of 42,690,502 barrels. On December 31, 1912, the total stock amounted to 47,000,000, an increase for the year of only 4,300,000 barrels.

When it is considered that 47,000,000 barrels of oil at the present rate of consumption is only about seven months supply, it does not appear to be an excessive amount. As a matter of fact many operators insist that there should not be less than 50,000,000 barrels of surplus stock in view of the probable extension of the markets involved in the opening of the Panama Canal.

At the opening of the year the daily overproduction was 14,500 barrels, and in December it was 10,000 barrels, but during the intervening months it fluctuated from 12,000 to 30,000 barrels at different times. In view of this overproduction an effort was made to curtail work in the fields, but the number of drilling wells have been reduced only by about 150 out of a total of 500 at the beginning of the year, and this, as noted above, had little effect on the output. An average of only sixty-five wells per month, or a total of 780, were completed during the entire year. These few wells were responsible for the overproduction.

A comparison of the output by months for the years 1911 and 1912 is given in the following tables, the production for November and December, 1912, being estimated. It will be seen that the monthly average for 1911 was 6,978,644 barrels as compared with 7,453,919 barrels for 1912.

Below is also given the consumption for the two years, showing a monthly average in 1911 of 6,096,320 barrels as compared with 6,857,447 barrels in 1912:

Production, two years:

Month.	1911.	1912.
January	6,566,100	7,627,258
February	5,973,206	6,893,432
March	7,089,955	7,289,498
April	6,929,387	7,208,672
May	7,113,466	7,333,180
June	6,694,078	7,345,702
July	6,937,862	7,560,748
August	7,208,984	7,698,442
September	7,291,254	7,581,285
October	7,283,134	8,158,814
November	7,210,297	7,650,000*
December	7,446,041	7,500,000*
Total	83,743,724	89,847,031
Monthly average	6,978,644	7,453,919

*Estimated.

Consumption, two years:

Month.	1911.	1912.
January	5,800,000	7,065,372
February	5,162,228	6,301,985
March	5,087,551	6,551,765
April	6,095,113	6,406,918
May	6,434,136	6,703,087
June	5,905,036	6,918,759
July	5,897,048	6,982,946
August	6,406,113	7,314,213
September	6,369,518	6,672,301
October	6,701,693	7,772,016
November	6,301,982	6,800,000*
December	6,995,432	6,800,000*
Total	73,155,850	82,289,362
Monthly average	6,096,320	6,857,447

*Estimated.

* * *

STOCK INCREASE.

The total stocks on hand at the present time are approximately 47,000,000 barrels, having increased since the first of the year 4,300,000 barrels.

The gain by months is shown as follows:

1912.	Barrels.
January 1	42,699,502
January 31	43,261,388
February 29	42,236,635
March 31	42,585,868
April 30	43,387,622
May 31	44,017,715
June 30	44,444,658
July 31	45,022,460
August 31	45,402,689
September 30	46,068,068
October 31	46,304,866
November 30	46,600,000
December 31	47,000,000*
Net increase	4,300,498

*Estimated.

* * *

THE FIELDS.

A comparison of the output of the principal fields for the years 1911 and 1912 shows a big gain in all the valley fields with the exception of Kern River. The great volume of oil comes from the valley fields and of the total output these fields furnished 71,506,330 barrels for the year just closed—nearly 80 per cent. of the whole. The Sunset-Midway, the greatest oil district in the world, both in area and in output, alone produced 31,621,642 barrels, as much as the entire State produced six years ago. This is the field of gushers, and anywhere in the territory wells are likely to be brought in that start off from 10,000 to 40,000 barrels a day.

Coalinga, the next largest field of the State, produced 19,716,132 barrels, which is a gain over last year and proves the field still on the up grade. Kern River, the "old reliable," the oldest of the large fields, furnished 12,477,115 barrels, which was a decline of nearly 2,000,000 barrels from last year. This field has probably seen its best day, but it has a most remarkable record in view of its limited area, that does not extend more than three miles in any direction.

The newest districts in the State, the Belridge (included in McKittrick reports) and the Lost Hills, both show largely increased outputs and are now important factors in the business. Belridge increased McKittrick's output over 1,000,000 barrels for the year, and Lost Hills jumped from 154,960 barrels as the total output in 1911 to 1,336,038 barrels in 1912.

The coast fields are declining and the only large district in the group, the Santa Maria-Cat Caynon field, has proven a disappointment during the year. The Cat Canyon, especially, has failed to come up to expectations and has not yet attained to any prominence among the fields. The Santa Maria district produced during the year 5,797,656 barrels, which was about 1,000,000 barrels less than in 1911. The other coast districts, Watsonville, Summerland and Lompoc, are small affairs and are declining.

The southern fields show up better as a whole, although the Salt Lake and Whittier districts will probably never show any increase over their present output. The Fullerton district, however, is increasing its output monthly. For the year this field furnished 6,847,240 barrels, which is a gain of 4,000,000 barrels over 1911. The Los Angeles-Salt Lake district produced 3,064,597 barrels and Whittier 1,058,242 barrels, both showing a decline.

* * *

OUTPUT AND VALUE.

Since January 1, 1900, the fields of California have produced, according, to figures furnished by the State Mining Bureau, the enormous total of 545,481,820 barrels of crude oil, having a total value of $240,504,654.

The output and value for each year is given below:

Year.	Production.	Value.
1900	4,329,950	$ 4,152,928
1901	7,710,315	2,961,102
1902	14,356,910	4,692,189
1903	24,340,839	7,313,271
1904	29,736,003	8,317,809
1905	34,275,701	9,007,820
1906	32,624,000	9,238,020
1907	40,311,171	16,783,943
1908	48,306,910	26,566,181
1909	58,191,720	32,398,187
1910	77,707,546	38,853,773
1911	83,743,724	39,788,268
1912	89,847,031	40,431,163
Total	545,481,820	$240,504,654

* * *

BY DISTRICTS.

Ventura county has taken on a new lease of life and is rapidly gaining in output, showing nearly 200,000 barrels gain in 1912 over 1911.

The output of the more important districts for the years 1911 and 1912 are given below:

Fields.	1911.	1912.
Sunset-Midway	27,141,671	31,621,642
Coalinga	18,323,700	19,716,132
Kern River	14,083,590	12,477,115
McKittrick	5,477,532	6,355,403
Lost Hills	154,960	1,336,038
Santa Maria	6,670,074	5,797,656
Fullerton	5,978,754	6,847,240
L. A.-Salt Lake	3,223,661	3,064,597
Whittier-Coyote	1,069,437	1,058,242
Ventura County	516,675	731,489

L. C. BLAKESLEE.

OUR OIL EXPORTS IN 1912.

OUR oil exports in 1912 fiscal year had a value of $112,472,100, or $14,000,000 more than in 1911, and over $13,000,000 more than in 1910.

Here are the exact figures (Bureau of Statistics:)

1912	$112,472,100
1911	98,115,516
1910	99,092,212
1912 exceeds 1911 by	14,356,584
1912 exceeds 1910 by	13,379,888

The 1912 export consisted of:

	Gallons.	Value.
Crude	208,110,365	$ 6,831,367
Naphthas	171,040,150	15,437,736
Illuminating	1,044,049,848	59,845,823
Lubricating	202,125,197	25,970,271
Residuum	168,339,478	4,386,903
Totals	1,793,665,038	$112,472,100

Crude buyers were:

Canada	76,324,771	$2,209,726
France	36,993,950	1,867,279
Mexico	22,752,588	884,320
Panama	24,084,880	400,644
Spain	9,431,580	515,100
Other Europe	5,082,077	136,643
Cuba	4,593,286	255,728
Chile	15,968,110	242,405
Other countries	8,879,123	319,522
Totals, crude	208,110,365	$6,831,367

Naphtha buyers were:

	Gallons.	Value.
Great Britain	26,820,738	$1,710,761
Germany	15,317,517	1,017,528
Netherlands	13,871,366	955,714
Belgium	7,170,806	540,771
Other Europe	36,746,237	3,027,155
Canada	33,961,181	2,951,620
Argentina	12,550,634	1,642,477
Other countries	24,601,671	3,591,710
Totals, naphthas	171,040,150	$15,437,763

Illuminating buyers were:

	Gallons.	Value.
Great Britain	166,215,650	$7,405,081
Netherlands	112,747,606	5,102,071
Germany	92,289,677	4,383,101
Belgium	47,032,277	1,961,528
France	37,702,251	1,887,036
Italy	30,469,655	1,326,253
Denmark	26,966,403	1,298,711
Sweden	20,173,710	1,023,401
Other Europe	36,398,039	1,854,119
China	68,164,997	4,824,808
Japan	109,215,587	5,189,010
British Oceania	32,077,747	3,341,452
Brazil	37,491,101	3,092,334
Argentina	28,449,374	2,579,898
Chile	7,361,898	754,476
Other South America	11,148,185	1,101,636
British India	57,390,564	3,202,196
Dutch East Indies	14,370,190	1,090,254
Hongkong	14,794,710	1,093,771
Philippine Islands	14,054,707	1,134,908
British Africa	14,961,057	1,467,373
Canada	14,272,898	808,005
West Indies and Bermuda	6,567,777	663,814
Cuba	324,410	35,521
Other countries	43,409,378	3,165,466
Totals, illuminating	1,044,049,848	$59,845,823

Lubricating buyers were:

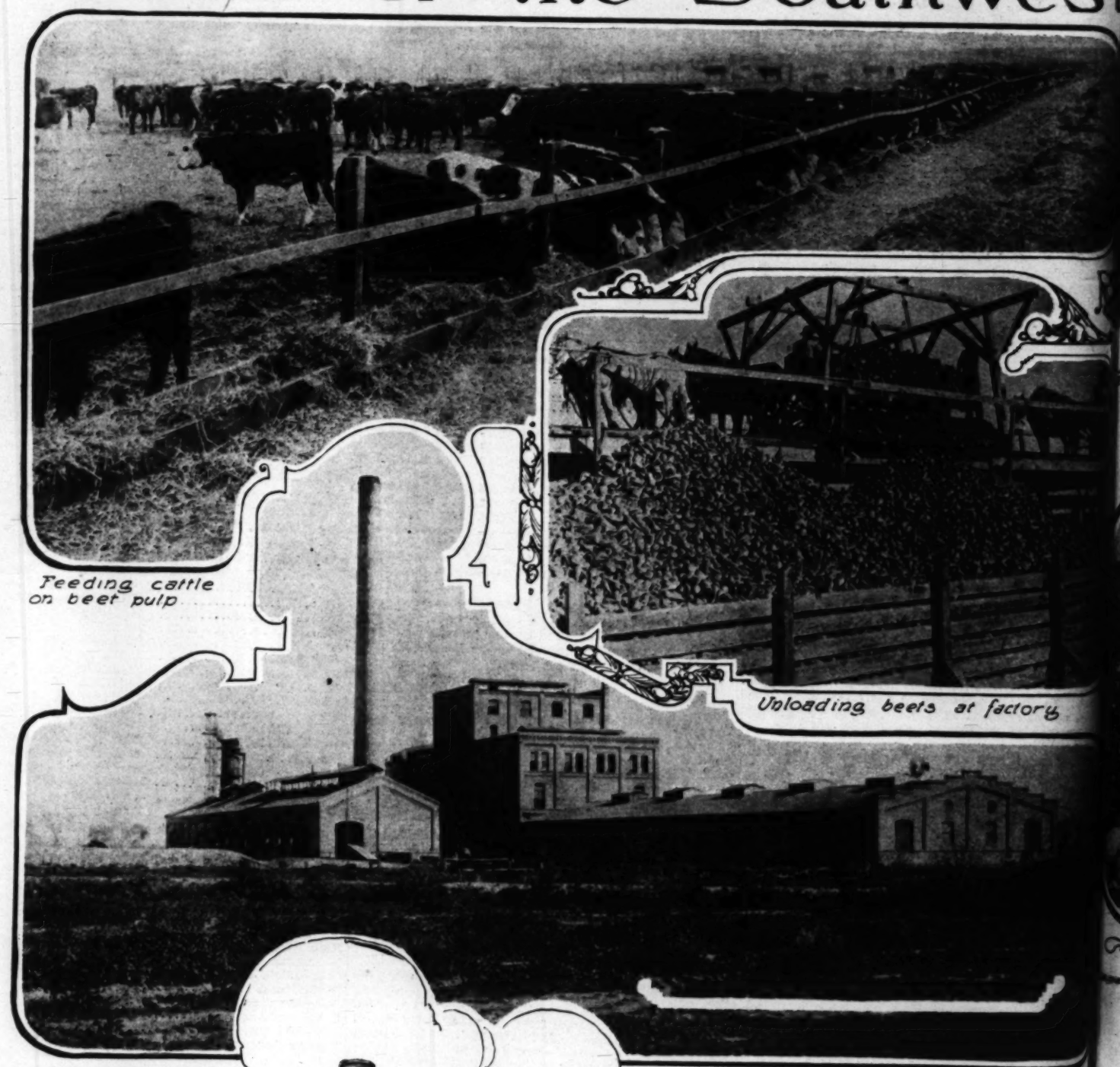
	Gallons.	Value.
Great Britain	62,886,561	$6,905,248
Germany	24,368,176	3,074,072
France	25,575,537	3,020,075
Netherlands	11,396,618	1,436,218
Belgium	11,806,155	1,425,430
Italy	9,283,969	1,108,251
Other Europe	11,188,930	1,535,573
British East Indies	9,736,969	1,043,580
Canada	5,984,517	845,477
Cuba	1,466,647	481,282
Mexico	1,060,745	194,270
Argentina	4,879,590	922,539
Brazil	2,740,496	454,743
British Oceania	4,824,048	729,857
Japan	3,260,106	564,335
British Africa	1,945,771	397,919
Other countries	7,892,313	1,301,185

Doubtless it is the world-leading oil production of California which by filling the American need renders possible these large and increasing oil exports.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

Contains more news features, more popular articles from eminent writers and publishes more advertising than any other newspaper in the world. Leads all others for quality and quantity in news, character of its patrons, in advertising and in all the features that go to make up a big metropolitan daily newspaper

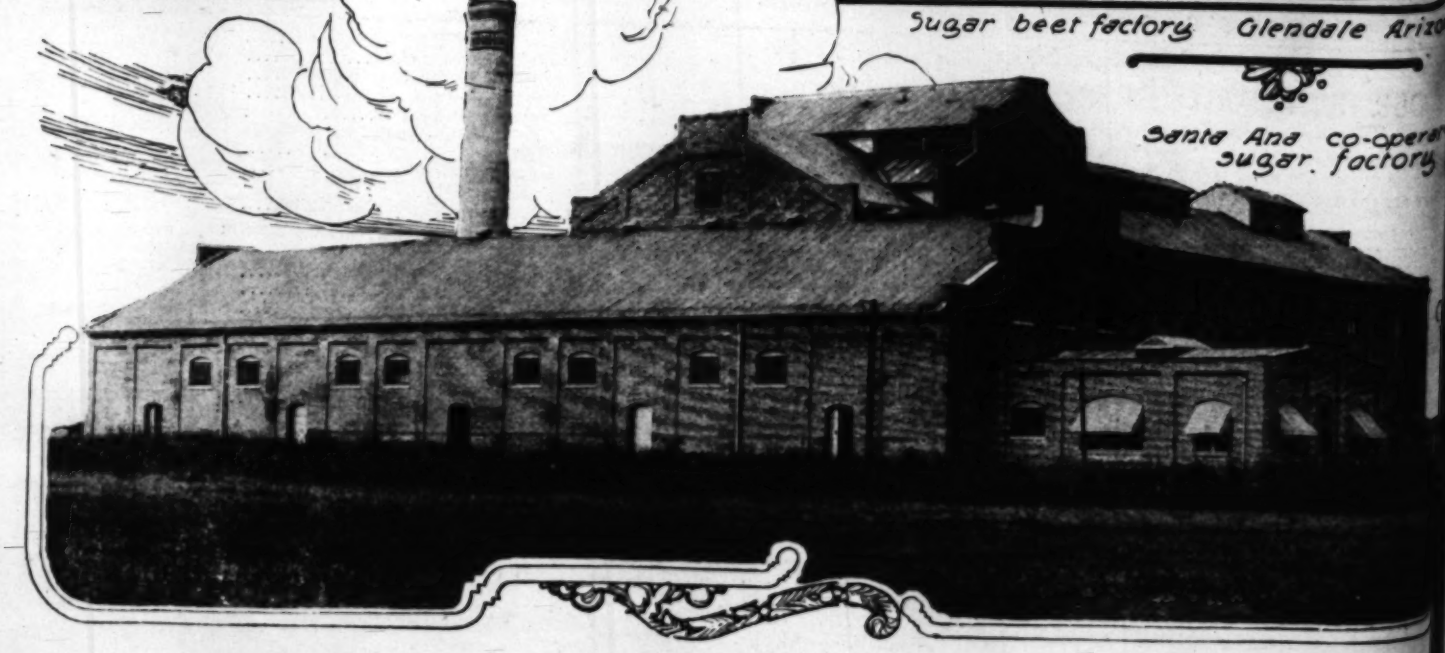
The Beet Sugar Bonanza of the Southwest



Feeding cattle on beet pulp

Unloading beets at factory

Sugar beet factory Glendale Ariz



Santa Ana co-operat sugar factory

Holstein Herd, Imperial Valley.

Imperial Valley Cotton Field.

Cotton, Cattle and Turkeys on the Colorado.



Holstein Herd, Imperial Valley.



Imperial Valley Cotton Field.





Cotton at the Gin.



Turkey Ranch near El Centro.

A JOURNAL FOR THE MULTITUDE

Contains more news features, more popular articles from eminent writers and publishes more advertising than any other newspaper in the world. Leads all others for quality and quantity in news, character of its patrons, in advertising and in all the features that go to make up a big metropolitan daily newspaper

Advertisements—Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcem together with descriptions of industrial and building enterprises, the nature of and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselv

HIRAM AUGUSTUS UNRUH

Administrator of Famous Baldwin Estate.

Few men know what their estates will be worth after they are dead. The larger and more varied their interests, the more difficult it is to form a dependable estimate. Almost daily one may read of an estate, supposed to be worth millions, dwindled to almost nothing. The estate of Yerkes, the Chicago street railway magnate, is a case in point. It consisted largely of stocks and bonds that netted but a fraction of their estimated value. Occasionally, but rarely, one may hear of an estate, supposed to be depleted to the verge of bankruptcy, yielding the heirs a princely heritage. In the latter case it is certain that an able administrator has made it what it turns out to be.

If anyone had told E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin that his estate would yield $20,000,000 within three years after his death, he would have made a book at a thousand to one that it would not net a round million dollars. Lucky Baldwin was a race horse man, "King of the Turf," he was called, and he knew a "long shot" from a sure thing. He lived extravagantly. His property was heavily incumbered. And it was very many kinds—ranches, mines, racing stables, hotels, stores. Most of it was unproductive. Much of it was a burden. No one knew better than he that it would be a man-size job to save an inheritance out of it for his heirs. And he did what any wise man would have done under the circumstances: he found a man-size man to handle the job. He named Hiram Augustus Unruh his legal executor.

There were plenty of others who shared Mr. Baldwin's appreciation of the precarious condition of the estate, notably his creditors, and there followed a spirited contest to take the administration of the estate out of the hands of the legally-appointed executor for the heirs on the grounds that the creditors had a greater interest in the settlement than the heirs themselves. Mr. Unruh faced one of the most difficult problems ever left for the solution of an administrator, but he was peculiarly fitted for the responsibility. Few men had a wider experience in business of varied kinds, or had been so uniformly successful, and no man was so intimately acquainted with the multifarious interests with which he had to deal. For thirty years he had been a close friend of Lucky Baldwin, and since 1879 had been his confidential agent. He knew the situation first hand, and the moment he was free to carry out his ideas he set systematically to work formulating a plan whereby the estate could be extricated from bankruptcy and yield a patrimony fit for royalty. His plans were so complete and his deductions so logical and forceful that he had little difficulty in defeating the design of the creditors to oust him as administrator. He forcast what would be accomplished, and set about to make the forecast good. How well he succeeded is best told in excerpts from a newspaper article of November 20 last:

"FINAL ACCOUNTING OF VAST BALDWIN ESTATE.
Fruits of Three Years of Unremitting Toil on Part of Executor Unruh and Big Force of Clerks Show a total of Twenty Millions for the Heirs.
Facts and Figures of Monumental Administration.

"The first and final report of H. A. Unruh, executor of the will of E. J. Baldwin, showing all transactions for the three years of his trusteeship, was filed yesterday in the Superior Court. The report consists of 929 large typewritten pages. . . . Eight to ten clerks worked steadily on it for nearly four months. More than 1,000,000 items are included in the complete classification of accounts. . . . Although the integrity of the estate was at one time threatened by litigation, it is now shown to be worth fully $20,000,000 after all expenses and minor bequests have been paid. There are no debts and no important litigation pending. The full amount of the estate, which is the largest ever handled in Southern California, is ready to be handed over to the residuary heirs. . . . Since Baldwin died, March 1, 1909, the estate has been extricated from numerous legal entanglements, every suit in court has been won, efforts to have a special administrator appointed have been defeated and its value has become fully twice as great as the original appraisal. When the administrator makes his final accounting Baldwin's daughters will come into undisputed possession of $11,000,000 in real estate, nearly $1,000,000 in cash and personal property and $6,500,000 in mortgages. Part of the real estate is producing a revenue of $75,000 to $100,000 yearly. The remainder is increasing rapidly in value and the administrator believes that it can be sold for more than his appraisal. . . . The mortgages pay an exceptionally high rate of interest for so large an investment. None of them pays less than 6 per cent., and some pay 7 per cent. The income from this item alone, which represents less than one-third of the estate, is more than $1250 a day. The heirs have already received more than $2,500,000 in cash. . . . According to the report filed yesterday, the administrator had, up to September 1, distributed to the heirs in cash $2,038,026.22, and family allowances amounting to $138,000. Since that date he has turned over $534,000 more. He has in hand real estate property appraised at $4,697,036.90, and now valued at $11,273,009.56; mortgages, fully secured, at face value of $6,596,993.67, and accrued interest of $29,857.73. He states that the orchards and other property which were being operated at a loss three years ago are now income producing. . . . In addition to the land, personal property and securities, he has nearly $500,000 in cash. This amount, it is believed, will be sufficient to cover the awards which will be made by the court for administrator and attorney's fees."

At the time of Mr. Baldwin's death he had less than $5000 in the bank, and the estate was incumbered with more than $2,000,000 of debts that have since been paid in full. Well may it be said that Mr. Unruh's administration has been "monumental."

Mr. Unruh is a native of Indiana. He was born in 1845 in the town of Valparaiso, and was educated at Carley Institute (now the Indiana State Normal.) At the age of 16 he left college to take up arms for the Union in the war of the Rebellion. He served with distinction, was a prisoner of war in Libby prison, was exchanged, honorably discharged and re-enlisted. He has been a telegrapher in the employ of the Western Union, has been in the express service with Wells-Fargo, has been a builder of telegraph lines in advance of construction along the Central Pacific, has been assistant freight agent of the Central Pacific—all in the days of his youth [illegible] been a merchant, has conducted hotels, has owned and operated mines, has built and owned water systems, has operated gas, light and power plants, has been a fruit grower and a stock grower. He made the first test of the Bell telephone for long distance in 1877 when the limit was eighteen miles. In 1883 he laid the first underground light cable in San Francisco. He is president of the Ramero Oil Company, a director of the Los Angeles Racing Association, a director of the Monrovia National Bank, a director of the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Company, and is president of the Southern California Floral Company.

There is probably no one man in Southern California who is more intimately acquainted than Mr. Unruh with the natural resources of the southern portion of the State, and particularly with real estate values and soil and agricultural possibilities. It is said that Mr. Unruh will engage in extensive subdivision operations now that he is about to be relieved of his administrative responsibilities. No man is better fitted to succeed.

RECLAMATION OF DESERT LANDS.

The Southern Sierras Power Company To Reclaim One Thousand Square Miles.

Pioneering the way for settlers in what gives abundant promise of becoming one of the most prosperous sections of California, The Southern Sierras Power Company, which has its central offices in Los Angeles in the Title Insurance building, has outlined and started a great reclamation project comprising approximately 1000 square miles, lying between Bishop and the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in Southern California, adjacent to its main power line. The undertaking is one of enormous size and illimitable possibilities. Its magnitude and the wealth of opportunities it will offer thousands of settlers, coincident with the opening of the Panama Canal, place it easily among the greatest of present-day projects in the development of Southeastern and Southern California. It is being fostered directly by the agricultural department of The Southern Sierras Power Company, whose record for development work is an ample guarantee of the success that will attend the giant plan.

The proposed work alone will mean the employment of hundreds of men, and each will have an opportunity to select preferred land under his immediate supervision during the progress of the improvement. All the land will be farmed whether or not the purchasers are on the ground. The employees will be allowed to buy the land at cost after improvements are made. This will be in line with the primary object of the company to colonize and develop the raw lands along the line for the benefit of settlers and not with a money-making purpose.

Rapid development will be made certain by the work the company has done in extending a double, three-phase, high-tension steel tower transmission line, nearly 250 miles long, northward from the San Bernardino plant, through Oro Grande, across the Mojave Desert to Randsburg, thence through the Indian Wells Valley, the enormously rich Owens River Valley to Keeler, Lone Pine, Independence, Big Pine, Bishop and many other points in the valley.

One of the settlements will be at the Victorville substation in the Mojave district, or close to that point. Another is to be located in the vicinity of the Inyokern district; a third in Owens River Valley not far from Independence. The fourth will be near Bishop on lands belonging to the Hillside Water Company, a subsidiary of the Southern Sierras Power Company.

The parent company will purchase lands of the government, add to them improvement costs, for water and distributing systems, and fit them for cultivation with olive, almond and apple orchards and fields of alfalfa, etc. An important feature will be the employment of a competent scientific agriculturist, for whom they are now searching. He will have headquarters in Los Angeles, but will visit the lands frequently and have a resident superintendent at each station. By this means the company expects to interest the government and State regarding the experimental farms at the various locations.

An idea of the immensity of the project is gained from the fact that between Kramer and Randsburg there are fifty square miles of tillable land; in Indian Wells Valley 300 square miles; in Owens River Valley 200 square miles, and in the Mojave Desert country 400 square miles, [illegible]ing a total of approximately 1000 square miles, or 640,000 acres. This is practically all government land, and will require 160,000 horse power to develop.

According to present plans the main transmission line will connect near Bishop with the hydro-electric development system partly in operation.

Connection will also be made with some of the electrical systems of The Nevada-California Power Company, the surplus power to be taken by The Southern Sierras Power Company, and transmitted to the agricultural and manufacturing sections of the Owens River Valley and the whole Southern California region. This will furnish an unsurpassed means of service to farming and manufacturing interests. It will operate marvelously toward the cultivation and modernization of a vast area which only awaits water and properly applied industry to become one of the richest in the world.

Distribution of current in the territory of The Southern Sierras Power Company will be principally in the four counties of Inyo, Kern, San Bernardino and Riverside with a population of more than 135,000 in 1910. The average increase in the number of inhabitants in these counties from 1900 to 1910 was 96.3 per cent. These are figures which indicate to what amazing extent the project of The Southern Sierras Power Company will reach.

GRANT JACKSON.

Grant Jackson, lawyer, was born in Petaluma, Cal., June 13, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of Santa Barbara. He read law with W. C. Stratton of Santa Barbara, and was admitted to practice October 11, 1891. He followed his profession in Santa Barbara until 1902, in which year he located in Los Angeles. Mr. Jackson is associated with Theodore Martin and Byron I. Oliver. He is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, of the Native Sons of the Golden West and of the Union League Club.



—Photo by Loryea.

E. J. STANTON

LUMBER

OF ALL GRADES

16 Years in Lumber Trade in Los Angeles

Large stock of finest quality of dressed and rough lumber. All finished material kept under cover conveniently for inspection. Large orders for construction work filled direct from mills. Agent in Los Angeles for sale in carload lots of stock of California Sugar and White Pine Agency, at San Francisco; also handle output of extensive mills at Madera, Fresno, McCloud, Sanger, Oakdale and Placerville. Quick deliveries guaranteed. The best Michigan and Wisconsin lumber carried in stock, also famous hardwoods of Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, and of Mexico, Peru, Honduras and the Philippine Islands. Japanese oak, ash and poplar, and Honduran mahogany importations a specialty. The Stanton yards cover six acres at Eighth and Alameda. Nine acres additional recently purchased at Alameda and Jefferson streets, to provide for demands of increasing business.

Los Angeles Manufacturing Co.

(Incorporated)



Manufacturers of

Riveted Steel Water Pipe, Oil and Water Well Casing, Irrigation Pipe and Fittings, Oil and Water Tanks, Smoke Stacks and Ore Buckets. All kinds of Plate and Sheet Metal Work.

Office and Works:

Lenard, Minerva and Cheney Streets

Los Angeles, Cal.

BRANCH AT TAFT, CALIFORNIA

GESNER WILLIAMS.

Gesner Williams, lawyer, is a native of the State of Alabama. He was born in the little town of Gainesville, Sumter county, December 15, 1867, where he spent his boyhood and received his elementary schooling. He afterward attended Eastman Business College, Virginia Military Institute and University of Virginia, having been graduated from the two latter in 1889 and 1890, respectively. He began the practice of his profession in his native State, Alabama, achieving political preferment, serving as Mayor and City Attorney of Denapolis and Circuit Judge of the State. He relinquished the position of counsel for the Southern Railroad to come to Los Angeles about ten years ago, during which period he has been associated in the practice of his profession with Judge A. W. Hutton, under the firm name of Hutton & Williams.

Well-Known Los Angeles Men.



Contains more news features, more popular articles from eminent writers and publishes more advertising than any other newspaper in the world. Leads all others for quality and quantity in news, character of its patrons, in advertising and in all the features that go to make up a big metropolitan daily newspaper

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE.

Forty Thousand Carloads California's Citrus Crop.

The stupendous development of the citrus fruit industry in California of recent years is one of the epochal achievements of the State. It has not been, as may be supposed, the result alone of a rapidly-increasing population in the Southwest, where conditions of soil and climate are inviting to the horticulturist and particularly to the citrus fruit grower. Favorable conditions of soil and climate are essential, but equally necessary, vital in fact, are other considerations, notably those affecting marketing. California has always had the soil and the climate. Oranges and lemons have been grown in the State for a hundred years. Since 1874, when the first trees of the Washington navel variety were set out, or rather since those trees began to bear, California has produced the finest citrus fruit in the world. Yet there have been years when growers despaired, not for want of abundant crops, but because the conditions of transportation and marketing made the industry unprofitable.

Out of these conditions grew the California Fruit Growers' Exchange and subordinate organizations. In 1905 the C.F.G.E. succeeded the Southern California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which was formed in 1895, which evolved and put into effect a system that may well be studied wherever the nation's food supplies are distributed from the producer to the consumer. The exchange, through the 200 agents which it has located in the principal cities of the United States, in Canada and in Europe, has developed a nation-wide distributing system on a merchandising basis in contrast to the speculative system which underlies the distribution of all other kinds of agricultural crops. The exchange distributes its product to the jobbers through these agents uniformly throughout the year and throughout the country. In all other food products the distribution to the jobber is controlled wholly by speculative interests, which makes the markets erratic and adds an additional burden on the producers and consumers who always have to pay the risks of speculation.

To the California Fruit Growers' Exchange and affiliated organizations, more than to all other causes combined, is due the tremendous growth and healthy prosperity of the California citrus fruit industry today. To it and its remarkable system is due in a large measure the fact that growers who are not identified with it prosper in common with those who are a part of it. For the California Fruit Growers' Exchange has made conditions of marketing what they are today. From twenty carloads of oranges and lemons marketed twenty-five years ago, and perhaps 4000 carloads fifteen years ago, the product has increased to 40,000 carloads, virtually all of which returns a fair profit to the growers. Of this, the exchange alone last year marketed a round 60 per cent. During 1912 the exchange handled 9,191,143 boxes, or 23,648 carloads, approximately 41.5 per cent. of all the oranges and 35 per cent. of all the lemons consumed within the United States. The exchange brought into California for this fruit $16,891,489.95, the average price for every box handled being $1.84 f.o.b. the cars. During the eight years since the California Fruit Growers' Exchange was established, there have been sold through the exchange 58,995,940 boxes of oranges and lemons, for which there has been brought to California in cash about $107,473,980.16, with losses through failure to collect or in transmission of funds of less than $6000.

The following excerpts from an article by G. Harold Powell, manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, from a recent number of Farm and Home, are interesting as throwing light on the industry in general and on the operations of the exchange in particular:

"The California citrus fruit industry represents an investment of $175,000,000. The fruit is grown by 12,000 growers. Twenty-five thousand people depend directly on the industry for a living and at least 150,000 Californians gain their livelihood directly and indirectly from it. The production is increasing rapidly and promises to double in the next fifteen years. The annual value of the citrus fruit crop varies from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000.

"The California citrus fruit crop is an all-the-year-around business. The Washington navel season begins in November and ends in June; the Valencia crop is marketed in May to November, while lemons are picked from the same groves every month in the year. This enormous crop is sold throughout the United States and Canada, and to some extent in foreign countries.

"The one factor that distinguishes the citrus industry from all other American agricultural industries is the fact that its problems have been met and the progress of the industry is being made through the collective, rather than the individual, efforts of the growers, who are united in a co-operative association which operates without profit for the members in protecting the groves against insect pests and fungous diseases, in the purchase of supplies for the groves and packing-houses, in handling the public policy questions, such as railroad rates, customs' tariffs and other State and national problems, and in the development of a comprehensive international system of crop distribution and marketing.

"There are not less than 150 co-operative associations of citrus fruit growers in California. About 115 of them, including 7000 growers, representing a little more than 60 per cent. of the industry, are federated into the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

"The exchange system is built on three foundation stones. First there is the grower. From fifty to 200 neighbors form a non-profit association, build a packing-house along the railroad track where their fruit is assembled, pooled by grades and prepared for shipment. Second, the associations of a community federate into a non-profit district exchange, of which there are seventeen. These district exchanges handle the questions that are common to all of the associations and represent them in their relations with the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. Third, the California Fruit Growers' Exchange is a federation of the district exchanges into a non-profit corporation, which furnishes the facilities through which the district exchanges market the fruit for their grower associations.

"The exchange system is a democratic business organization formed by the growers, developed by the growers and managed by the growers through their representatives. Through this form of organization the growers control the policy of fruit marketing, they distribute the fruit through their own agents to the wholesale trade, they create a demand for citrus fruits by advertising and through the active propaganda of their agents who are located in the principal markets of the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.

"The average local association includes about 500 acres and fifty growers. The association issues stock to each grower in proportion to his bearing acreage, the number of boxes shipped, or in equal amount to each grower. The association owns the packing-house and its appurtenances. The bylaws provide that the picking, handling and packing shall be done at actual cost prorated on the number of boxes shipped by each grower. Sometimes the association fumigates the groves of the members, prunes the trees and picks the fruit. The principal object of the primary association is to prepare the fruit for shipment. It has its own brands and its fruit is marketed by exchange under the brands which each association adopts.

"The district exchange usually issues one share of stock to each association belonging to it and has one director from each association. The district exchange acts as a clearinghouse for the association and represents the associations in marketing the fruit through the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, and is the medium through which all of the relations between the associations and the central exchange are handled. It is the duty of the district exchange to order cars and to see that they are placed at the various association packing-houses; to keep a record of all cars shipped, with their destinations, and to receive the returns from the agents in the various markets through the California Fruit Growers' Exchange; to keep thoroughly informed on all phases of the business and to place this information before the associations, and to see that the proceeds for the fruit are returned to the associations.

"The California Fruit Growers' Exchange does not buy or sell fruit or any other commodity. It exercises no control, either directly or indirectly, over the buying or selling of fruit or any other commodity. The function of the exchange is to furnish facilities for the use of such shippers as wish to avail themselves of them at a pro rata share of the cost. It provides agents at all of the principal marketing centers in the United States and Canada, defines the duties of these agents and places them under bond; gathers information daily in each market of the country and furnishes it in daily bulletin form to the associations; performs such services as the associations require in the marketing of the fruit; makes prompt account of returns, handles all claims, takes care of necessary litigation, conducts an extensive advertising campaign to increase the demand for citrus fruits, develops new markets and secures new customers through the exclusive agents employed, and performs such other functions as are set forth in the contract between the exchange and the district exchanges. At the end of the year the exchange levies an assessment against each shipper for a pro rata share of the expenses on a basis of the number of boxes shipped.

"Under this arrangement each shipper reserves the right to regulate and control his own shipments, to use his own judgment, to decide for himself when and in what amount he will ship, where his products shall be sold and the price he is willing to receive, reserving the right of free competition with all other shippers, including other members of the same organization, uncontrolled by anyone. The agent in the market acts directly under the order of the shipper in the sale or disposition of a car, the exchange acting as the medium through which the orders pass, but never selling a car or determining the price at which it shall be sold."

Supplies for the packing-houses and groves are purchased through the Fruit Growers' Supply Company, a subsidiary corporation of the exchange and owned by the exchange associations. Everything is supplied at cost and at prices obtainable only by wholesale purchasers or manufacturers. The Supply Company owns tracts of timber land in the Northwest, operates its own mills and manufactures a portion of its own boxes. It also supplies nails and other materials to packing-houses and fertilizer to growers. The operations of the supply company for the year ending September 1, 1912, reached $2,338,000.

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange has brought order out of chaos in the marketing of citrus fruits. It has reduced the cost of packing and handling the fruit one-half. It provides a systematic, uniform distribution of the crop throughout the country and throughout the year, and it has been the leading factor in the reduction of freight rates, in securing adequate tariff duties and in handling the public policy questions that affect the industry. It has inaugurated an international advertising campaign to increase the consumption of citrus fruits, and especially of the "Sunkist" and "Red Ball" brands, the two brands of highest quality packed by the 115 associations.

The officers and directors of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange are: President, F. Q. Story; first vice-president, P. J. Dreher; second vice-president, W. G. Fraser; general manager, G. Harold Powell; assistant general manager and secretary, E. G. Dezell; cashier, J. L. Merrill; sales agents, R. H. Wilkinson; D. C. King and T. H. Powell; traffic manager, A. M. Mortensen.

Board of directors: F. Q. Story, Alhambra; W. G. Fraser, Riverside; W. C. Hendrick, Azusa; P. J. Dreher, Pomona; H. E. Swan, Ontario; S. B. Hampton, Corona; W. W. Bacon, Duarte; J. Hudson, Highgrove; J. S. Edwards, Redlands; W. M. Griswold, Covina; A. P. Edwards, Riverside; W. L. Hemphill, Porterville; C. H. Grassly, Lindsay; B. B. Shepherd, San Bernardino; C. C. Teague, Santa Paula; D. E. Huff, Orange; E. W. Hart, San Dimas.

Identified with the general exchange are the following-named organizations: Associated Fruit Exchange, Highgrove; A. C. G. Fruit Exchange, Azusa; Arlington Heights Fruit Exchange, Riverside; Central California Fruit Exchange, Lindsay; Covina Fruit Exchange, Covina; Duarte-Monrovia Fruit Exchange, Duarte; Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange, Upland; Queen Colony Fruit Exchange, Corona; Redlands-Highlands Fruit Exchange, Redlands; Riverside Fruit Exchange, Riverside; San Antonio Company Fruit Exchange, Pomona; San Bernardino Company Fruit Exchange, San Bernardino; San Dimas Fruit Exchange, San Dimas; Semi-Tropic Fruit Exchange, Los Angeles; Sunset Fruit Exchange, Orange; Tulare County Citrus Fruit Exchange, Porterville; Ventura County Fruit Exchange, Santa Paula.

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NEW YORK - LOS ANGELES

Sailing from Bush Terminal, South Brooklyn, N. Y. Every Six Days.

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Also Through Billing Arrangements To and From European and Mexican Points

SS Alaskan, SS Kansan,
SS American, SS Kentuckian,
SS Arizonan, SS Mexican,
SS Californian, SS Minnesotan,
SS Columbian, SS Missourian,
SS Dakotan, SS Nebraskan,
SS Georgian, SS Nevadan,
SS Hawaiian, SS Oregonian,
SS Honolulan, SS Texan,
SS Isthmian, SS Virginian,

BUILDING

SS Iowan, SS Panamanian,
SS Montanan, SS Pennsylvanian,
SS Ohioan, SS Washingtonian.

C. V. Wishart, President E. C. Ott, Superintendent.

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Los Angeles, California

GENERAL IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY

OCCUPYING FOUR LARGE BUILDINGS WITH A TOTAL FLOOR SPACE OF 10,000 FEET ON 1½ ACRE, WITH COMPLETE TRACK FRONTAGE.

ESTABLISHED IN PASADENA, CAL., IN 1901, BY C. V. WISHART, MOVED TO LOS ANGELES, PRESENT LOCATION, IN JUNE, 1912.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE MANUFACTURING OF SEMI-STEEL, STREET LAMP POSTS, MACHINERY CASTINGS AND OIL WELL SUPPLIES.

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GEARS AND GEAR CUTTING
GRAY IRON CASTINGS
DIE PRESSES

1009-13 NORTH MAIN STREET
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OPPORTUNITIES WITH THE DOMESTIC UTILITIES PEOPLE.

Among the many Los Angeles concerns that have assumed giant proportions within the past year prominently stands in the front rank the busy hive of industry at 244 South Broadway.

These people are the owners of two almost priceless patents, one on a Portable Oven and one on a Clothes Washer that is small, compact and is believed to be the solution of the problem of how to wash every kind and every class of washable goods, saving labor, time, money and all damage to the clothes, as the work is done by compressed air and suction.

In every process of washing, soap and water in agitation are the only elements having any cleansing properties. Machines, tubs, boards and battling sticks are only agencies for handling the clothes and suds. Soap suds forced through soiled garments by any process cleans them.

Careful trials, exhaustive experiment and experience prove that a hollow light metal hood attached to a straight handle about the length of a broom handle, provided with interior compartments and tubes for the compression of air, answers every requirement and purpose. On the downward stroke the air is confined and compressed in the crown of the funnel, and this compressed air forces the water and soap through every thickness of the goods right to the bottom of the tub. On the upward stroke the suds and water are drawn back through the clothes by suction. The principle is correct. It is air that does the work—not a club.

This marvelous labor-saving device is the invention of Mr. Edwin R. Crooker, who founded the Domestic Utilities Manufacturing Company in Los Angeles over two years ago. He has marketed both patents exclusively through agents who purchase by wholesale and receive a copyrighted contract, under the operation of which hundreds of men and women all over the United States have amassed fortunes.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent every year by the American people in providing themselves with labor-saving inventions. A large portion of this wealth goes into the pockets of the progressive men and women who bring these devices to the homes of the people. The Vacuum Clothes Washer has proven to be one of the most-needed devices ever invented. Selling such an article is a pleasant occupation. Pleasant from the fact that large profits are made, and from the further fact that the customers are sure to be satisfied. There is a great and abiding satisfaction in giving the people good, honest value for their money, and knowing they will never have cause for complaint. It is to the intelligent man or woman who is capable of grasping new ideas and making them rebound to their success, to whom the Domestic Utilities people address themselves. And they certainly have a proposition worthy of careful study and close investigation. Agents' profits ranging from $1000 to $50,000 in a single year are being made.

Under their system of handling these patents, the agent's success is the company's success; hence the company lends to the agent every assistance in its power. There are nearly 16,000,000 homes in the United States and every single one of these homes are possible customers for this Clothes Washer from Los Angeles, California. To supply this demand during the life of the patent, it will be necessary to sell over 1,000,000 washers a year.

President E. R. Crooker and Vice-President H. L. Crooker spend most of their time at the Los Angeles office although at the present time their business has extended into Canada, and is being handled in a number of foreign countries where the oven and the washer are already patented.

STUPENDOUS GOLD AND COPPER SHOWING.

"What is undoubtedly the greatest gold and copper showing to be found anywhere in Arizona, which State, by the way, produces more copper than any other State in the Union, is contained on the grounds of the Arizona Empire Copper Mines Company, located ten miles from Parker. In fact we doubt if there exists any greater showing of these minerals in any other section of the world." From Parker Post, November 16, 1912.

The company's property consists of thirty-seven claims, or approximately 720 acres, and extends along the mineralized zone for a distance of four miles. The property is being developed by the General Securities Company, No. 302 Los Angeles Investment building. There is not a single claim in the entire group that does not show pay ore values, while on a number of the claims the extent and value of the ore bodies are almost beyond belief.

On the 200-foot level of the Carnation shaft, which has a depth of 300 feet on an incline, the ore shows a width of sixty-five feet and averages $20 per ton in gold and copper. —This mammoth ledge alone would be an asset that any million-dollar mine in Arizona could justly feel proud over. At the 300-foot level the vein has a perceptible showing of sulphides, and with greater depth it is believed that sulphides in large bodies will be uncovered.

A few hundred yards from the Carnation shaft is Gold Hill, a massive outcrop of gold and copper ore 800 feet in length and varying from eighty to 200 feet in width and towering above the ground a distance of 200 or 300 feet. This deposit of ore is probably the most valuable single deposit of its kind in the State. It is conservatively estimated that the entire mass above the ground contains 5,000,000 tons of ore, and assays as high as $40 to $50 per ton, but the whole, after extensive sampling, is estimated to run approximately $20 per ton. At this place is an ideal smelter site, and the company proposes to build its plant here and quarry this mountain of ore. The estimated value of this gigantic ore deposit could be cut down to $5 per ton and then net the owners millions of dollars in profits.

At the Walters tunnel, which has been driven into the mountain 700 feet, work is now being carried on at the 600-foot point in the tunnel, where a crosscut was started a few weeks ago. Several days ago the ledge was cut, and values showing $30 in gold, besides a good percentage in copper, are now being taken out. With the immense stoping ground above the level of the tunnel this ledge is capable of producing a big tonnage, and standing alone, would make a very satisfactory and profitable mine.

Over $500,000 worth of ore has been shipped from the Eagle Nest's workings. The other day several hundred sacks of ore running about $75 per ton were found covered up by ore of lesser grade near the shaft that is now being sunk by the company. This ore was no doubt hidden by some of the early-day miners, who expected to come back some day and ship it. On this group the shaft is down seventy feet, all in ore, and the high-grade streak is three feet in width, a large pile of this ore showing malachite and glance running about 60 per cent. copper or about $200 per ton. The indications are that a vast tonnage will be developed in this shaft.

It is a difficult matter to select any one of the numerous workings on this property and designate it as more important, or showing a greater tonnage of ore, than any other. However, it would appear from observations of the various ore bodies, that the Eagle tunnel, at this time, is the place where the largest tonnage and richest ore will be mined in the immediate future. This tunnel is being run on an unusually rich vein, and at this writing the face of the tunnel is in ore averaging about 35 per cent. copper, besides containing some gold values. The tunnel is in now about 120 feet, and in another 100 feet it will have a depth of about 300 feet from the surface. At the apex of the mountain this vein shows very high values. With the stoping ground that will soon be available this working will be capable of producing several hundreds of tons of ore a day. Shipments of ore are now being made from this tunnel and ore from the Eagle's Nest is being hauled into Parker for shipment.

Arrangements are now being made by General Manager Clyde W. Mitchell to ship ore on a large scale. Until a first-class automobile road is constructed, a contract is to be given to a large freighting outfit to bring in the ore as fast as possible, and it is expected that within a very short time from twenty to forty tons per day will thus be transported. This is to be increased to 100 tons a day within the next couple of months.

W. A. Drake, vice-president and general manager of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix lines, accompanied by Master Mechanic DeSilva, recently visited the mines in connection with the plans of the Santa Fe regarding a railroad to the big Empire Flats mines. When asked about the matter Mr. Drake stated that the showing at the Arizona Empire was big, awful big, and that he believed a large tonnage could be immediately shipped from the property by means of auto trucks.

Mr. G. C. Dunn, cashier of the Parker Bank and Trust Company, recently said: "I do not believe there are teams enough in Arizona to haul the ore now developed from the property to the railroad station during my lifetime, and it is not low-grade ore, but will average $20 to $25 per ton."

ELI P. CLARK.

Railroad Interests and Investments.

Eli P. Clark was born near Iowa City, Iowa, November 25, 1847. He was educated in the public schools and at Iowa College. When he was 18 years old he was teaching school, but gave it up after two years, removing with his family to Southwestern Missouri, where he worked with his father during the summer and taught school during the winter.

In 1875 Mr. Clark crossed the plains to Prescott, Ariz. There he engaged in various mercantile enterprises and served a year as postmaster of Prescott. In 1878 he engaged in lumber manufacturing with A. D. Adams under the firm name of Clark & Adams. A year prior to this he had been made Territorial Auditor for Arizona, and served four terms, ten years in all. During this period Mr. Clark became an intimate friend of Gen. Fremont, then Governor of Arizona.

Mr. Clark became interested in railroads and was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill by the Legislature in 1885, granting a subsidy of $4000 a mile for a railroad to be built from Prescott to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific Railway at Seligman. He helped to organize the original company, being elected secretary and treasurer. Within a year the Arizona Central Railroad was operating. Ten years later it was succeeded by the present Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railway.

In 1891 Mr. Clark came to Los Angeles and became associated with Gen. M. H. Sherman. He was made vice-president and manager of the Los Angeles Consolidated Railway, now the Los Angeles Railway. All of the lines were consolidated in 1894, when Mr. Clark acquired the local Pasadena lines and constructed the Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Interurban road, the beginning of the great Pacific Electric Railway system. The rebuilding in 1896 of the old steam road between Los Angeles and Santa Monica marked the start of the Los Angeles Pacific Company's lines, of which Mr. Clark was president and manager until the fall of 1909, when the property passed to the control of the Southern Pacific Company.

This property was his special pride, and through the work of Gen. Sherman and himself was made one of the finest interurban railroads in the country. It also served to build up much of the foothill country around Los Angeles.

Another progressive venture of Mr. Clark's was the starting for the Los Angeles Pacific Railway of the plans for the first subway to be run out of Los Angeles, right of way for which he was instrumental in securing.

In addition to his railroad development Mr. Clark has done much for the development of real estate in and around Los Angeles. Associated with Gen. Sherman, he has large oil holdings in some of the most promising sections of the California oil fields, and also is the owner of considerable beach property. Most of his property interests are operated under the Clark & Sherman Land Company.

Mr. Clark is a member of the following organizations: President of the Clark & Sherman Land Company, a holding company; vice-president of the Mainstreet Company; member of California Club, University Club and Los Angeles Country Club; member board of trustees of Pomona College; president board of trustees of the First Congregational Church; member of Y.M.C.A. board and other corporations. He has done a great deal of good for Los Angeles and vicinity, and has given aid to churches and other worthy works.

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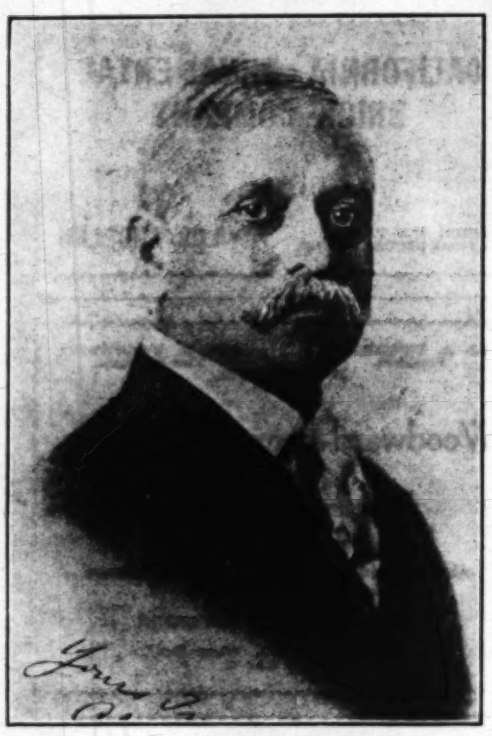
CHARLES VICTOR HALL.

"The Man of Faith."

"Believe on me and ye shall be saved." The words of the Scriptures are pregnant of significance and adaptable to salvation of kinds not contemplated in the New Testament. Faith, confidence and unremitting energy are the wheel horses of Progress as exemplified in the development of countries and the building of cities.

Charles Victor Hall is a man of abiding faith and consummate energy—a man of faith in the greatness and incomputable future of Los Angeles and Southern California and the State as a whole. His faith has been lifelong, and his energy has been constant and untiring. At fifty-eight he is still the active and enterprising human dynamo that he was when both he and Los Angeles were young. The only difference is that, with accumulated experience and a private fortune, his operations are on a larger scale and the demands on his grasp of affairs more exacting.

Mr. Hall is an unusual man. He was unusual as a mere lad. While he was still in knickerbockers, fifty years ago, he was of a serious, thoughtful turn of mind. At the age of eleven he raised a company of youths known as the "Zouaves" in San Francisco, raised money by subscription for their uniforms and accoutrement of arms, and was himself an officer. Of



CHARLES VICTOR HALL.

course this company never saw actual service. It was an expression of patriotism, of sentiment. At ten years of age, young Hall, of his own initiative, took up the work of prison relief, gathering up bundles of old newspapers and magazines, which he distributed among the prisoners. His boy mind saw in them only unfortunate human beings. This was the beginning of prison relief work in California.

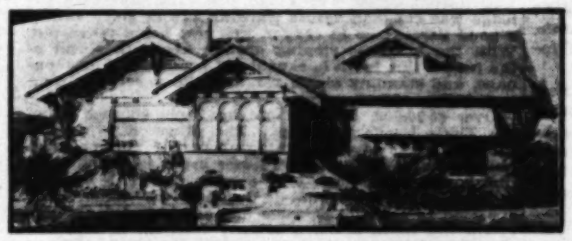
Young Hall had not the advantages that many boys had. He wrested his education from poverty and difficulties the while he worked. His mother was an aid and an encouragement in this. He read Adam Smith's Political Economy aloud to his mother when he was but twelve years old. He mastered algebra, geometry and logarithms when his playmates were learning to smoke cigarettes and play pool. At the age of sixteen he entered the State University, one of the first boys of Southern California to win a college education. At fifteen he was engaged in making maps for the city government at $80 a month as Deputy City Surveyor. At twenty he toured the continent as a lecturer and advertiser of California, exhibiting pictures and lantern slides.

Such was the boy. Now for the man: The lad who was dickering in real estate at twelve was turning large deals at twenty-one. He published a land journal for years, and was an eloquent advocate of California in its columns. As early as the 70's he was making prophecies, then deemed wild and exaggerated, that have been surpassed many times over. There are well-informed men today who are inclined to smile with indulgence at his predictions. He forecasts a city of five million population for Los Angeles. "It may not come in my day, but it is coming," he avers confidently. And his reasons for believing it are logical and convincing. His success in life has been founded on his facility for analysis and unerring deductions, from which he has evolved a synthetic prophecy.

When Mr. Hall, then a lad, and his mother and sister came to Los Angeles they took up three hundred and twenty acres of land in what is now the southwestern portion of the city. It cost them $1.25 an acre—the government homestead price. Subsequently half of this land was sold for a quarter of a million dollars and the other half for $300,000. This afforded Mr. Hall the means of developing valuable oil properties that had won a share of his generous Faith. He had ample opportunity to prove the quality of his faith, for he was spending his own money, and he had to dig deep into his capital as well as bore deep into the ground before his reward was . . . He had expected this, and his judgment was vindicated. He developed properties that produced 75,000 barrels of oil a month. The Industrial Oil Company's properties at Fullerton, once owned by Mr. Hall, have been described as among the most thoroughly equipped and most systematically managed in the West. Mr. Hall is now developing a property into which he has put $115,000. He has not struck oil. But he is not discouraged. He will go on drilling, and some day, he is sure, his Faith will be justified. It is a fascinating industry, keen for any operator, keenest for the man who is backing his judgment with his own dollars.

The greatest opportunity for the investor today, Mr. Hall believes, is real estate. It is absorbing his Faith abundantly, and the probability is that some of the most important subdivision projects of the future will be engineered by the "Man of Faith." It is inevitable that this process must continue until all available land in the environs of Los Angeles is densely populated, for the people are pouring in from all over the world, and the tide has only begun to set in. With the opening of the Panama Canal it will sweep westward in increasing volume, and a vast portion of it must certainly find lodgment in Southern California and in the immediate vicinity of Southern California's greatest and most prosperous city.

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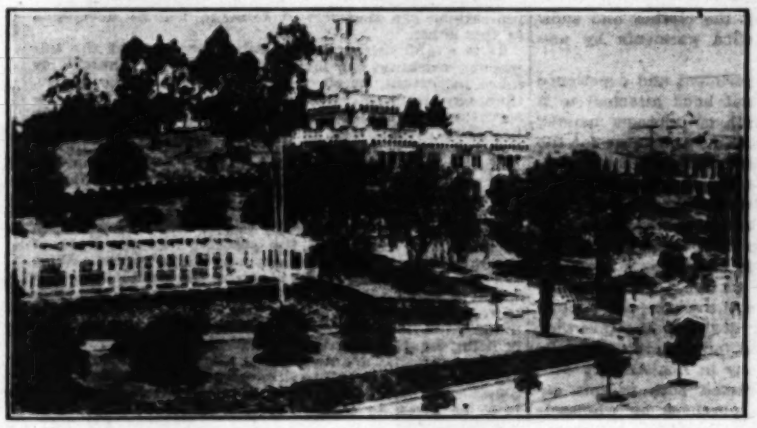
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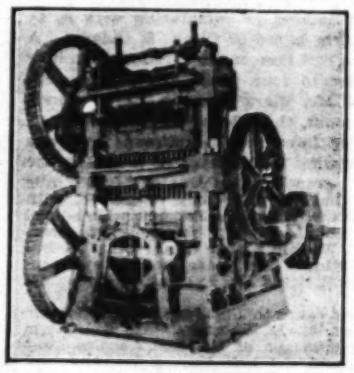
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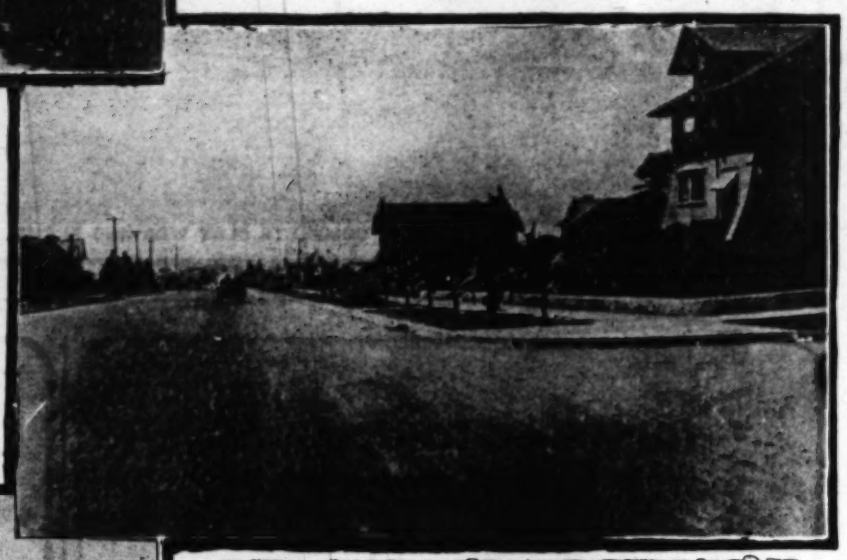
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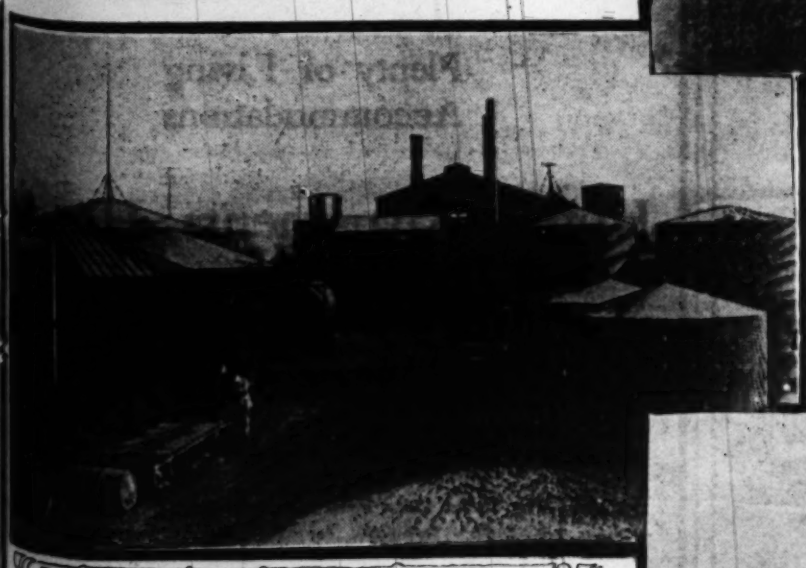
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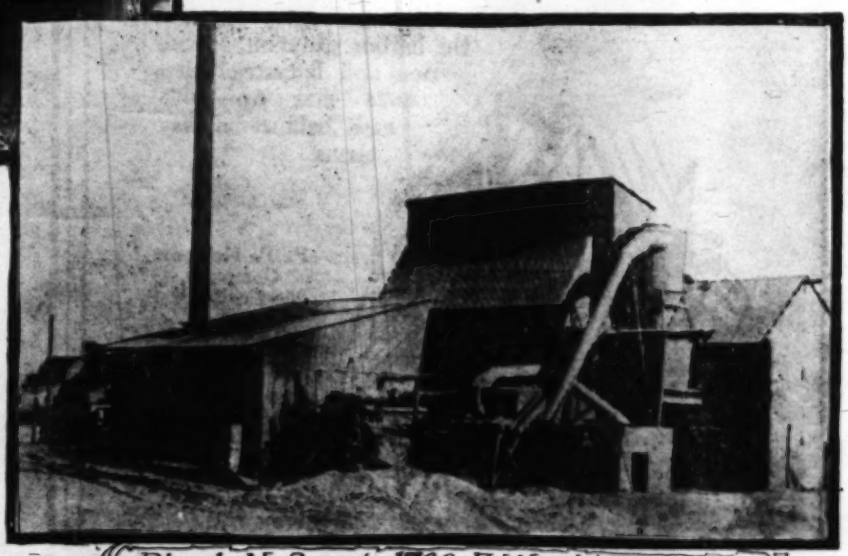
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ITS PAVING PLANTS are operated in nearly every large city on the Pacific Coast, and it operates at Los Angeles one of the best oil refineries in California, and all asphalt used on the Pacific Coast by this Company is produced from California oil from this refinery or purchased from other California refineries. The company is in all essentials, therefore, so far as California is concerned, a home industry.



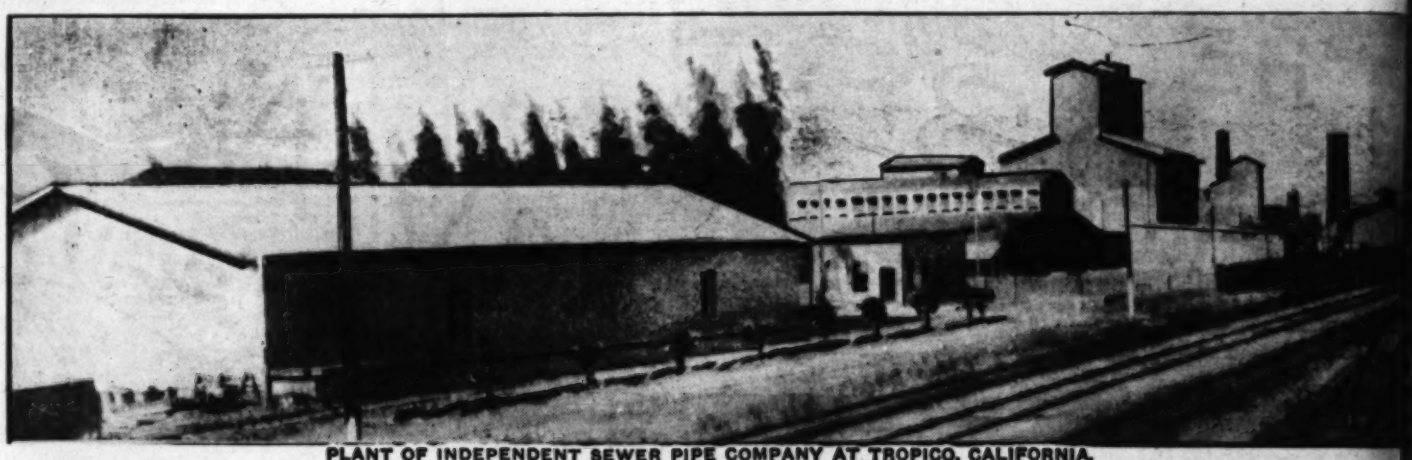
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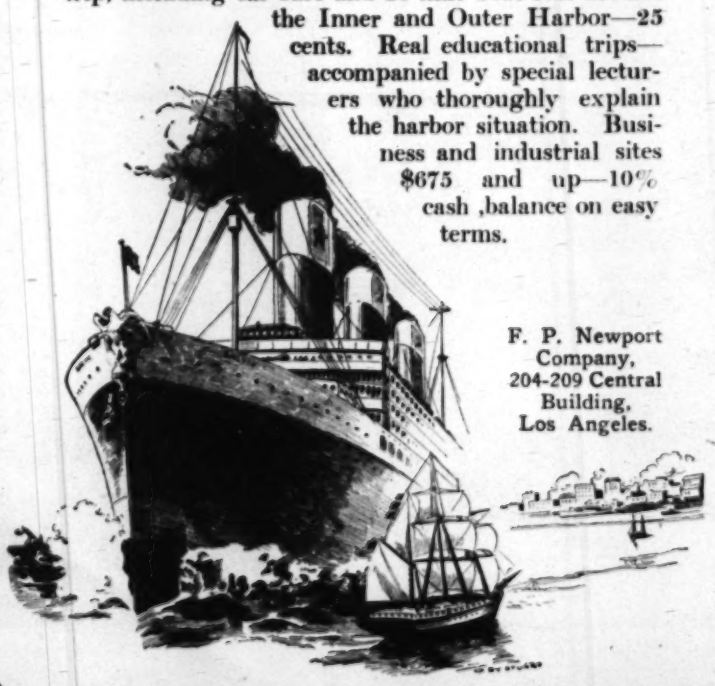
The Independent Sewer Pipe Company was incorporated in December, 1911, to manufacture sewer pipe, glazed and enameled brick, tile and architectural terra cotta. In the variety of its products it is the most complete plant in the world, producing as it does everything in its lines that enters into the construction of a building from basement to roof and chimney crest. The plant and grounds cover forty acres on the main line of the Southern Pacific at Tropico, California. The buildings occupy about five acres of this space. The capacity of the plant is 10,000 glazed and enameled brick and 10,000 square feet of tile per day, besides the output of other departments. The machinery is all of the very latest type. A hundred men are constantly on the payroll, and receive approximately $75,000 a year in wages. The product of the plant is shipped all over the Southwest, from San Francisco to San Diego, and as far east as Phoenix, Arizona. It aggregates one hundred carloads per month. Besides the rail shipments, three large motor trucks are operated to convey the product from the plant to the local market, and these are at times insufficient, requiring the hiring of additional trucks. The company owns extensive clay deposits at Temescal and Corona, covering 240 acres; also 160 acres of valuable talc deposits in Death Valley, contiguous to the Tonapah and Tidewater railroad. The officers of the Independent Sewer Company are M. W. Findley, president and general manager; L. Lindsay, vice president; M. A. Murphy, secretary and sales manager (city office); Clifford Tillotson, assistant secretary; and Charles Findley, superintendent at the factory.



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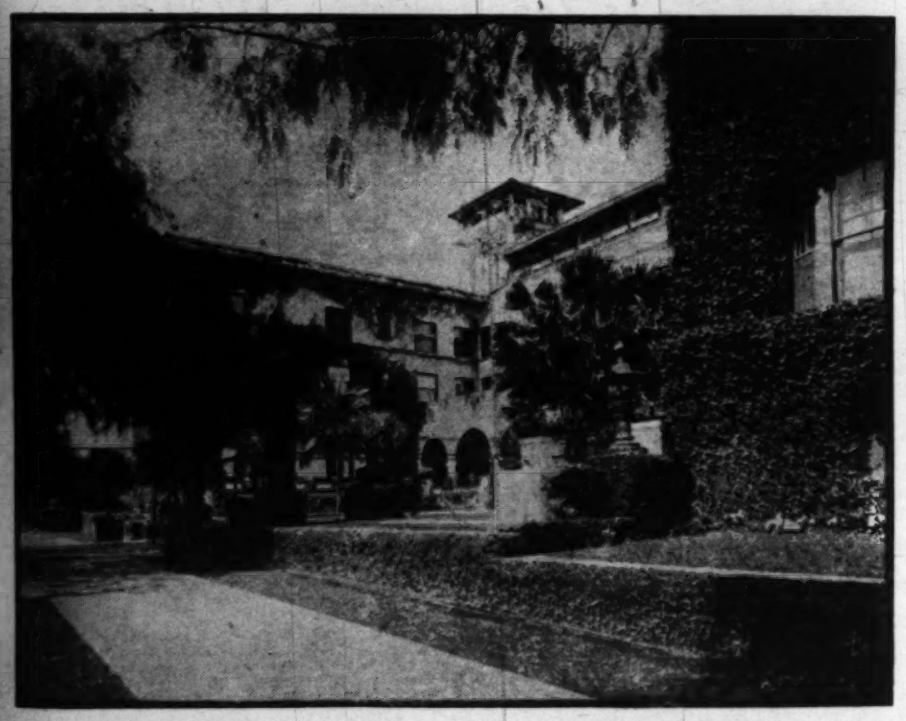
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This year the surprise is almost daring, and yet the distinctive manner in which it has been done makes it seem like an inspiration. The Maryland has turned a wing of the hotel into SHOPS—no, not shops, but exquisite salons that harmonize with the atmosphere of the place. The commercial feature that would ruin the refined character of the hotel if done in an ordinary way, done as it has been done at the Maryland enhances the air of culture, comports with and complements the distinction that has carried the reputation of the Maryland across continents and seas.

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It is a publication for every liberty-loving citizen, for every man of affairs, for every independent worker, and for men who make, administer and execute the laws.

The trend, character and extent of the contents are partially shown by the Table of Contents.

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NOTE—For the sake of making this historical review still more complete and graphic, some of the accounts and charters published at the time of the great disaster have been specially reproduced here, and without material change. The volume of matter in this publication is greater than was originally contemplated.

Among the striking contents is a 15,000-word report of the special investigation headed, "Is It Anything Short of An Appeal to Treason?" The matter is illuminated by the following sub-heads appertaining to doings and affairs at and about Girard, Kansas:

Amazing Disclosures, Succinct Narrative Embracing Facts Gathered on the Spot; Lovejoy; "Shoaf is Slugged;" What the "Appeal" Pretends; Unrighteous Wealth; How the Comrades were Fleeced; Bold and Cunning Schemes; The Pay-Roll; Frenzied Fanatics Fall Into the Trap; Deluded Depositors; "Endurin' of De Wah;" "We Need it in Our Business;" Misrepresentation is the Stock in Trade; A Jail Sentence Stares—"Martyrdom" Methods; Obscene Publications; A "Judiciary Edition;" Abuse, Contempt and Coin; Respite and Renewal; The Angel Gabriel Outdone; The McNamaras—Shoaf and His "Campaign;" Shoaf, the Scoundrel and Liar; Shoaf, Shekels and Circulation; Shoaf Disappears—That "Slugging" Fake: "Rescue" and "Reward;" A "Law School;" "Legal Defense" and "General Counsel;" Also a "Roll of Honor;" Capitalizing an Injury; Debs—Huh!; El Corazon Del Senor Warren; The Case of Frank Laine; Coin in Quantities; Deluded Socialists and "Promoting" Schemes; The Bag and the Holders Thereof; The Untamed Cat of the Forest; Quick Dividends; Nutty on "Nutol;" Just Clothes-Pins; "Advys" For the Appeal; They Went to the Wall; More High Flying; The Last Chance; Cornerstone Immortality; "Socialist Lawyers" to Order; "Sheppardism;" A Fake "Suspension;" An "Unsolicited" Pardon; Printed Poison; A Gleam of Sense; Bold Anarchist Threats; Comrade Wayland Dead; Lessons in Theft; Still Another Subscription Campaign; The "Little Red Box;" Vicious Methods Employed; Indicted on Foul Charges; A Courageous Federal Officer; Wayland's Wail;; A Hypocritical Explanation.

A publication of permanent value—pertinent and timely six months or a year hence.

This double magazine sheet was issued with The Times for December 4, 1912. Extra copies can be purchased at the counter or possibly secured from news agents, but it is best to write to the publication office direct, inclosing the price. Price 25c for both parts. Five copies, postage paid, $1.00. Ten copies, postage paid, $2.00. Copies supplied in bulk at slightly lower rates by the office, or through Times agents. (Single copies, Edition de Luxe, 50c.)

THE TIMES, NEW TIMES BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

THE TIMES MAGAZINE

The Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest

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The Illustrated Weekly, being complete in itself, is served to the public separate from The Times news sheet when required.

For sale by newsdealers; 10 cents a copy. With the Sunday Times, $3.50 a year; without, $2.60 a year. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers, New Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Entered as second-class matter January 6, 1912, at the postoffice at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

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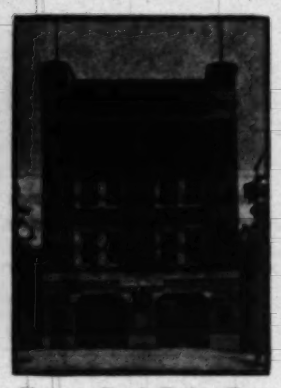


The New Times Building.
Krempel and Erkes, Architects.

—Photos by Loryea.



Mausoleum for Harris Estate.
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Figueroa Street Engine House —No 28—
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We have recently completed the exclusive plumbing and heating contract for the New Times Building at First and Broadway, one of the finest newspaper plants in the world; and were the plumbing and heating contractors for the nine-story Pacific Electric Building, the twelve-story Walter P. Story Building and many apartment houses, and are now at work doing the plumbing in the magnificent Van Nuys Building at 7th and Spring streets, as well as the Garland Theater Building on South Broadway.

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Identified with Industrial Interests of Los Angeles since 1900. Every year shows large increase of business over preceding year.

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(Formerly Foremen in Broom-making House of Harrison & Dickson.)

Manufacturers of

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Huntington Spends New Millions

WORK DONE TO SUPPLY GROWING NEEDS OF THE CITY.

"On light, heat and transportation depends the development of any watered country," and the so-called "Huntington companies" have done more for Southern California, through the supplying of these factors of growth, than any other agency.

Having built and sold the Pacific Electric railway, the greatest interurban system in the world, H. E. Huntington and associates have turned their attention to the Pacific Light and Power Corporation, to the Southern California Gas Company, to the Los Angeles Railway and the dozen other great enterprises in which they are interested.

Here in a word is what these companies are doing for Southern California.

The Pacific Light and Power Corporation is already supplying 95,000 electrical horse power for the operation of railways and other industries in Southern California. The demands on the system are so great that at Big Creek, some 70 miles east of Fresno, $10,000,000 of new money is being expended to develop 120,000 electrical horse power for Southern California. This power will be ready in Los Angeles, August 1, 1913. A later development will cost an additional $10,000,000 and will bring the Big Creek power total up to 300,000 horse power.

To do this work the three greatest electric dams in the world are being constructed. More than 3000 men are kept on this work continually.

A part of the power thus generated will be used to reclaim waste desert lands all over Southern California.

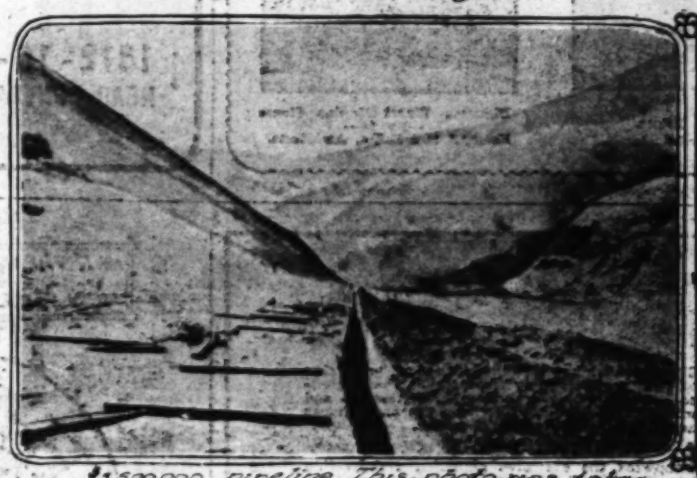
The Southern California Gas Company has undertaken the development of the natural gas fields of Kern county, and with its associate—the Midway Gas Company—is preparing to supply Southern California with the natural product, and to reduce the price of gas to the people.

A 12-inch pipe line, 125 miles in length, runs over the desert mountains from the Midway fields to Los Angeles. A 16-inch pipe line will parallel this line next summer, and a third line is to be built when needed. The first two lines will represent an outlay of $3,500,000, and in addition the company must drill the wells, many of them more than half a mile in depth, collect the gas and bring it to the Los Angeles city limits, where it will be turned over to the local companies for distribution.

This work will greatly reduce the cost of gas in Southern California, and by the substitution of gas for oil in industrial plants will make of Los Angeles a smokeless city.



Big Creek dam, the greatest dam in the world for electric power development. Big Creek power will ultimately cost $20,000,000 and will bring 300,000 horsepower to Los Angeles.



$3,500,000 pipeline This photo was taken 60 miles from a railroad and 32 miles from water in the desert mountains south of Bakersfield.



Pipeline through mountain tunnel bringing natural gas 125 miles to Los Angeles



City councilmen inspect L.A. Railway new center entrance car.



Tunnel through solid rock to carry water from Big Creek dam to power plant

The Los Angeles Railway, another Huntington company, owns and operates more than 350 miles of street railways in the city of Los Angeles. This system is the best of its kind in the United States. The cars are new, well painted and speedy, and the system has always been kept up to the highest state of efficiency.

Pay-As-You-Enter cars are in use all over the system, and at the present time a new center entrance, low step car is being tested for service.

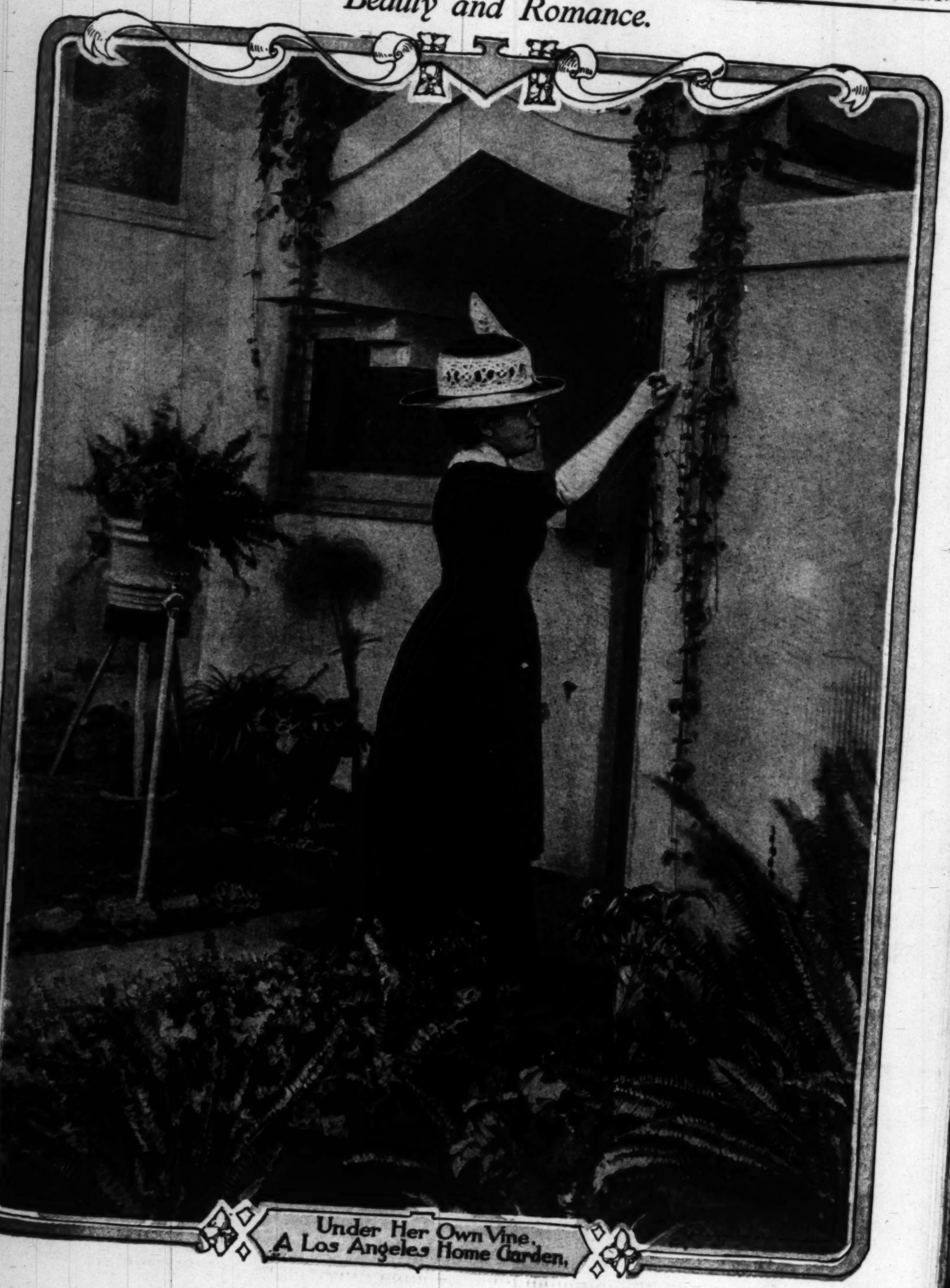
Through the operation and development of these companies, H. E. Huntington, more than any other man, has been responsible for the tremendous growth of Los Angeles and Southern California.

Annual Midwinter Number, III.

Los Angeles Daily Times

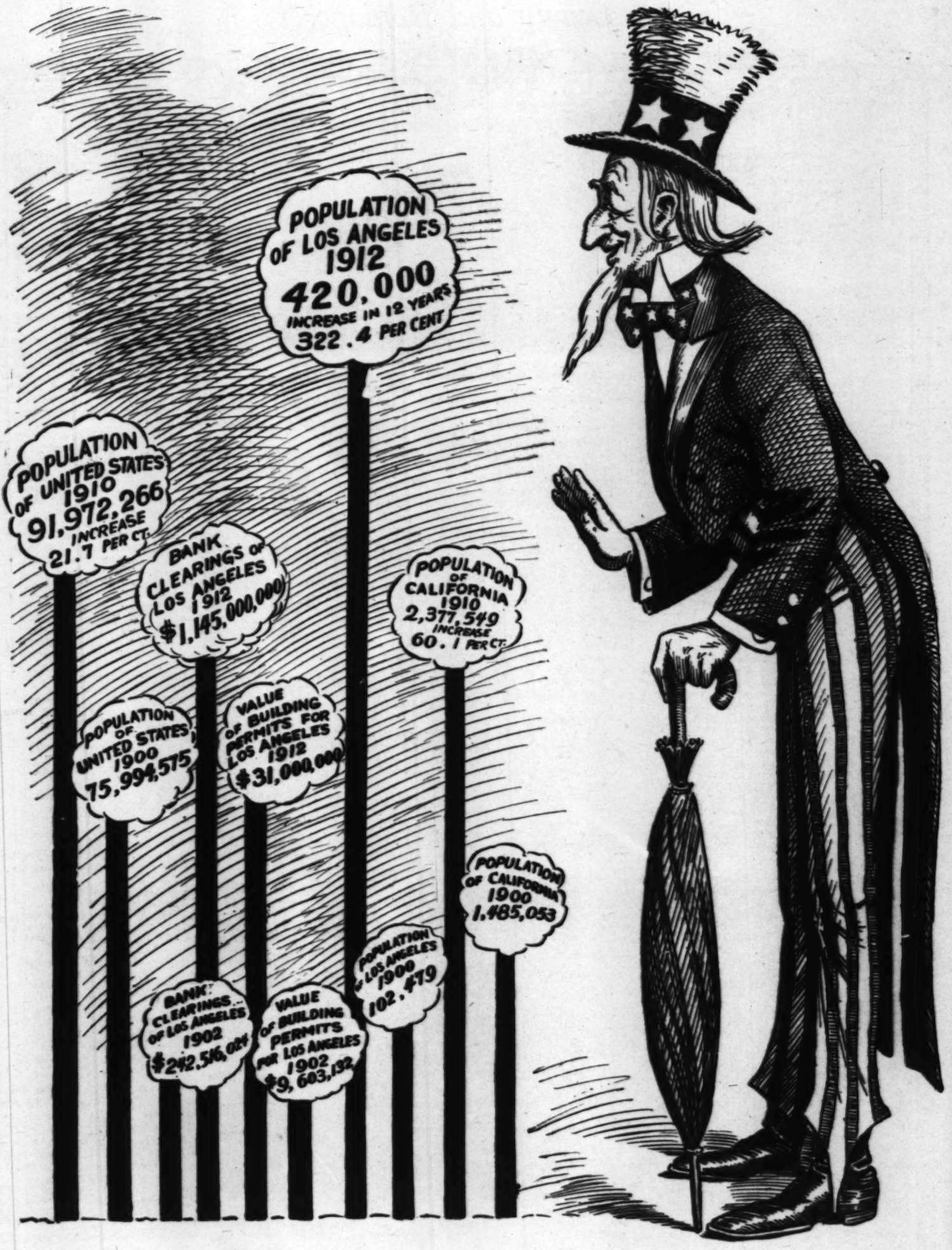
PART III: 32 PAGES. JANUARY 1, 1913. PRICE 10 CENTS

Beauty and Romance.



Under Her Own Vine.
A Los Angeles Home Garden.

Beats All His Other Growers.



The Beautiful Homes of the Land of Sunshine.

UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.

IN NO other city in the world are there so many pleasant, attractive, unique, picturesque, and beautiful homes, in the midst of flower-bordered, ornamental grounds, as in the residential and suburban sections of Los Angeles; and this is true to a certain extent of other cities of less note in Southern California. These pleasant homes are an alluring element of our rapid and permanent growth.

A tourist and his wife come to th.. part of the Western World instead of to Florida, or Italy, or some other much-frequented winter resort, perhaps at the solicitation of resident friends, or for the novelty of visiting a new region. They stay a month or so in conformity with previous plans, then hasten elsewhere. But they have feasted their eyes on beautiful homes with verdant lawns, blooming roses, graceful palms, and an air of unostentatious comfort and enjoyment, and this bright picture haunts their memory.

In the next year or two they plan for a longer stay, remain throughout the winter and spring seasons, busy themselves about the cost of a dwelling within their means, a site near the residence of some friend or acquaintance and the kind of building their purse and needs will permit. Then they go home, make new business arrangements, sell part of their holdings, and "pull up stakes" as the saying is, taken from the nomadic life of the pioneers, and come to California for good. Meanwhile they have talked with their friends and neighbors at the eastern home, and some of them, too, have been seized with the "California fever," and they follow suit. So when they arrive and settle down old friends or acquaintances are within hailing or phoning distance.

* * *

JUST FOR THE WINTER.

Or perchance the tourist is wealthy—a banker, merchant, manufacturer, railway magnate, or other capitalist—and after noting the metropolitan air of the town, the scenic attractions of mountain and sea, the prevailing sunshine and the exhilarating drives, he says to himself, "My palatial home in the East does not quite fill the bill; attractive as it is in the summer, it is not a good place to stay all the year round." He finds that the educational facilities for his children, the theaters and amusements, the art galleries and music halls, and the diversions of the countryside, are equal to or excel those of his eastern metropolis, and he plans for a winter or permanent home in Los Angeles, or Pasadena, or some other attractive suburban city.

In his quest he is aided by some experienced friend or sagacious real estate man, for there are scores of reliable ones, and if he does not find a $20,000 or $50,000 house in course of construction that will suit him in all respects, there are many talented architects who can draw up plans that will satisfy the most refined and fastidious tastes.

There is another class of newcomers. Los Angeles has become a leading center for financing and developing mining operations. When a miner has struck it rich and wishes to retire to some pleasant city where he can educate his children, and his family can enjoy life socially, he first thinks of his old home—perhaps somewhere in the East. But he has visited Los Angeles for business purposes and its bright life and varied sources of enjoyment have so impressed his mind that he decides to come here and invest in a $15,000, $25,000 or $40,000 home, as the case may be, and settle down contentedly for life. Perhaps he buys a two-acre or five-acre lot in the close suburbs and busies himself in its cultivation and beautification. Later, as the city demand for more homes encroaches on his holding, he sells a portion of it at an enormous profit. Such experiences are so common as not to attract special attention.

* * *

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Residences, here, usually have concrete foundations, and thereon most of them, even the costly ones, are built entirely of wood, though a few have concrete walls faced with glazed or tinted brick. When wood is used the frames and exterior are of Oregon pine, which comes from the vast forests of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, or of the durable redwood shipped from Humboldt Bay in Northern California. The interiors are finished in cedar or white pine from the mountains, teak from Japan, mahogany from Mexico, and birch or oak from the East. The floors are maple or oak.

The styles of architecture in these homes are as varied as the occupants, and each has its own individuality. You may see a whole block of bungalows no two of which are alike, even if every one of them is a house of six or seven rooms. In the larger dwellings there is still greater scope for variety and the opportunity to indulge personal tastes is fully availed of. In this respect the residence streets are quite unlike many of those in eastern cities, where whole rows of homes are constructed on the same patter..

* * *

THE BUNGALOW.

The "bungalow," a name derived from India where the style originated, has been modified beyond recognition in California. Indeed the incorporation of different features of the Italian, Spanish and Romanesque, which prevail along the Mediterranean, with sometimes a suggestion of the Japanese, all harmoniously blended in the same building, has resulted in a Southern California style, capable of infinite variations, and peculiarly adapted to our climate, scenery, and local conditions. Our architects as well as our people are traveled and cosmopolitan, and do not perceive the necessity of conforming to rigid models of the past or of other countries. The resulting effect is most pleasing and greatly admired by visitors from the East and from abroad.

The principal architectural features of Southern California homes are projecting cornices, wide verandas, protected sleeping porches, sunny rooms at all seasons of the year, and all the modern conveniences within that can be found in any eastern mansion—these are usual adjuncts of the great majority of residences.

* * *

WHAT IS THE COST?

A fairly neat four-room cottage can be built, exclusive of lot, for from $800 to $1200; an attractive one of five rooms for from $1500 to $3000; and more pretentious ones of six or seven rooms from $3500 to $7500. A fine eight or nine room residence may cost frm $8000 to $15,000. As elsewhere, large mansions with striking external features and elaborate internal finish will mount up into big figures.

As an evidence of the unexampled and substantial growth of Los Angeles during the year 1912 we may mention figures given by Mark C. Cohn, chief clerk of the Building Inspector's office. Up to the twelfth of December 15,750 building permits had been issued with a valuation of $30,015,759, and of these upwards of $14,000,000 went into the building of homes. If the houses constituting these homes were placed side by side they would make a solid frontage of about forty miles in length. It is doubtful if this showing could be matched in any other city. Notwithstanding the numerous well-filled hotels and apartment-houses all these new homes are in urgent demand and are purchased and occupied as soon as constructed.

But the grounds are an important adjunct of any California residence whether humble in size or massive and ornate. It was an exceedingly fortunate thing that nearly all the residence property of Los Angeles was subdivided into lots each having a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of 140 by 160 feet. This gives ample space if the houses are set far enough back, as most of them are, for a broad lawn, for a few trees, some beds of roses, a margin of lilies or geraniums, with sometimes a bunch of papyrus or bamboo.

* * *

SPACIOUS GROUNDS.

Of course there are many more sumptuous residences on more spacious grounds, from 100 to 200 feet front with corresponding depths. Some of these have winding walks, arbors, pergolas, ornamental trees, and grounds worked up into landscape effects. Houses bordering on the Arroyo—a beautiful ravine extending from Los Angeles through Pasadena to the mountains and filled with a wealth of verdant foliage all the year round—have a style of architecture suited to the locality.

Some of the villa lots in Hollywood, in the close environs of Los Angeles, at the foot of the Cahuenga Mountains, include steep, ornamental slopes in their rear, and in other instances picturesque residences are perched on the foothill eminences. The outlook from these sightly places is as fine as a $20,000 landscape painting. Santa Monica is located upon a tract of land stretching back from the Palisades eighty feet above the ocean, and here are splendid residences having a wide view of the Santa Monica Mountains with a wooded ravine along their base, and the blue sea with its fascinating hues stretching to the distant horizon.

* * *

IN PASADENA.

Pasadena, a beautiful city ten miles north of Los Angeles, is spread over a broad plateau near the base of the Sierra Madre Mountains, whose serrated peaks pierce the sky at an altitude of nearly 7000 feet, and whose deep canyons and rocky spurs furnish an ever-varying picture as their shifting lights and shadows and fascinating cloud effects are modified and renewed hour by hour.

In that ideal city, 900 feet above the sea, have been built some of the most beautiful homes and stately mansions to be found on the continent. But there are also thousands of humbler but tasteful dwellings where life is sweet and pure and an ideal community exists. The many churches, fine architecturally, are always well filled, and would be a credit to any eastern city. The schoolhouses vie with those of any other community in the land. One of the world's greatest observatories was located on Mt. Wilson because Pasadena was near enough to be the home of some of its astronomers.

* * *

APARTMENTS.

The hundreds of hotels and apartment-houses in Los Angeles constitute an important element of its population. At first the transient visitor is unable to account for their multiplicity and asks "Where do you find occupants for all these buildings?" But when he is told that 40,000 people come here in the summer to enjoy our refreshing sea breezes in contrast with the sweltering heat of the interior, and that 60,000 find refuge here from the blizzards and zero weather of eastern winters, that they must have comfortable quarters somewhere when they are not thronging our streets and amusement places, or coursing in autos over our snowless boulevards, or gliding through green fields in our luxurious suburban cars, he realizes that with each succeeding year's increasing influx of visitors there must be adequate temporary accommodations provided.

To supply this ever-growing demand our capitalists and architects have learned to produce model apartment-houses where the semblance of a refined and comfortable home can be enjoyed for a few weeks or months, and where the best household equipment that human ingenuity can devise may be found. Some of these temporary occupants are building special homes for themselves and families, and are looking with solicitous care after their construction, and will eventually settle down as permanent citizens. Meantime they have pleasant companionship, meet new people from all parts of the world, form valuable social and business acquaintances, and an unaccustomed but agreeable phase of life has been experienced.

THE CHILDREN IN THE HOME.

There is an important element, absolutely essential to every perfect home, whether in the East or the West, whether in the bustling city or in the quiet retreats of the country—there must be children to brighten the household, to plan and provide for, to educate and develop, whose future shall be anticipated, guided, and watched with solicitous care. Is Los Angeles abreast of its sister cities in this regard? Let us examine the school statistics.

In November, 1912, according to figures compiled by the Board of Education, there were 62,784 children with ages ranging from six to seventeen inclusive—the average daily attendance being 52,688—the remaining 10,000 being provided for in other educational institutions or engaged in various occupations. These 52,000 pupils and upwards required the services of 1950 teachers, of which more than 300 were added during the past year; in itself a significant evidence of the city's growth in population.

A much larger proportion of the children born in California survive and grow up to be healthy men and women than is the case in eastern communities. The same is also true of those which are brought here at an early age from other States. This arises from the favorable climatic influences which permit, and indeed stimulate, a much larger out-of-door life than in most other parts of the country. Children have fuller play of their natural physical activities of all kinds, and this results in robust boys and stalwart young men, and in healthful girls and well-developed women. In eastern cities the little white hearse stops at many a door in the bitter winter time and in the hot spells of summer. But the child's hearse is such a rarity in the streets of our Southern California cities as to be almost a curiosity. Our children live, and are a perennial joy to their parents, and they fill the school rooms with bright faces and eager minds.

SOUTHLAND WINTER DAYS.

Warm o'er the Southland glints December's sheen,
Revealing hills couchant in winter's paling gray.
Submerged in blue, the earth and heaven between,
Beneath the turquoise skies a-drifting far away,
Far o'er the waveless seas pellucid, opaline.

Sun-kissed broad leagues bask in the mellow glow,
Soft shim'ring through translucent pearl-hued haze.
Shore winds scented with orange blossoms blow
Throughout these beautiful December days.
In scarlet glories shrub and hedge rows blaze.

Pink rosaries like oft-told beads soft fall,
Slender and tremulous, from lace trimmed hands:
As delicate, and sensitive to zephyr's call,
The whisp'ring trees, of home lands dreaming stand,
Oft pierced with diamond shafts, where sunbeams fall.

Lisping softly the secrets of the mighty deep,
Salt-seasoned breezes wafting fresh ozone
Up from white foaming surf, and shingle creep;
O'er sun tinged harvest fields, are shoreward blown,
Bearing their balm, soothing tired eyes in sleep.

Thick scattering spheres of shining yellow gold
Into the coffers fat, of brave, and honest toil,
With magic wand uplifting from the mould—
Vast millions yet untold, reposing in the soil,
By brawn of husbandry to be coined into gold.

Low, sibilant lispings among light moving sprays,
Where buff limbed harlequin holds masquerade;
Go rippling gently down cool wooded ways,
Where lurk Summer's sweet beauties in the shade—
Her witching charms, by wind harps softly played.

Athwart the heavens golden lights still play
Fall's royal banners draping wood and hill.
Spring's vernal sheen fills these long dreamy days,
While Summer's glowing gold gilds brook and rill,
And Autumn's purple glow, here, lingering stays;

Where warb'ling birds and humming of sweet bees
Reck not of change, of season, or of time.
In robes of verdure clad stand glistening trees.
From June till Christmas in this southern clime,
Man is contented, because all the days are prime.

C. J. TODD.

Sawtelle, December 10, 1912.

CALIFORNIA LEADS WEST IN MINERALS.

California ranks first among the States west of the Mississippi River in the value of its mineral production, according to the United States Geological Survey. In former years California's claim to distinction as a mineral producer rested on its output of gold, in which, in fact, it held first place in 1911, although in recent years Colorado has led in gold. The premiership of gold in the list of California minerals has, however, been wrested from gold by petroleum, the value of which in California exceeds that of gold by 94 per cent. and gives the State first place among the States (as also among the oil regions of the world) in the production of crude oil.

California leads also in the production of asphalt, of platinum, and of quicksilver, and enjoys a monopoly in the production of borax and of magnesite. It is second in the production of tungsten ores, third in the production of cement, and sixth in the production of copper, and stands up well among the States in the production of less important minerals.

The total value of the mineral production of California in 1911 was $90,517,566, compared with $86,721,069 in 1910, a gain of nearly $4,000,000 in the year.

Festal Scenes in Southern California.



San Bernardino Orange Show.

Rose Tournament Pasadena.

Elk's Float Pomona

Mission Pageant Santa Barbara.



Los Angeles

Modern Development of the Countryside.



Mountain home of R.J. Busch, Millards Canyon near Pasadena.



Cultivating by Traction Engine. Leffingwell Ranch, Whittier.

In the Kingdom of Panoramas.

MANY PICTURES.

THE kingdom of Southern California, over which Los Angeles reigns as gracious queen, is becoming known in all lands; and its fame, like the scent of orange blossoms, is carried abroad on every wind that blows.

You doubtless know, O reader, even though you have not yet beheld our delectable mountains and fertile plains, that this is a land of summers a year long, and of strawberries the year round. You have conned the amazing figures of our growth; you have studied the statistics of the products of field and factory, orchard and mine; and first, last and always you have read—and with longing, too—of a climate as near perfection as will ever be found on this terrestrial ball we call the earth; a climate where cold waves cease from troubling and the temperature is at rest.

But did you know that in a scenic way Los Angeles and her contiguous territory lead all competitors? Did you know that here are countless landscapes not to be duplicated elsewhere? That more artists are putting brush to canvas here than in any other part of our domain, however beautiful?

There be some who think it well to call attention more generally to this feature; not that they love climate less, but beauty more. And surely no land appeals more to the artistic nature than this. To live in Southern California is to live in a picture gallery, hung with nature's masterpieces. And nature here paints few small canvases, makes no studies in still life. The scenes have all the broadness of the great out-of-doors, the wideness of the West; the vistas are all gigantic and sweeping. Truly it is the Land of Panoramas.

* * *

IN THE CITY.

We need not go outside of the city to view our first picture. Take a Sixth street "Loop" car to the corner of Sixth street and Loma Drive. Here, with the residences of the Westlake district near at hand, is to be found a whole block untenanted of any building, and crowned by a high, round hill, on whose slopes wild flowers still grow every spring. A footpath leads up the steep side of the hill, and near by the wheels of many autos have worn a roadway to the summit.

If the climb to the top has left you any breath, the first glance at the panorama spread beneath and about you will take away the remainder. To the north, "Old Baldy," with its white peak catches the eye, and one's gaze follows along the range of the Sierra Madres to where, apparently, they mingle with the Santa Monica Mountains. Then the Santa Monicas sweep boldly westward, drawing a line of jagged summits against the blue sky, until they lead the entranced eye down a long incline to a strip of silver sea in the farther distance.

Beneath us are the roofs of houses, square miles of them, with spires of churches and larger buildings projecting from the mass, like California's own giant trees from a forest of lesser growth. From our viewpoint the city seems to be flowing to the southwest, like a river eager to reach the sea. Far to the south the Palos Verdes hills rise high, sheltering Los Angeles harbor, while part of Catalina Island is apparent at their left, fifty-five miles away.

While making one of my many visits to this natural observatory I met a gentleman who was making his first western trip. He assured me that in all his journey he had seen no other view so superb and sweeping. It is indeed a panorama to inspire the most lethargic soul.

And yet few of the city's visitors learn of this great viewpoint. Perhaps they are too busy seeing the ostrich farm, and the pigeon farm, and the alligator farm, and the wild animal farm; or they are picking their first orange, or taking their first dip in the Pacific, or otherwise disporting themselves in the schedule regularly laid out for tourists. And, anyway, this hill "wastes its sweetness on the desert air" as far as any extensive knowledge of its presence is concerned. It is not advertised, save by a few of its loving friends.

* * *

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

But now to get out of town. Let us visit another place which is also off the beaten tourist track and yet is so accessible that none need miss it who have a few hours at their disposal. I refer to Topanga Canyon, that wild cleft in the wilder part of the Santa Monica Mountains.

Pile into your chugging auto some morning and spin out to Hollywood and on through Cahuenga Pass into the great interior valley of San Fernando. Then follow up the Ventura Road to Calabasas. Have a care, or you will run by, as the name is the largest part of the place. Here the road turns to the left and a steep but short grade takes you into the heart of the hills. You wind in and out and ever up to higher levels, past little houses of mountaineers, set amid the wildest scenery. Finally the top of the range is reached and you are ready for the trip down the long southern slope. You go through many hidden valleys, where sheep graze under the live oaks, fenced in by high mountain walls; you ride beneath giant sycamores beside still streams; and finally you enter the canyon of the Topanga itself.

This gorge is beautiful, with a beauty that approaches the terrible to those who are timid. Its cliffs are so high, its canyon bed so deep, and such a little thread of a road runs along the mountain wall! For miles the auto travels down the steep road, the wall of the cliff at the right, the straight drop into the depths at the left. But soon you are on lower levels and the car goes splashing through the pools as you cross and recross the stream. Then suddenly, when you think you are still in the mountains, you climb a little hill and from the eminence the wide, blue expanse of old ocean greets your astonished gaze.

From here it is four miles by a fine road along the beach to the long wharf at Santa Monica and you can lunch at one of several inns, or enjoy a fish dinner at Playa del Rey. "I have traveled in every State of the Union," a tourist recently said to me, "but I have seen nothing to equal in charm the beauties of a trip through Topanga Canyon."

It might be mentioned in passing that the narrow and dangerous looking road through this pass is soon to be replaced by a wide boulevard of easy grade, thus assuring a greater number of visitors to this charming retreat.

* * *

AT THE HARBOR.

Many people have picnicked at Pt. Firmin, that Gibraltar-like promontory at Los Angeles harbor, but how many have walked from there to White's Point, several miles up the coast, and returned across the hills to San Pedro? Not many of our eastern visitors, I warrant you. Yet from the top of the highest rise there spreads out one of the greatest panoramas in all the Southland. One looks down into San Pedro, across the harbor, past the great breakwater, and down the long coast line, curving from the harbor at one's feet southward to old Mexico. The scene is strikingly similar to the pictures we have all seen of the Bay of Naples; here is the same crescent bay, and in the background a counterpart of Vesuvius, save that no smoke issues from its top. It is passing strange that none of our local artists have yet put this scene on canvas.

There is another place, Mr. Tourist, that you will miss if you stick to the beaten paths. It is forty miles away, down in Orange county. But forty miles is no distance at all in this land of magnificent railways, and besides you will find every minute of the trip interesting. Take a car to Balboa Beach, but do not stop when you get there. A launch will always be found waiting to take you across the bay, and once on the other side, start walking down the coast and you will find yourself in a land of wonders. A rougher, rockier, wilder seacoast could scarce be imagined. Here ancient lava beds have been laid bare by the encroaching waves, leaving open to the gaze many wonderful formations. The cliffs also, with their twisted strata, are no less wonderful. Everywhere are arches, columns, caves and grottoes, towers and turrets, in endless succession, carved by the wind and the tumbling surf. You may not see it all the first time, but you will go again and again. You will find it different from anything you have ever seen; and if you did not take your camera the first time you will be sure to do so the second.

* * *

LAUREL CANYON.

For another wonderful panorama take a Hollywood car to Laurel Canyon and enjoy a ride in the only trackless trolley in the country to Lookout Mountain. From here one sees an empire at his feet, with its cities, fields, oil wells, and railways. But a step away is Wulff's Mountain, from which may be seen a series of peaks and ranges so numerous and broken that they look like the waves of a choppy sea. The grandeur and sublimity of this scene has been compared to the view of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado from in front of the hotel at El Tovar.

An even more sweeping view may be obtained from the top of Hollywood Mountain, the summit of which may be reached by a comparatively short walk from the city of Hollywood.

These are but a few of the many view-points in this favored land, where scenic beauties are countless. These particular ones have been used as examples because they are the ones that most of our visitors omit. Indeed it is surprising how many of the residents of Los Angeles have not yet taken time to visit the places mentioned.

In the land of panoramas one finds an endless variety of landscape. This is true not only on account of different contours, elevations, vegetation and general characteristics, but each day lends a different aspect and atmosphere to the same scene. Many people make the mistake of deferring trips in the winter because the day is cloudy and showers threaten. But when the sky is overcast the landscape takes on a new tone, and distant objects stand out in cameo-like clearness.

* * *

A SEASCAPE.

I remember one day of rain squalls and clouds when a small party braved the elements at Balboa Beach. Beneath the lowering sky the sea was a delicate pale green, and the cliffs along the distant shores were robed in deepest purple. It looked like a different world, all that afternoon; and at sunset the cloud band in the southwest lifted just high enough to reveal Catalina Island lying like a huge dragon asleep on the surface of the sea. Then the sun descended out of the cloud and shot forth red gleams on a somber world before it dropped into the ocean behind the isthmus of the island. There will never be another sunset just like that one!

And so it goes very often. One never takes a trip in the Land of Panoramas without dame nature throwing in a little extra for good measure, or else producing some splendid surprise.

So don't forget, you back-East man, or you who live up North temporarily, when you read of sunshine and poppies and oranges and olives and mountain trails and white sea breakers, that Southern California is a more scenic, a more picturesque land than you have ever imagined. And when you come—as come you will—you will find the stage all set, under the open sky, and Beauty playing to crowded houses in an engagement that ceases only when the curtain of night is drawn across the scene and pinned with golden stars.

HAVEN CHARLES HURST.

The Wonders of Inyo.

I WAS among the 100 Southern California editors who went up to the quaint old town of Bishop in the Owens Valley where Los Angeles is soon to get water to drink and to spread on her lawns and gardens, not to speak of acre lots and the like of that.

The visit resulted in what one might call a "revelation." To begin with, we found out what is meant by the phrase "old-fasioned California hospitality." And we saw the empire of Inyo in all its greatness, its grandeur and its glory.

Certainly it is not an extravagance of speech to call Inyo county an "empire," even though it be without an emperor other than Sheriff Collins—six feet two in his stockings—who may, perhaps, exercise autocratic functions, on occasions. A county that is larger in area than any of the New England States, except Maine, and larger than New Jersey, Maryland or Delaware, is not to be spoken of as a "province" or a "petty principality," by any means.

Inyo is the second largest county in the second largest State of the Union. It has an area of 10,224 square miles.

Within the borders of Inyo is the highest mountain in the United States—Mt. Whitney; and the lowest depression of the earth's surface in the world—Death Valley.

I learned all this and a great deal more from documents handed me by the people and from statements which they made by word of mouth.

And, while I was at it, I read Mary Austin's book called "The Land of Little Rain." I have read no other book more fascinating, nor have you. It is a book of tales concerning Inyo county.

A land of little rain it is, and to my way of thinking it is all the better for that. The reason there is little rain in Inyo is that the mountains won't let it rain. They catch the clouds on their towering peaks, turning them into snowstorms, and that's the end of the matter. The Owens Valley and all the other valleys stay snug and dry.

But, land of little rain though it be, it is a land of much water. I never saw so much water elsewhere—outside of Oregon—running all over things everywhere as though it had nothing to do but go on forever.

The mountains of Inyo are full with thundering cataracts the whole year long; the hills are blithe with singing waterfalls. There are a hundred lakes between Mt. Whitney and Lundy. There is water enough in Inyo to flood all the deserts of California and to sweep Los Angeles into the sea.

From a stream in the Inyo Mountains they turn dynamos that hoist the ore from the mines of Goldfield, Bullfrog and Tonopah. By harnessing all the water power within sight of Bishop, Lone Pine and other of the county towns, California can be lighted like a ballroom from Siskiyou to San Diego, besides turning millions of factory wheels.

And that's all very fine, but there are a lot of other things in the empire of Inyo, over and above, below and all around the water. There is, for instance, grand, good farming land on which cattle graze and orchards grow.

Most the nicest white people I ever met are there. Also there are Piutes and Shoshones. Each, in their turn, gave us a dance. However, it was only in the dance given by the white people that the visiting editors took part. The Indians danced in the sand, and the editors had not learned the step.

One night, in our honor, the musical colony of Bishop gave a concert. There were upwards of twenty participants on the stage. The programme consisted of choruses, quartettes, duets and solos taken from the famous composers. It was very wonderful, in a place like that, an isolated village in the high Sierra, miles away from a railroad. Of such excellence was the singing—of so high an order—that it would have commanded respect and enthusiasm in any city of America.

We were struck with wonder to turn from the sunlit streets of the town where we had jogged elbows with cow punchers, prospectors and sheepmen, to sit at candlelight at a concert as good as any of us had ever heard, though we had come a far distance from a place where they have the best that's going.

The songs they sang that night have haunted my memory ever since. I tried to hum them next day—all day long—as I looked across "my neighbor's field" in Inyo, which Mary Austin tells about in her book.

"It is still a field," says she, "this of my neighbor's, though so busy, and admirably compounded, for variety and pleasantness—a little sand, a little loam, a grassy plot, a stony rise or two, a full brown stream, a little touch of humanness, a footpath trodden out by moccasins."

I waited longingly till 4 o'clock of the afternoon—the appointed hour at which the great red-tailed hawk used to visit the field "swooping and soaring with the airs of a gentleman adventurer." But he came not. Perhaps he soars now in the Happy Hunting Grounds of the Piutes above the ghosts of long-lost fighting men.

Ever since Owens Valley sprang into fame with the first sensational announcement in The Times of the certainty of the aqueduct, I have wondered in what man's honor the place was named. In Bishop they know. The valley and the river, as well, were named in honor of Richard Owens, who was a lieutenant in Fremont's command.

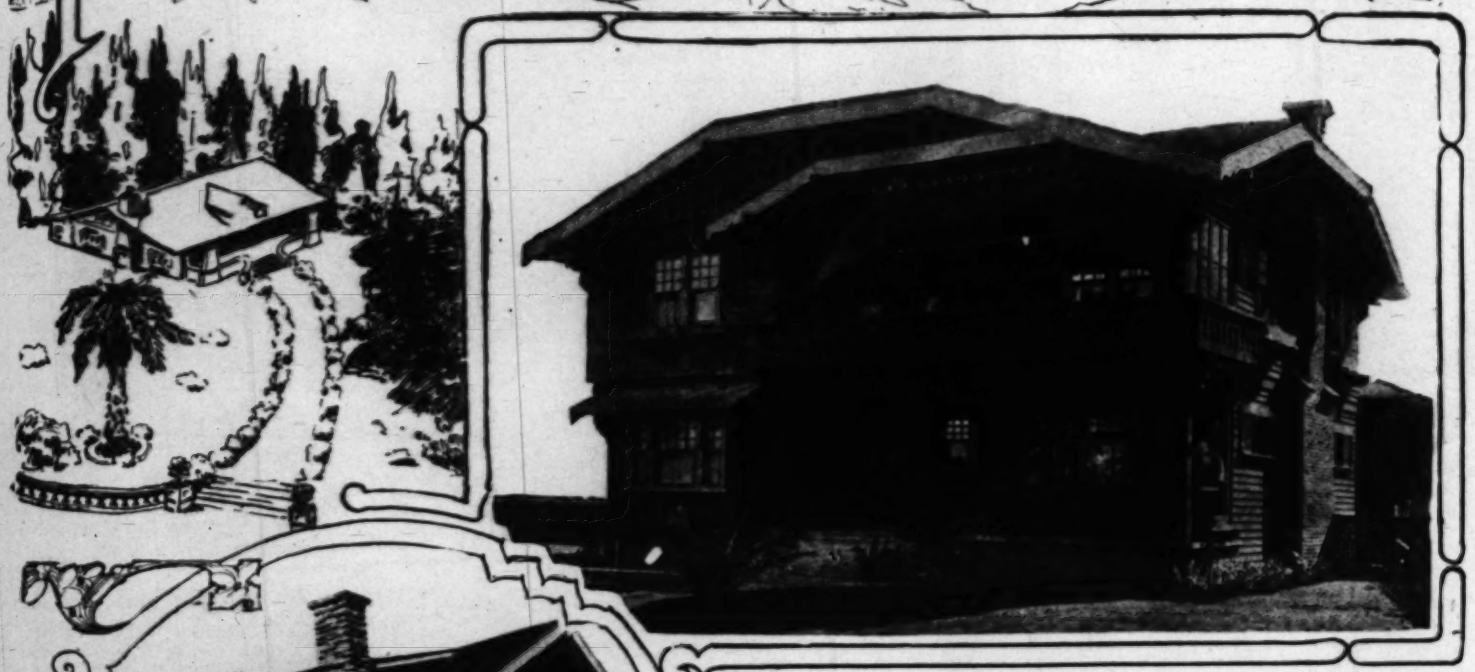
Whoever goes once to the empire of Inyo will assuredly go again. All the lures are there. Golden seams are in the hills, and vast veins of rich silver. You will not sit long under a rusty wine bush talking these things over with Max Kunze and his like until you are off with three or four burros and a prospector's outfit. If, however, your nature is pastoral, why, the great plains of loam are all around you with the bright waters dancing over them.

And if it be that you are just worn in body and your soul has begun to falter, go you also to the mountains of Inyo that they may enfold you in their strength and love.

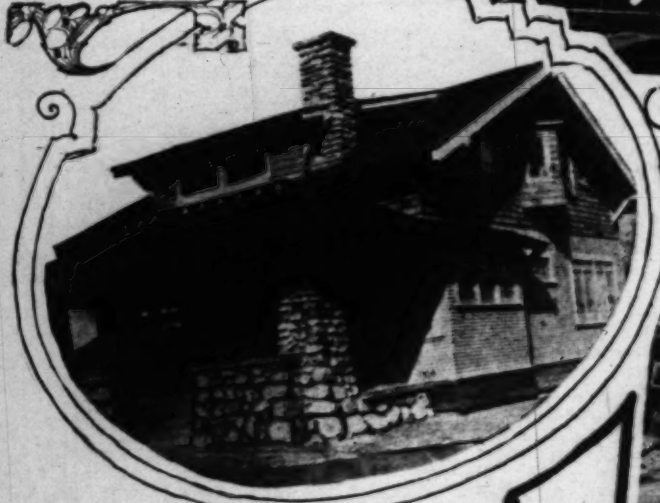
JOHN S. McCROARTY.



FAMOUS LOS ANGELES BUNGALOWS



Full two story Swiss home adapted to southern California



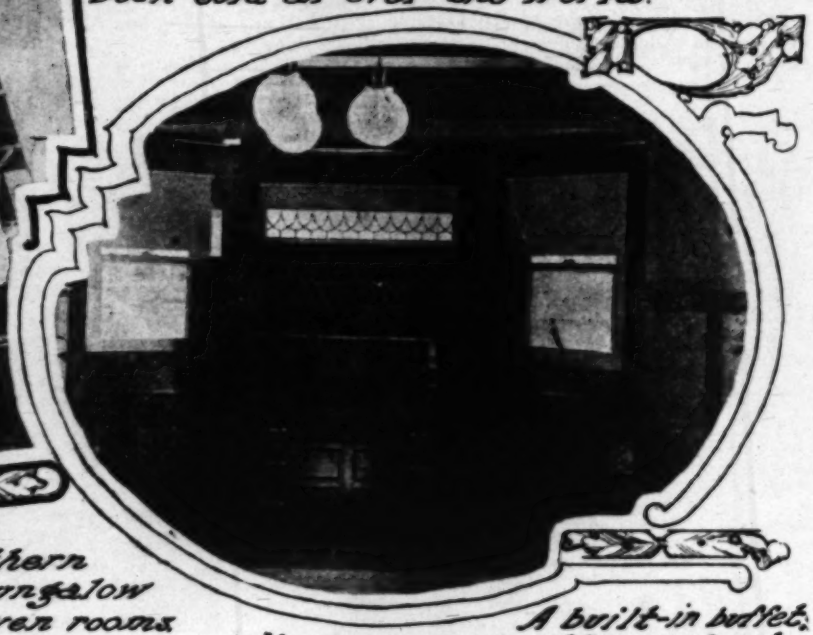
Story and a half bungalow.



Plans of this have been sold all over the world.

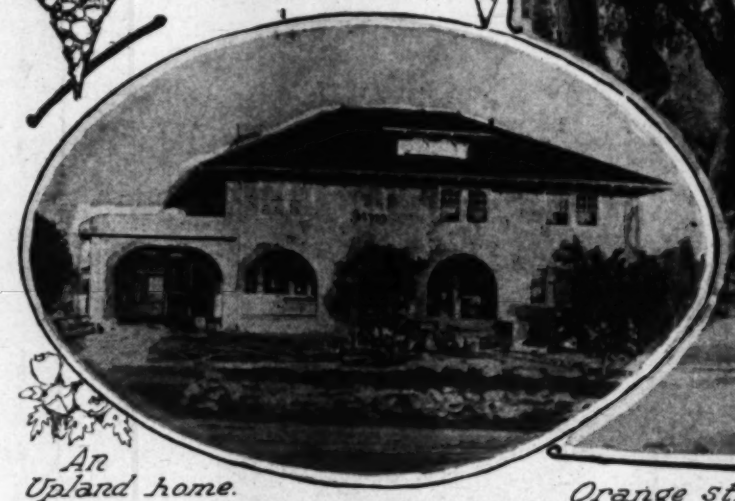


A two story southern California home, with all bungalow features. This home has eleven rooms, three sleeping porches, and is loaded with built-in features.



A built-in buffet, linen drawers, china and cut glass cabinet and bay windows.

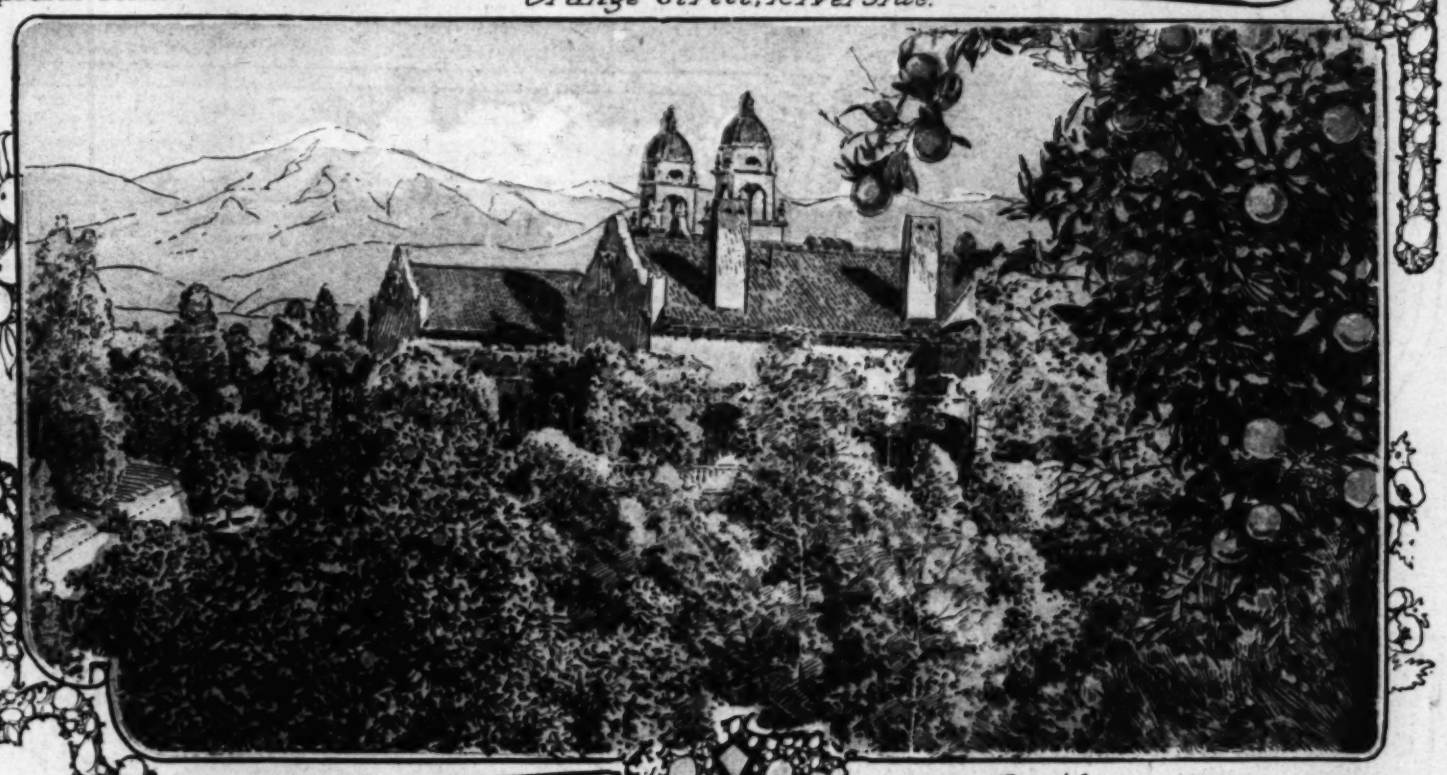
Seen on the "KITE SHAPED TRACK"



An Upland home.



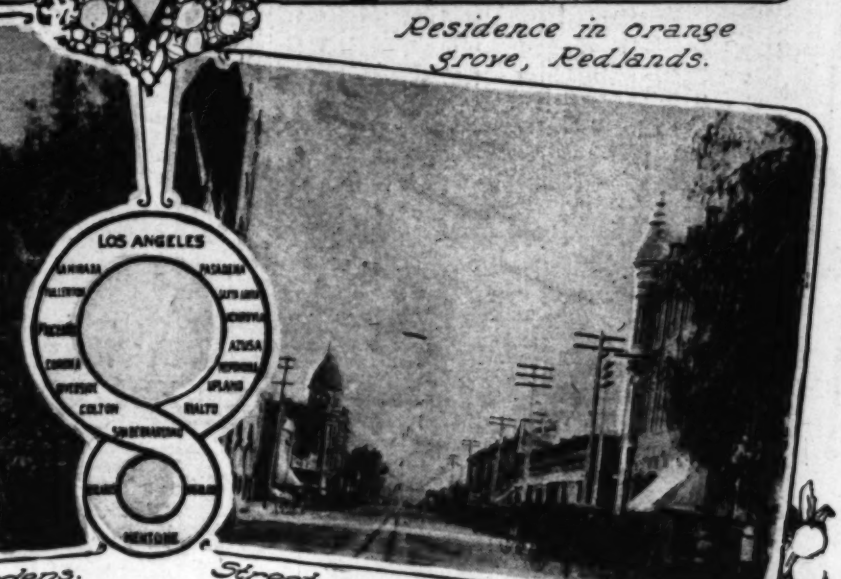
Orange street, Riverside.



Residence in orange grove, Redlands.



Pasadena homes and gardens.



Street scene San Bernardino.

Towns that Tourists should not miss



View of Santa Fe Park at Fullerton



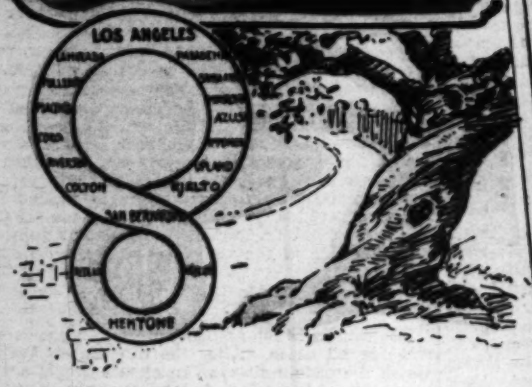
Glimpses of Corona



Hewes Park near Orange



In a Riverside garden



The Story of the Old Franciscan Missions.

FROM 1787 TO 1812.

THE story of the Franciscan Missions of California is a wonderful narrative, as shown even outside of written records by their ruins, even in those instances where time and ruthless devastation have done their worst.

The almost Cyclopean arches, pillars, corridors, bell towers, great reservoirs, conduits, crumbling enclosure walls, parallel banks of rubbish where once were the village streets of numerous people, marking their sites from San Diego to San Francisco, are full of absorbing interest to everyone who views them, of whatever faith or race he may be, for in language plainer than spoken or written words they tell of struggles, sacrifices and triumphs doing more honor to humanity than the conquests of a Caesar or other slaughterers of human beings filling the annals of the world with deeds over which angels well may weep.

* * *

FATHER SERRA.

Foremost of the founders of these missions was Padre Junipero Serra. Born of lowly parents at Petra, in Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, November 29, 1713, early dedicated by his family to the service of the church before he was quite 18 years of age, in 1730 he entered the Franciscan order. Then followed years of fruitful service to the church and the study of the sciences and arts he afterwards applied so successfully in the upbuilding of a remarkable epoch of Indian conversion and civilization.

While a student in the Majorcan Convent, he formed an intimate friendship with three young monks, Palou, Crespi and Verger, the first two of whom were closely connected with him in lifelong association, while the third, even when not with him, separated by distance and church appointments, loyally assisted in many ways.

Naturally, this little band became imbued with a missionary spirit of the most intense character. To carry the gospel to the multitudes of Indians in Spain's vast province in the Western World became with them a consuming desire and when at last their prayers were answered and an opening was made for them to cross the ocean to Mexico it was seized upon not only with alacrity but with tears of joy.

They sailed from Cadiz, Spain, in 1749. The voyage was long and tedious, but safely arriving at Vera Cruz, they made their way, on foot chiefly, into the interior parts of the country where for nineteen years they labored faithfully and successfully among the various classes of people inhabiting the country.

In 1767 came the suppression and expulsion of the Jesuits and the transference of their missions, especially those in Lower California, to the Franciscans. No attempt prior to this date had been made to establish missions in Alta California. Serra was appointed as the presiding officer over the peninsular missions. For two years he labored conjointly with Palou and Crespi in this field with such success that he secured the aid of both church and state in support of a well planned mission invasion of the more populous and promising regions extending indefinitely towards the north, an immense territory claimed by Spain of which little was known except at a few isolated points, casually touched by adventurous navigators who seldom if ever ventured upon the land beyond the range of their ship's guns, but all of whom gave highly colored accounts of the beauty and fertility of the country. These reports also stated that the tribes of the upper coast, while far more numerous than those of Lower California, were also much more docile, intelligent and peaceful.

To Serra and his co-workers it seemed as if the Divine Master himself directed their footsteps to that quarter for the realization of their greatest desires and their most fervent prayers. Actuated by a desire to extend the dominions of both church and state and to thwart the English and Russians in their plans to take possession of the upper coast, Charles III then the ruling monarch of Spain and her vast colonies in both hemispheres, sent Jose de Galvez to America as visitor general and commander, with royal authority as representing him in person. De Galves, thoroughly imbued with the same ideas as the King in regard to the importance of making good the Spanish claims with regard to Alta California and almost as zealous for church extension, immediately indorsed Serra's plans for new missions, adding thereto military and civil aid.

In his order transmitted to Serra in Lower California with the many details naturally involved, De Galvez declared: "The first object of the expedition is to establish the Catholic religion among a numerous heathen people, submerged in the obscure darkness of paganism; to extend the dominion of our King and Lord and to protect it from the ambitious designs of foreign nations."

* * *

THE FIRST SHIPS.

In pursuance of the plan agreed upon by Serra and De Galvez, the latter provided three ships, loaded them with the necessary supplies, adding thereto the sacred ornaments and vessels required for church service and a supply of garden and field seeds, roots and fruit scions, including everything that grew in old Spain and many of the more hardy tropical and semi-tropical plants. By his order also 200 head of cattle, the progenitors of the immense herds for which California soon became famous, were driven from the nearest points where they could be obtained. These ships touched at La Paz and took on board some of the Franciscan friars, but not being large enough to furnish transportation for the bulk of the expedition the greater number of friars and soldiers took up the march by land under the leadership of Serra, a march equal if not superior in the difficulties and hardships overcome to that of the Greeks so celebrated by Xenophon.

The land expedition was separated into two divisions, the soldiers in one under the command of Capt. Rivera and the friars led by Serra. A few sure-footed mules and donkeys carried food and water, but the majority composing the two divisions marched on foot. Much of the route to San Diego Bay, the first objective point, lay along the seashore, but frequent detours into the interior were compelled by the impassable cliffs and promontories jutting out into the sea, entailing wearisome delays in the search for passes through the mountains, the avoidance as much as possible of stony desert tracts and the hewing with axes of trails through otherwise impenetrable cactus thickets of great extent.

After experiencing and surviving almost incredible hardships, footsore and worn out, on the thirteenth day of May they climbed a bold promontory jutting out into the ocean, ten miles southeast of San Diego, and with transports of joy and gratitude, beheld the masts of their ships at anchor in the bay. The sight renewed their ardor and accelerated their steps into a quickstep rush towards the camp, approaching which the soldiers saluted with volleys from their muskets, answered immediately by those in the camp and cannon on the ships. But alas, their gladness was soon dampened by the miserable plight in which they found the sailors, soldiers and friars who had arrived weeks in advance on the San Carlos and the San Antonio. Of the third vessel originally sent out, the San Jose, no tidings were ever heard, it having probably foundered at sea. Owing to the length of the voyage, which had taken four months, combined with insufficient and unwholesome food, scurvy in a most violent form had broken out, causing a number of deaths and disabling many others.

* * *

THE CROSS AT SAN DIEGO.

While Serra was intensely eager to proceed with the establishing of the mission, his first duty was the care of the sick, the dying and the proper burial of the dead, so that two months elapsed before the preliminary steps could be taken. At last, on the sixteenth day of July, 1767, a great cross was set up facing the port and in a rude booth of branches and reeds in lieu of a chapel, mass was duly celebrated and the grand old hymn, "Veni Creator," echoed over the bay with no organ accompaniment save the breaking of gentle waves upon the pebbly beach and the roar of cannon and musketry with the smoke of their burning powder serving as incense. Thus was founded the mission of San Diego, the first of a superb chain of such institutions reaching from it far up the coast to the great bay of San Francisco and the corner-stone of California's civilization.

While Serra's desires urged him onward, he was compelled to tarry at San Diego to superintend the establishment upon a solid basis of the mission thus inaugurated, so he yielded to Crespi's petition to go in search of Monterey with Gaspar de Portola, the first royal Governor appointed for California. The ships being under orders to return for additional supplies, the expedition went by land.

The coast aborigines were by nature peaceable tractable and all things considered, remarkably intelligent. They constructed many implements and vessels of stone and wood; canoes of sufficient size and staunchness to carry quite large parties to and from the channel islands and points along the coast; idols and ornaments of gold and silver, bows and arrows and spears for hunting and war, various musical instruments such as drums, flutes and horns; wove mats and baskets with great skill and sometimes artistic coloring and decorations, head ornaments of plumes; bracelets and girdles ornamented with bits of shell; erected comfortable dwellings, frequently of wood and stone; granaries for the storage of maize and acorns, of which latter they made much use, grinding in stone mortars shaped with exquisite skill and of great durability; earthenware or pottery; possessed considerable knowledge of practical surgery and the use of medicinal herbs; had learned the points of the compass from the north star and the rising and setting of the sun and the other planets. As hunters and fishers they were adepts. Their methods of dressing the skins of wild animals, sea lions and seals exceeded those in vogue among the Spaniards, indeed, if space permitted, much might be written of their proficiency in various mechanical arts.

In regard to morals, laws and customs, before contract with the dissolute camp followers and retainers who flocked into the country with successive military and naval expeditions, they displayed much that was worthy of commendation.

Upon the advent of the Franciscan advance guard into the Lompoc Valley it was found occupied by numerous aborigines of the class described living in communal villages generally located at the openings into the main valley of the many glens and canyons intersecting the surrounding mountains into which they could readily flee if attacked; whose forests of oak, then more abounding than at present, supplied them with acorns for winter use, also with excellent water from natural fountains or springs which gathered into brooks full of trout. The villages nearer the seashore at the western end of the valley had easy access to abundant supplies of sea fish, abalones, clams and seals—at that date quite numerous.

* * *

FIRST SEVEN MISSIONS.

After the arid, stony, cactus-covered desert of Lower California and its almost equally desolate riverless canyons, the contrast presented by this beautiful valley with its thousands of acres of rich alluvial soil through which flowed between tree and flower covered banks a never-failing river originating in the highest part of the Coast Range a hundred miles eastward, could not, and events proved did not, fail to please Portola, Padre Crespi and all the rest of the party down to the humblest member. While it would be interesting perhaps to others as well as to the writer to follow this party to the many other points it visited, it must suffice now to say that after other excursions were made in different parts by Serra and his companions the following missions were established in the order given:

San Diego, July 16, 1769; San Carlos de Monterey, July 3, 1770; San Antonio de Padua, July 1, 1771; San Francisco (Dolores) October 9, 1776; San Juan Capistrano, November 1, 1776; Santa Clara, January 18, 1777; San Buenaventura, March 31, 1782.

These were founded under the direction of Padre Junipero Serra. After his death at Monterey in 1782, came the founding of the mission at Santa Barbara (the only one still retained by the Franciscans) December 15, 1786. La Purisima Concepcion at Lompoc, December 15, 1787; Santa Cruz in the autumn of 1791; La Soledad, October 9, 1791; San Jose, June 11, 1797; San Juan Bautista, June, 1797; San Miguel, July 25, 1797; San Jose de Guadalupe, June 11, 1797; San Luis Rey de Francia, June 18, 1798; Santa Ynez, September 17, 1804.

In addition to these, along the original El Camino Real, the main trail or road connecting all of the missions, rest stations and chapels with subsidiary missions were erected at an average distance of a day's journey for pedestrians so that parties journeying to any of the larger establishments might have refuge and entertainment, a humane provision of the Franciscan fathers' whose generous hospitality was given freely to all who came, regardless of race or religion. A few of these missions have in a measure been restored and are at the present time used for religious purposes or maintained as memorials of historical value commemorating a remarkable epoch worthy of perpetuation in song and story; but the majority, as is the case with La Purisima, are melancholy ruins, whose crumbling walls and remains of reservoirs with many miles of cement conduits winding up the canyons among the mountains, collecting the water of many springs, mutely testify to the skill and the intelligent direction of the thousands of Indian converts who once congregated in these now lonely deserted ruined shrines and prospered under the rule of the gentle Franciscan brotherhood as never before or since.

From 1787 to 1812 the older mission of La Purisima for twenty-five years enjoyed rapidly increasing prosperity. It had several thousands of sheep, cattle and horses; its fields each year bore large crops of grain. Fifteen hundred Indian converts worshiped in its shrines. Peace and happiness reigned throughout the valley and it seemed as if the evil gods of the old time were driven out forever. Then came

* * *

THE EARTHQUAKE OF DECEMBER 21, 1812.

For several days previous there had been minor tremblings of the earth's surface and subterranean muffled rumblings, although not of sufficient intensity to cause much alarm; but on the morning of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception at the ending of the mass while the congregated worshipers were still gathered at the church doors there suddenly came a most violent and destructive earthquake shock which shattered the main buildings, overthrew walls and crashed down the tile roofs in part, and split the hill at whose base the mission was located from summit to foundation and down its opposite side into the canyon beyond, ejecting spurts of steam, gas and almost fluid black sand. It was accompanied by a muffled roar of grinding earth and stone which struck fear into the hearts of all. The shaking of the earth was so violent it threw many from their feet upon the ground. Then followed an indescribable panic which spread even to the herds grazing in their pastures, driving them into a mad, blind stampede, filling the air with thunder of galloping hoofs, the bellowing of the cattle and the shrill neighing of half-wild horses.

Many of the Indians fled, thinking the evil gods whom they had deposed had returned to take vengeance upon them; even those who remained, believing the day of final judgment had come, were with difficulty induced to cease their cries of terror by the calm soothings of Padre Payeras, the wise and beloved head of the mission colony, who finally succeeded in restoring a small measure of order and quiet.

At first it was thought that the earthquake was local only, but messengers coming in from near-by points, but finally from all of the missions, reported damage of more or less extent inflicted upon them all. Fortunately there were few fatalities, with one sad exception. At San Juan Capistrano the mission, famous for beauty and solidity of its construction, caught by the falling walls of the church, thirty persons were crushed to death and many more injured.

This earthquake was undoubtedly the severest and most widely extended of any that has ever occurred in the period of California's recorded history. It was followed in this locality by torrential rains, causing the river to overflow to the injury and destruction of the grain remaining in the fields. Much of the flooding, especially in the seaward part of the valley, was caused by the tidal waves, which reared great banks of sand across the river's outlet, which soon, however, were cut through by the accumulated waters behind them.

Not even what seemed to be the wrecking of all their precious labors daunted the courage and zeal of the padres, working side by side with the loyal converts who staunchly stood by them, such repairs as were required for temporary needs were made and then a general conference was called to plan for the future. Yielding reluctantly to the entreaties of their Indian friends, the final decision was reached to abandon the old site and re-establish La Purisima mission at a point on the northern side of the valley across the river six miles distant.

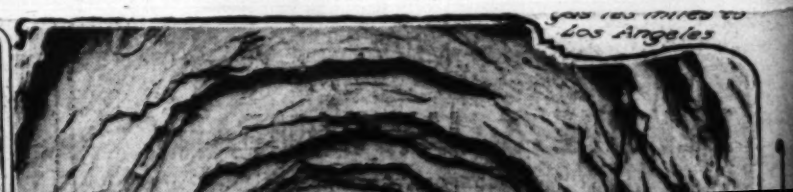
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RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

The routine in the founding of these missions was the same in all cases. After the choosing of the site in which the padres always displayed not only a wise appreciation of the value of material surroundings but an artistic sense of beauty of the highest order, a cross was set up, a booth of branches was built as a chapel, the ground and booth consecrated with holy water and christened with the name of some saint. The neighbor-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 82.)





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FANCY HAS F

THERE is no section in the add, the world, that has architectural progress du years as has Los Angeles.

In building construction Los expectations. There is being ings nearly $100,000 daily—a sh three cities in the United Stat Chicago and Philadelphia.

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OUR HOMES.

The beautiful villas of Italy many ideas which we can well a life. Their broad verandas and flat roofs upon which the botanies of exceptional beauty, offer oppo tion hereabouts. The cheering through the many broad windows vista is afforded of the spacious gardens of tropical and semi-tro and Grecian classical architectur cism of the past 2000 years, and with their air of refinement a eventually, become the reigning homes of Los Angeles and of all Another style which is winning may vie with the Italian in p Spanish renaissance, with facades namentation, and its red tile roofs conies.

With our cosmopolitan populati in our architecture will ever be m most beautiful homes are pattern

California's Poultr

Poultry raising is a thriving an all over California. In a more or is carried on in all parts of the S geles, Orange, Santa Clara, Sono mento, Colusa, Humboldt and San to a less extent in some others, methods are generally practiced sults. The industry is constantly mand for poultry products greatl supply. Turkey-farming, as it is ca grain districts where the fowls can incubators prevails generally. Th factory in the world is in Petaluma about 100,000 chicks per month, and most of the year.

The average chicken ranch near about five acres, upon which are pla There are, of course, larger ranches to 30,000 chickens. A person should to properly equip a chicken ranch profitable business. In case of re about $1500 is needed to start the man. The average profit on each year.

Notwithstanding, says the Cali Board in its 1911-1912 report, the ment of the poultry business at places, the increase is not nearly s demands of the market. The rapidi tion of the State requires the impo Los Angeles and San Francisco of a live and seventy-five carloads of dre several million dozens of eggs each

Architectural Possibilities of Our Climate.

FANCY HAS FREE REIN.

THERE is no section in the United States, or I may add, the world, that has made such wonderful architectural progress during the past score of years as has Los Angeles.

In building construction Los Angeles has excelled all expectations. There is being expended for new buildings nearly $100,000 daily—a showing exceeded by only three cities in the United States, namely, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

In architectural possibilities this community offers many peculiar advantages. With no snow or ice to combat, designers have a free hand. The Los Angeles of the future will spread from the lofty Sierras on the north to the Sunset Sea, with a breadth of many miles. Included in the area of this great city are many natural beauty spots which will receive considerable attention from an architectural viewpoint. With the completion of a system of well-paved, well-kept boulevards throughout the promising territory contiguous to the city proper, to say nothing of the trolley system that has formed a veritable network radiating in every direction from the city's heart, the way has been opened for the creation of many fine country estates. That these sightly locations are sought is evidenced by the fact that the landscape is rapidly becoming dotted with lovely homes surrounded by spacious, well-improved gardens.

For diversity of architecture Los Angeles leads the world. Our architects in planning their dwelling-houses have considered the surroundings and climatic conditions, and have let their fancy lead them without hobbles. In the design of the more palatial residences, where the architect has been given carte blanche, their uppermost thought has been to secure a house in every respect best adapted to a locality possessing the incomparable climatic and topographical advantages of this favored section. He has been able to give full expression to his art.

Good architecture in Los Angeles, and generally through the whole of Southern California, may be said to have had its commencement within the last decade. Prior to this time very little thought was given to architectural embellishment, principal consideration being given to the utilitarian and economical side, to the exclusion of the monumental and architectural. This was true not only in domestic architecture, but in commercial structures as well. This condition was due, in large part, to the tremendous demand for houses to accommodate the influx of new inhabitants. But the buildings of a decade ago are being superseded by new structures of the best design.

* * *

OUR HOMES.

The beautiful villas of Italy and Greece give us many ideas which we can well apply to our own home life. Their broad verandas and open terraces; their flat roofs upon which the botanical display is made one of exceptional beauty, offer opportunities for duplication hereabouts. The cheering sunshine is let in through the many broad windows, and a most pleasing vista is afforded of the spacious grounds and sunken gardens of tropical and semi-tropical plants. Italian and Grecian classical architecture has stood the criticism of the past 2000 years, and the beautiful villas with their air of refinement and cheerfulness will, eventually, become the reigning style of the better homes of Los Angeles and of all Southern California. Another style which is winning favor, and one which may vie with the Italian in popular taste, is the Spanish renaissance, with facades rich in color and ornamentation, and its red tile roofs and wrought iron balconies.

With our cosmopolitan population, however, variety in our architecture will ever be manifest. Many of our most beautiful homes are patterned after the missions the Franciscan monks built at the time of their entry into the confines of California from Mexico to gain the conversion of the natives. The mission padres were earnest, devout men, devoting themselves to their noble task with a determination that insured success. In the building of these churches, around which the fathers lived, they wrought architectural wonders with the materials at hand and with crude implements. While the predominating design was Spanish, fragments of other styles were noted, for all the padres were not from Spain, and there are still to be seen in these memorable edifices, for not a few are still standing in an excellent state of preservation in various parts of the Golden State, touches of detail and bits of design reminding the builder of the country across the sea from whence he came. The mission style evolved by the padres might well be termed the commencement of architecture typical of California. The picturesque mission style house, with its artistic combination of curved and plain straight lines and its tile paved piazzas, is much admired and graces many of our most exclusive residental communities. The "patio," which forms an important part of the Spanish and Mission style residences, is made an entrancing spot with its flower beds, ferns and palms. It is situated to afford the most privacy, and many hours of contentment are had within its confines.

While for artistic exterior effect we must go to Italy, Spain and Greece, to the mother-country, England, must we revert for indoor attractiveness and home comforts. There will continue to be erected here fine examples of the magnificent homes of English style, with their severe lines and exteriors of brick, half-timber and plaster; while the well-liked Colonial home of the South, the unique residence with the Japanese motive, and even the German renaissance will continue to find favor among those desiring to adhere to traditional lines.

* * *

THE BUNGALOW.

There has been evolved here a distinct type of architecture perfectly adapted to all prevalent conditions, the California bungalow. It shows how the architecture of different parts of the world has been drawn from to meet local conditions. To India we give credit for the name and the broad verandas for outdoor siestas; to Switzerland for the rustic appearance, projections and roof effects, and for its variegated exterior and interior comforts to the ingenuity of the people themselves. The California bungalow is not a large nor expensive house, but it possesses charm, refinement and good taste, at the same time being thoroughly modern as to comforts and conveniences.

On account of its picturesque appearance it wins admiration in whichever community it is introduced. Many thousands of these houses have been erected in this city during the past few years. Some are perched upon the hillsides, and many are found nestling in cool, enticing spots beneath the spreading limbs of the mighty oaks or sycamores in the many picturesque canyons and valleys just within the city's most populated sections. These rustic little houses, Swiss in feeling, with their vine-clad porches and overhanging eaves, tend to create an air of joy and contentment only obtainable through close communication with nature.

Our salubrious climate affords opportunities for outdoor living, and architects in the design of residences have made provision for open verandas, pergolas and outdoor sleeping chambers. The introduction of the sleeping porch is only of recent date, but it has met with instant favor, for it was found to be practicable for use not only during the summer months, but all the year 'round.

In residential construction, while wood is the material mostly used, brick, terra cotta, concrete and cement plaster are coming into greater use as the city develops. The use of brick and hollow terra cotta, and, more recently, concrete, not only adds stability and permanency to the dwelling, but if properly handled will add to the comforts of the home by making it warm in winter and cool in summer, the air space between the outer and inner walls affording an insulation. These materials also take on a fine exterior finish and tend to increase the attractiveness and dignity of the home.

* * *

COMMERCIAL BUILDING.

The office and commercial buildings, hotels and warehouses of Los Angeles compare more than favorably with any city in this country, and when I say this, I can safely say in the world. Our rapidly-expanding business district is composed of substantially constructed structures of ten or twelve stories, of good design and of the most modern fireproof type. Our palatial hotels, finished in marble and rich and costly woods, are numbered among the finest in the world, while the magnificent bank buildings, great office buildings and commercial houses are the last word in up-to-dateness. In the exterior embellishment of these lofty structures the esthetic tastes of their designers are deserving of especial commendation, for many are the expressions of satisfaction of those who gaze upon the beautiful facades of the downtown edifices. The manufacturers of front pressed brick and glazed terra cotta have made remarkable advancement in recent years and builders are enabled to choose from many varieties of exterior face brick. In some instances structures have been trimmed with decorative patterns; in other cases pure white glazed terra cotta is favored. Thus there is a variety which makes Los Angeles architecture very attractive. While many imported products are employed in the construction of our modern buildings, the percentage of locally-manufactured materials is not small. Of structural steel, fabricated in local mills, brick and concrete, all manufactured within the confines of Southern California, these massive buildings are constructed to defy a conflagration; no earthquake can shake them from their true contour, they are monuments built to last.

* * *

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Among our public improvements, while we cannot boast of anything noteworthy or monumental, hardly up to the wealth and requirements of a city of the size of Los Angeles, civic improvements, commensurate with her wealth and dignity are now planned. Included in the plans of the municipality, which the citizens will soon be asked to ratify, are a new city hall of imposing design, to cost upwards of $1,000,000, and the improvement of the old State Normal School site, recently acquired by the city, to be used as an art center. An immense auditorium capable of accommodating over 10,000 people, and art museums, are included in the scheme for the betterment of this sightly location.

Our school buildings, while not lacking in the facilities for the proper education of children, have, heretofore, been given little consideration architecturally. Now, however, that the city has become one of such importance, public improvements must keep abreast of private. The schoolhouses constructed during the past few years and those now in course of erection and being planned, are all of good design, of brick or concrete, and with every convenience for the proper care and safety of the scholars and teachers housed therein. The predominating style of architecture is classical.

While Los Angeles and the whole of Southern California offer untold opportunities for development, our architects, realizing the climatic advantages here for the expression of their ideas for the development of an artistic, elevating theme, will not only give us the thoughts of the old world, but will create new things; they will give us individuality—a modern renaissance. They will surround the people with beautiful things so they will think beautiful things.

WILLIAM DELLAMORE.

California's Poultry Industry.

Poultry raising is a thriving and profitable industry all over California. In a more or less practical way it is carried on in all parts of the State, but in Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Merced, Sacramento, Colusa, Humboldt and San Benito counties, and to a less extent in some others, the latest scientific methods are generally practiced with satisfactory results. The industry is constantly extending, as the demand for poultry products greatly exceeds the home supply. Turkey-farming, as it is called, is mainly in the grain districts where the fowls can range. Hatching by incubators prevails generally. The largest incubator factory in the world is in Petaluma, Cal., and turns out about 100,000 chicks per month, and runs to full capacity most of the year.

The average chicken ranch near Petaluma consists of about five acres, upon which are placed 500 to 3000 hens. There are, of course, larger ranches which maintain 5000 to 30,000 chickens. A person should have $3000 to $5000 to properly equip a chicken ranch and get ready for a profitable business. In case of renting, however, only about $1500 is needed to start the prospective poultryman. The average profit on each hen is about $1 per year.

Notwithstanding, says the California Development Board in its 1911-1912 report, the remarkable development of the poultry business at Petaluma and other places, the increase is not nearly sufficient to meet the demands of the market. The rapidly expanding population of the State requires the importation in season at Los Angeles and San Francisco of some 425 carloads of live and seventy-five carloads of dressed poultry, besides several million dozens of eggs each year from eastern points, and there is no immediate prospect of the home-supply overtaking the market. This fact insures the success of all practical poultrymen who engage in the profitable industry in California.

Petaluma is the principal shipping point of Sonoma county and enjoys a freight rate by boat to San Francisco of 10 cents per case of thirty-six dozen eggs. The market business done from that point, and its growth, is reflected in the following tables, which show a gain for 1911 over 1910, in egg shipments, of 845,912 dozen, and in poultry of 4275 dozen.

Petaluma shipments:

Year.	Eggs, dozen.	Poultry dozen.
1903	3,407,333	32,535
1904	2,493,321	33,286
1905	3,827,061	39,392
1906	4,334,321	39,938
1907	4,222,968	59,198
1908	5,312,804	83,136
1909	7,159,481	120,018
1910	7,288,215	76,278
1911	8,134,129	80,553

These figures represent actual shipments of eggs to market. It is but fair to say that yearly over 1,250,000 dozen eggs are produced which are used for hatching and home consumption. These, added to the above, bring the total egg production of the Petaluma district up to near 10,000,000 dozen, or about 120,000,000 eggs. That speaks well for the world-wide known "Petaluma hen."

State's production of eggs in 1911:

	Dozen.
Petaluma	8,134,127
Other points in Sonoma county	4,150,000
Total other counties	25,450,000
Grand total production for sale	37,734,127

The poultry products of California in 1912 were worth over $20,000,000. That value can be profitably increased to $30,000,000 and more when California begins to ship her surplus eggs and poultry to other States and to foreign countries. Conditions are favorable and there is plenty of room for the extension of California's poultry industry.

ALFALFA THE KING OF HAY CROPS.

Alfalfa is the king of hay crop of California. In the year 1911 the entire hay crop of the State was valued at $36,148,000; that part of the crop which was composed of alfalfa was valued at $21,457,260.

That is to say the alfalfa crop was valued at seven-twelfths of all the hay harvested in the State.

In the year mentioned the alfalfa acreage in the State was placed at 374,258 acres. As the acreage has been increasing at a rapid rate right along, it is safe to say that there are 400,000 acres of alfalfa growing in the State today.

The average yield of alfalfa per acre in California is six tons. That would give a total yield for the entire State of 2,400,000 tons.

The United States Department of Agriculture gives the farm value of a ton of alfalfa hay in California as $9.60; at this rate the total value of the State's alfalfa hay crop for the present year would be $23,040,000.

The big grain farms of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys are being rapidly sold off and cut up into small farms, which are being just as rapidly sold off to newcomers from the East, and city people of California who have an itching to get back to the soil.

The small farm is put into fruit; vegetables, dairy or general crop. Wherever there is irrigation there is sown alfalfa. Alfalfa is also sown in connection with the dairy ranches, as alfalfa is now recognized as one of the best dairy feeds in the world.

All that means less wheat, oat and barley hay, and more alfalfa hay.

Alfalfa mills are also being started up for the manufacture of alfalfa meal, a form of the product that is very desirable for commercial purposes.

A GREAT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHARACTER



Carmel Mission in which Junipero Serra was buried

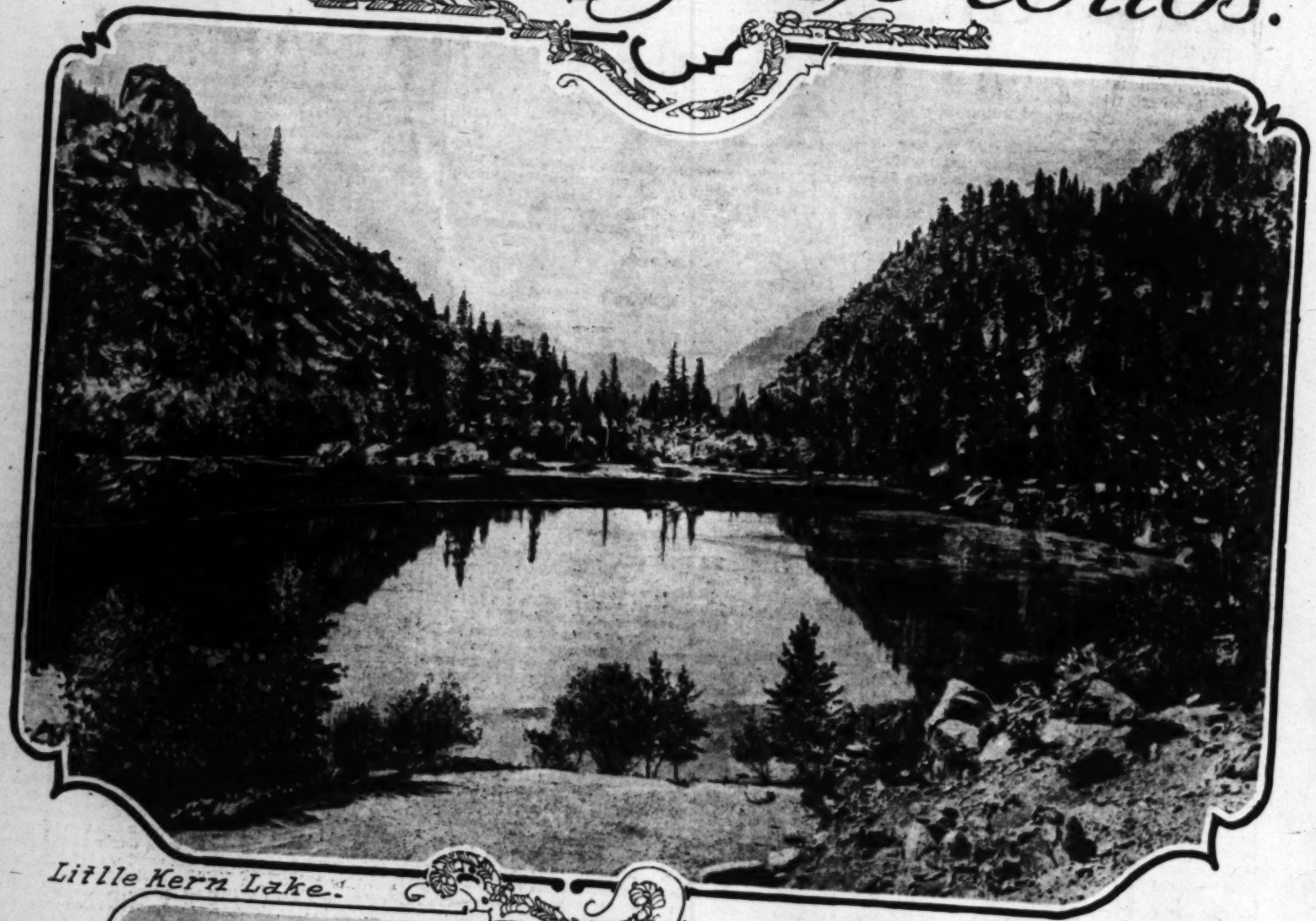


The Junipero Serra statue in Golden Gate Park

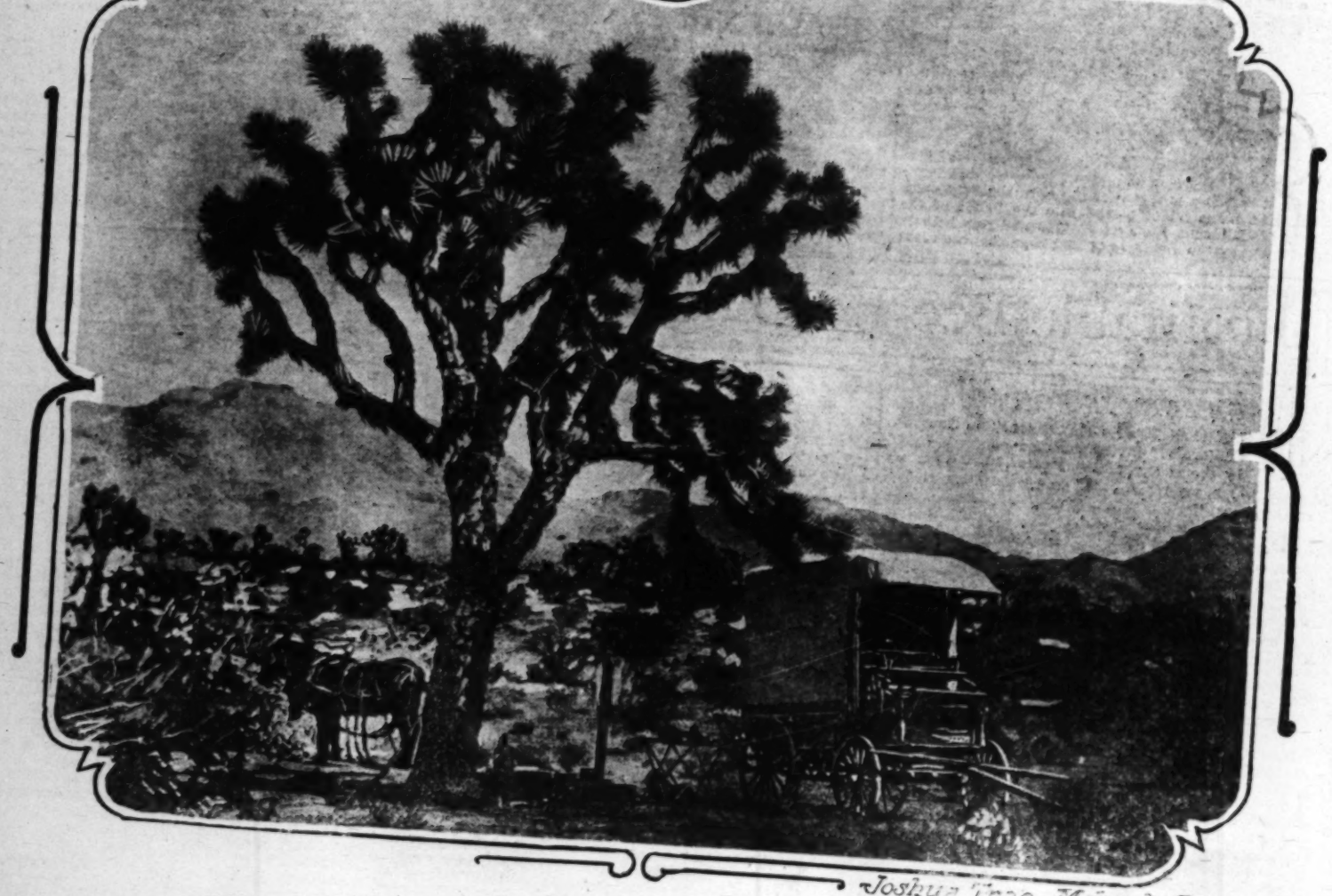
Junipero Serra statue erected by Mrs Leland Stanford at Monterey

Stone Cross marking spot where Junipero Serra first held divine service

Beauties of the Wilds.



Little Kern Lake.



Joshua Tree, Mohave Desert.



The First Gold of the Golden State.

ROMANCE AND TRADITION.

ALTHOUGH the existence of gold in California has been known ever since the early years of the last century, historians have accorded to James W. Marshall the honor of having been the discoverer of the yellow metal, and the Legislature of California has indorsed this view of the question by the erection of a beautiful monument in commemoration of the event. This shaft stands at Coloma, in El Dorado county, and by its inscription gives the date of the discovery as January, 1848.

But before the actual finding of the precious metal, romance and tradition had for centuries pictured California as a mysterious El Dorado. As early as 1524 Sandoval gave Cortes an account of a wonderful island in the Pacific exceedingly rich in pearls and gold, and in 1537 Cabeza de Vaca had been told by a people whose language he did not clearly understand that the land was full of riches. And following him, the man who preached to Francis Drake, the pirate, said in his diary "that the earth of the country seemed to promise rich veins of gold." In the first years of the sixteenth century the Indians are said to have told of the presence of much gold in the interior. In 1766 Jonathan Carver said that "probably in future ages the land may be found to contain more riches in their bowels than those of Indostan." Humboldt, in 1803, expressed the belief that gold might be found in quantities.

There is no question but at different times between 1812 and 1841 the Russian officers procured considerable quantities of the metal from the native tribes of Yuba and Chico. Vallejo is authority for the statement that the Spaniards knew of the existence of gold in the mountains but could not profit by their knowledge on account of the Indians. Alvarado considered it gross impertinence on the part of Sutter and Marshall to claim the or any specific honor for the discovery made in the mill tail race at Coloma, and in proof of this contention said the rings used at his wedding in 1839 were of California gold, which had been procured at San Fernando.

* * *

GOLD NEAR SAN FERNANDO.

There is indisputable evidence that gold mines were worked near San Fernando, north of Los Angeles, and yielded quantities of the yellow metal as early as 1842. These workings were confirmed in an official report made in 1846 by United States Consul Larkin, who was located at Monterey. Larkin said that "by washing the sand in a plate any person can obtain from one to $5 per day of gold that brings $17 per ounce at Boston." And this was fully two years before the so-called discovery by Marshall. In 1842 Abel Stearns sent twenty ounces of the San Fernando gold to the mint at Philadelphia and by the end of the next year fully 2000 ounces of the metal had been shipped out of the State.

In 1850 a cabalistic stone was picked up on the west branch of Feather River. The stone was hard, yellowish sandy texture, about a foot long and an average of three inches in width and an inch thick. It was flat, and on one side were deeply cut in legible letters these words:

1818
GOLD
CAVE
IN THIS
M. SHIP
LODES
L M

Diligent search was made for the cave; but none was found. This stone tablet passed into the hands of the Society of California Pioneers in 1868 and was held in high esteem by the members of that organization. Just what the inscription meant will perhaps never be known, although from time to time it was the subject of deep study and searching inquiry. But the tablet is no more. Writing from San Francisco, the headquarters of the society, J. I. Spear, the secretary, said: "In reply to your favor, we regret to say that the tablet referred to was destroyed by the fire of April 18, 1906."

Poor old Marshall! While he made the chance find of the one nugget that led to the excitement of the early 50's of the last century and is the hero of school histories as having been the discoverer of gold in California, spent the evening of his life in bemoaning what he termed the neglect of the government to properly honor and reward him. He passed his last days in criticism of what he termed an injustice, although he had not been in search for gold when the discovery was made.

* * *

ANOTHER CLAIMANT.

In this connection it should be stated that there is at least one other claimant to the honor which Marshall said was his due. This man was Charles Bennett. The brief story of his contention is contained in a few words inscribed on his monument. This is a plain shaft of marble, which was erected many years ago in the Odd Fellows' cemetery at Salem, Or. This is his claim:

Capt. Chas. Bennett
Was the Discoverer
Of Gold in California
And fell in
Defense of his
Country at Walla Walla.

The monument contains the additional information that Capt. Bennett crossed over December 7, 1855, at the age of 44 years, 3 months and 20 days.

While giving but little credence to Bennett's claim, even Bancroft, the historian of the West—himself a strong Marshall partisan—was forced to admit in his historical tale that "Bennett was at the Brown hotel in San Francisco in the summer of 1847 and had at that time two small bags containing what he declared to be gold." In the autumn of the following year, to quote Bancroft, Bennett again visited San Francisco and exhibited $300 of gold dust.

D. W. Craig of Salem, Or., who came to the Coast in the late 40's, a recognized authority on matters pertaining to the history of the early days of the Oregon country, says the discovery of gold in California was claimed for each by the friends of both Marshall and Bennett. "I knew Capt. Bennett," says Mr. Craig, "but never talked with him about the matter—in fact, I knew not until after his death that he made any claim to being the discoverer."

George H. Himes, historian during many years for the Oregon Historical Society, throws much light on the disputed question. He says: "So far as I know, Capt. Bennett always claimed to be the first discoverer of gold in California. At the time he died—he was killed at the head of his command while fighting Indians at the battle of Walla Walla December 7, 1855—nobody was particularly seeking distinction for having made such a discovery, and I think there was not any particular emphasis given to that event for several years thereafter. June 16, 1877, Stephen Staats, a Polk county pioneer of 1845, in an address before the annual meeting of the Oregon Pioneer Association at Salem, said:

"I now wish to revert to an individual, formerly a citizen of Salem, now deceased. I refer to Capt. Charles Bennett, an immigrant of 1844. I first became acquainted with him in 1835. He was then a subordinate officer of Company A, United States Dragoons, stationed at Ft. Leavenworth. In the spring of 1847 I made a trip to California. Bennett was with us and assisted in camp duties. He was a very active and energetic man and always on the lookout for something ahead. Upon our arrival in California he left us for Sutter's fort. After being there a short period he and a man named Marshall—he of the gold mine fame—entered into a contract with Sutter to erect a sawmill, and while engaged in its erection the first discovery of gold was made. Now Marshall has always been credited with being the first discoverer, but had it not been for Bennett in all probability that auriferous region would never have yielded up its golden revenues to the enterprising Yankees. Bennett's searching eye was the first to behold the sparkling dust glistening in the mother earth, where it had been embedded for centuries.

* * *

THE FIRST OUNCE.

"He it was who first exhibited the first ounce of gold dust to the wondering gaze of the Californians. Well do I remember when with sparkling eyes and enthusiastic hopes he brought that first specimen of gold and recounted to us the manner of its discovery and the extent of its deposits, saying at the same time 'if it really is gold we can get all we want and become as rich as Croesus.' I claim for Capt. Bennett the credit of being the first discoverer of gold in California. He made our house his home when not employed and I received from his own lips an account of the manner of its discovery in 1848. But Bennett is gone. He met his death with that true bravery for which he was noted, while fighting to protect the settlers on our frontiers."

"So much for Mr. Staats's statement," adds Mr. Himes, who says he "talked this matter over with John Minto, a pioneer of 1844, Col. Frank Shaw and W. S. Gilliam, both pioneers of 1844, many years ago, and they confirmed the statement above given. The last three men, and also a number of others I have known, came across the plains in the same company with James W. Marshall and knew him well, as he stayed in Oregon until the summer or fall of 1847 and did a little cabinet work. The fact is, from all the information I have been able to gather, that Marshall was an indolent man with a constitutional objection to hard work, and also possessed of little education. He had no object in life further than to merely exist. He never had a family and had no ambition to get on in the world and be of any service to it—if he had enough tobacco to chew and smoke, and an occasional 'snifter' and a place to eat and sleep, without caring much what kind of a place it was, he was satisfied. On the contrary, Capt. Bennett was a very intelligent and energetic man. Early in 1835 he was in North Carolina and Georgia and did a little mining in those States, hence he knew or at least had an idea what native gold was. He came to Oregon in 1849-1850, built a hotel—the Bennett House, 1854, at Salem—and prior to this, in 1851, assisted in building the steamboat Canemah, which ran between Canemah and Albany, on the Willamette River, for a number of years. At the breaking out of the Yakima Indian war of 1855-1856, having had some military experience, he tendered his services to Gov. George L. Curry, raised Company F and was killed at the head of his command. He left a wife but no children. By the time that the people of California began to 'set up and take notice' that the discovery of gold was one of great importance, no one was living to speak for Bennett, but Marshall was yet in the flesh and of course claimed the honor and there were none to contend against him. And now that is 'history,' and like many another page of history credit is given where it does not belong."

"As a matter of fact," concludes Mr. Himes, "I have knowledge of the discovery of gold not far from Sutter's Fort in the winter of 1845-1846 by a young lady named Miss Bonney, whose parents spent the winter in that vicinity, but it was not made known publicly because the United States had not yet acquired title to the country."

CLARE BARTELL.

Profitable Bee-Keeping in Southern California.

A SURE INCOME.

WHAT shall I do to make money in Southern California?" is the question so often asked by the stranger at our gates, that when addressed to me, my reply, based on personal knowledge, is "Keep bees!"

Bees abound in the mor[illegible]ins and small ravines covered with fragrant flowers [illegible]e slopes odorous with sweet wild bloom draw colonie[illegible] bees the year round, and the man or woman who has but two acres may be sure of an income twelve months in the year. A half-acre will give good food products for about 200 colonies of bees, and the "honey money" from this number has been reckoned at from $1000 to $1500 per annum. The market for California honey—especially the wild sage, clear and pure—is always good.

Extracted honey brings 7 cents a pound wholesale; beeswax 25 cents a pound; and bees multiply so rapidly that at swarming time several new hives are added. There are always broken pieces of wax and honey clinging to the sides of boxes or frames, that may be made into vinegar.

Desirable sites in the mo[illegible]tains may be rented at from $30 to $50 per year—protected spots upon which to locate from 250 to 300 stands of bees. There are thousands of acres of mountain and canyon flowers available for bee pasture. Three months of the year while the bees are working, one keeps busy looking after the swarming and during the other months the bees take care of themselves. Should the season be very poor the owner may have to buy sugar to feed through the winter.

One man had 250 stands of bees and produced last year twenty-seven and one-half tons of honey, to market at 7 cents a pound—not a small amount of money for a summer's work.

A. J. Cook, professor of entomology, says in regard to fruit and bees:

"I experimented by counting the blossoms on each of two branches or plants of apple, strawberry, cherry, pear, raspberry and clover. One of these in the case of each fruit or clover was covered with cheesecloth just before the blossoms opened and kept covered until the blossoms fell off.

"The apple, pear and cherry were covered May 4, and uncovered May 19 and 25. The number of blossoms considered varied from thirty-two, the smallest number, to 300, the largest. The trees were examined June 11 to see what number of the fruit had set. The percentage of blossoms which developed on the covered trees was a little over 2 while almost 20 per cent. of the uncovered blossoms had developed.

Of the pears none had developed that were covered, while 5 per cent. of the uncovered developed fruit. Of the cherries 3 per cent., only, of the covered developed fruit, while 40 per cent. of the uncovered developed fruit. The strawberries were covered May 18 and uncovered June 16. The number of blossoms in each experiment varied from 60 in the last to 212 in the greatest. In these cases a box covered with cheesecloth surrounded the plants. The plants were examined June 2. Eleven per cent. of the covered blossoms and 17 per cent. of the uncovered had developed. When red clover was first introduced into New Zealand it failed to bear seed until bees were introduced."

The value of bees in the pollination of various fruit and seed crops often warrants the keeping of an apiary. The quality and quantity of many varieties of fruit depend upon cross-pollination and the most active agents are bees.

Beeswax forms no inconsiderable amount of money as sold by the pound. A large quantity is used in arts and crafts and more would be sold but that it is usually turned back to honey the following season, that is, it is turned into comb foundations which is then employed in the same hives to increase their yield of marketable honey.

Benton says that owing to the appearance of statements of a sensational nature to the effect that complete honeycombs are manufactured by machinery and filled with sweets lower in price than honey, glucose, cane sugar or a mixture, then sealed over and sold in the market as genuine honey, a strong suspicion exists regarding comb honey. Some writers have even tried to locate "comb honey factories" in given cities but investigation has always shown that the locations were mythical. The comb honey in the market is pure and healthful.

"The National Beekeepers Association at an annual convention held in St. Louis offered a forfeit of $1000 for satisfactory proof of the existence of such a thing as manufactured comb honey, but no claimant has come forward."

Bakers have formed an association for its members to buy honey in ten and twenty-five carload lots at a time and honey is also used in the manufacture of soft

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 82.)

Work of the Great Los Angeles Public Library.

THE PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY.

LOS ANGELES' public library has circulated over a million books during the last calendar year. About half of these were issued from the main library, located on the third floor of the Hamburger building, and the other half were distributed from the fifteen branch libraries and the thirty other distributing points at playgrounds, factories and schoolhouses.

Considering the population, the economy of maintenance, and the number of books in the library stock, the Los Angeles public library stands among the eight or ten greatest library systems in the country. It is one of Los Angeles' greatest assets and a delight to her thousands of winter visitors.

At the present date there are 200,938 volumes in the library, of which 29,301 were added during 1912. Twenty-five thousand, three hundred and forty-eight new borrowers were registered in 1912 making a total of 64,109 active card holders. The tremendous figure of 1,069,297 books circulated, has been reached this year, as compared with 895,889 in 1911.

Not all of this increase has been due to the growing size of the city, but has been brought about in a large degree by the increased efficiency of the library service and methods adopted to keep the public informed of new books which are being added. Beginning in January, a monthly bulletin will be issued and weekly lists of selected books will appear in various newspapers. Special subject lists of books on housekeeping, business, agriculture and technology are being published from time to time. Requests of readers for books on special subjects are always given careful attention, so that the book stock is not only up-to-date but helps the interests of the community.

There are many parts to the library work all of which are most interesting in their details, beginning with the selection and ordering of books which occurs anywhere from a few days to a month before the books are placed on the shelves for the public. The order department receives and sends to heads of departments the Publishers' Weekly and the United States Catalogue of Copyright Entries and special lists of publishers and dealers. From these, book orders are made up. Often in the case of new fiction as many as thirty or forty copies are ordered to anticipate the demand. After placing the orders where the books may be bought most cheaply and quickly the books are soon received and go to the catalogue department. Here they are properly classified, so that books on each subject will be together, and the proper cards are made for the main catalogue. In the case of most books there is an author card, a title card and a subject card in the catalogue so that the reader may find the number for his book without any difficulty. A good many books are analyzed so that if they treat of a dozen subjects with any detail there is a card in the catalogue under each of the dozen subjects. After the books have been marked and furnished with cards for keeping circulation records, they are then placed on the shelves ready for the public.

It is with the issuing department that the people of Los Angeles are best acquainted, for every month thousands upon thousands of books are taken in and given out at the big desk that faces the reader when he enters the library. A record card is placed on file for every book that goes out on each day and when the book is returned it is an easy matter to find the book card in the file and cancel the charge on the reader's record. A number of assistants are always busy in sending out notices to people who have kept their books over time or to the many readers who like to reserve books.

Working in close harmony with the issue department is the reference department, whose main purpose is to help readers find the information they desire. The reference room contains several thousand very carefully selected standard works on all subjects and a fine working collection of cyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases and hand books which are constantly drawn upon by readers of most widely varying interests. The reference room also contains a large collection of mounted pictures which are used by art students of the city, and has a fairly full collection of the catalogues of all educational institutions in the country.

At the reference desk in the center of the room hundreds of questions are looked up every day on matters of history, art, literature and other matters which arise in school, shop, home and office.

There has been recently added to the service of the room a scientific and technical department with a specialist in charge to be of aid to business men, artisans, engineers and specialists on all branches of pure and applied science. Such questions as "When was papier mache invented," "How to level a bowling alley," "Calculation of horsepower," and "Recipes for coloring metals" are handed in at this desk in great numbers.

Another part of the reference work which is of very material assistance to the city is the document department, which maintains an up-to-date collection of State, city and government reports of all sorts. Here may be found the latest bulletins on commission government, harbor improvement, civil service reform and special hand books of the State Bureau of Mines, and the government departments of agriculture, forestry, chemistry, commerce and labor. This class of material is called for every hour of the day by men who are drawing up legislation or preparing material to be submitted to citizens' committees.

At the periodical department 1100 magazines and newspapers are currently received covering almost every human interest, ranging from the "Journal of the Society of Psychical Research" to the "Reliable Poultry Journal," and the newspapers come from every corner of the country. During the busy evenings several hundred people may be seen in this room reading the latest news or studying recent magazine articles on serious subjects. Many of the magazines like McClure's have fifteen to twenty duplicate copies which are loaned out like books.

With all of this great work half of the million circulation of the library is through the branches and outlying deposit stations. This work is in charge of the branch department. This office prepares orders for the books for the branches and furnishes an attendant to look after the books in the branches and at the playgrounds, keeps all records for books requested from the main library, and sends out and returns the books and has the supervision of the equipment and management of the fifteen branch libraries. There are not many complete library systems in the country which handle so many books in the course of a year as this one department. A motorcycle with carrier attached has just been placed in service to give daily delivery and collection of books for all the branches and stations in the city. This will mean a wonderful quickening of all the service and will be a welcome piece of news to thousands of readers.

Probably the most interesting department of the library is the juvenile section. In a large room, beautifully lighted and attractively furnished, there is a collection of about 15,000 volumes carefully selected for boys and girls of every age, all the way from "Mother Goose" up through the fairy stories and folk-legends to standard works like Scott's "Ivanhoe" and Dickens's "David Copperfield" and the newest of adventure, school life and athletics. It is surprising to see what a large circulation there is of books on practical subjects for boys and girls, housekeeping, needlework and indoor games and sports for the girls, carpentry, electricity and metal working for the boys. Compared with the books which were printed twenty or even ten years ago for younger readers, present day publications are indeed most wonderful, not only in their contents but in the beautiful pictures and attractive bindings with which they are issued.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER.

My Lady's Ostrich Plume, Made in California.

FAMOUS FEATHERS.

IT IS more than a quarter of a century since ostriches were brought to Los Angeles—which is the first American home of the ostrich—and the raising of these birds here long since ceased to be an experiment. The history of the establishment of the industry began with the importation of fifty ostriches from Africa by Edwin Cawston. The birds have shown more sense than the bird is usually credited with, for they have become enthusiastic Californians, enamored of the climate and their surroundings, and they are thriving so wonderfully that they are now numbered by many thousands.

Even the people of Southern California sometimes fail to realize the wonders of its climate, its boundless resources, and the number of its unique industries.

And few are aware that the plumes made here are unapproached in excellence by those of any other quarter of the globe. Superiority is never accidental, and there is a reason why the ostrich goods manufactured here are superior to those of all other places. French plumes! Of course we associate the word French with everything that is beautiful and artistic in dress; yet it is a fact that California feathers have taken first prize, not only at every World's Fair in the United States, but twice on French soil, and also more than one American lady in Paris sends to Los Angeles for her plumes.

California has proved to be in every way an ideal home for the ungainly bird of beautiful plumage. Since the nights are cooler here than they are in Africa, the feathers grow thicker. Again captivity, care, and scientific feeding contribute to the weight and brilliancy of the California feather; on his native desert the bird often travels many miles in search of food, leads a precarious existence, and is usually half starved. The process of plucking, also, has much to do with the strength and gloss of the California product. At regular intervals the feathers are clipped. This is done for the very good reason that they are better so than if they were allowed to drop out. The feathers imported from Africa are often picked up on the desert, and so are lusterless. For a shed feather is dead, a cut feather is full of life and luster. There is as much difference between them as between an apple that is carefully picked and one which is allowed to hang on the tree until it falls.

Perfect climate, proper care, scientific feeding, and clipping at just the right time, have produced the finest raw material in the world. The California manufacturers do not stop with that, but they aim at the highest possible degree of perfection in the finished product.

"Are not the French plumes beautiful?" you ask. Most assuredly. "Are they not as beautiful as those of California?" Perhaps. "Then wherein does the superiority of the latter consist?"

For one thing in its durability. The French plume is made simply to look well. It never has more than two layers, it is soft and graceful, but it is too soft to wear well, and it requires constant curling to keep it in good condition.

The California plume, on the other hand, always has three layers, the finest have four with extra heads. They are made entirely from the feathers of the male bird and only the long feathers of the wings and tail are used—the short body feathers being discarded. The male of all brute animals is more beautiful than the female, and in the ostrich family he is more useful, also, since his feathers alone stand the test of time. Those of the female are soft and fluffy, but are almost useless for plumes since they have no thread in the flue, and so will not stand curling and cleaning.

At first the Los Angeles makers could not get the exquisite shades that the French produced. That difficulty was overcome by bringing French dyers to the United States. Now they produce the very finest effects in tones and colors. The supreme test of a dyer is his ability to get a true black.

Feminine fashions are as changeable as femininity itself, but two things—the diamond and the ostrich plume—have been equally tempters of woman since time immemorial.

No other bird was ever so eagerly sought in ancient or in modern times as the ostrich. Job was familiar with its peculiar habits, as was also the author of the book of Lamentations; Cleopatra sent hunters into the African desert to bring the means for her adorning; and today the ostrich plume is not only a part of the costume which has been required for generations for all ladies who are presented at the English court, but it forms a necessary part of the wardrobe of the courts of the whole world.

In one respect the plume is more universally used than the diamond. The hard and glittering gem seems appropriate only for festive and state occasions; there is something more human about the feather, which makes it yield itself equally to occasions of mourning—and this not only with plumed knight and official, but equally in the case of Queen Alexandra, who wore at King Edward's funeral his famous smoked-pearl plume.

My lady's ostrich plume, like my lady herself occasionally, is somewhat made up. In the case of the plume the process is universal. It is a most interesting process, and we will take a look at this "Beauty Shop."

After being cut, the feathers are first of all sorted according to color, quality, length and width. There are as many as 700 different grades according to value. The value is determined, not by the length of the feather, but by its width. It is comparatively easy to piece a feather lengthwise, but its width can be increased only by knotting each separate flue. Herein do we see another reason for the superiority of the California feather, for here alone does it attain the exceptional width necessary for the widest plumes made.

Having been sorted, the feathers are arranged in bunches of five each, and are then strung, each string containing one hundred. This carefulness in regard to numbers is maintained because each feather, like a diamond in the rough, is valuable, and the design is to prevent one from being extracted.

Having been strung, they are washed with soap on a washboard to remove the grease. Sorry-looking objects they are as they come out from the wringer; and their appearance is not much improved when, after being beaten on glass tables, they are hung out on a line to dry.

From the line they pass to the dyer. In his hands the feather will shrink, especially if it is being dyed black. All grease must be scraped from the quill, or it will not take the dye.

In the operators' room each workman is careful to place together in each article feathers which are not only of the same size and general quality, but those of such a texture that each will curl in just the same way, so that the plume will present a perfectly uniform appearance.

Dozens of intricate operations are gone through with, and all by hand, before my lady's ostrich plume is ready for the market. Then it is sent—to the crowned heads of Europe? Indeed, no. This most perfect creation of its kind is made exclusively for Her Majesty, the American woman.

MARY A. CLARKE COLQUHOUN.

GOOD-BY LUMBER!

One hundred and fifty years ago Smeaton was experimenting to secure a hydraulic cement for the construction of the Eddystone lighthouse, in the English Channel. Early in the nineteenth century Portland cement was invented. Until the last twenty years it was sparingly used. Now its immense value as a structural material is recognized in all the great cities of Europe and America.

In the days of Socrates and Pericles blocks of stone were quarried from the rock, dressed to lay one upon the other and a composition of an adhesive nature was placed in the joints. Now cement rock is ground into a flour, mixed with sand and water, poured into a form and dried. As a result the walls of great buildings are cast in artificial stone without joints. Foundations, walls, partitions and floors are solid pieces of indestructible material.

The small quantity of cement which was produced in this country twenty years ago grew to a production of 75,000,000 barrels in 1912. The material used in construction before then averaged 69 per cent. of stone and brick, 27.50 per cent. wood, and 3.50 per cent. of cement.

As coal oil and gas succeeded whale oil, and electricity succeeded both as an illuminant, so cement is succeeding lumber as a building material and while reforestation of burned and cut-over areas will be pursued that growth will not be of as great consequence as it would be if it were not for cement.

Elk in the World's Largest City



...ty M. Griffith Park, Los Angeles.







Story of Old Franciscan Missions.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 74.)

ing Indians, if any, summoned by the ringing of bells brought from Spain swung on limbs of trees, and a mass celebrated. Then followed the work of winning, converting, baptizing and teaching the Indians conjointly with pushing through their aid the construction of the necessary permanent buildings. Generally a few soldiers were present, more to impress wholesome respect than actual necessity, the Padres' weapons of conquest being spiritual. It is said that at this time there were in all the mission settlements extending from Cape San Lucas in Lower California to San Francisco in Alta California a line of 800 leagues, according to La Perouse, the French naval commander and explorer, but 230 soldiers with 100 chief officers and friars, showing most conclusively that those presiding over the mission work must have been men of such humane and just character in their everyday dealings with the natives as to earn their warmest friendship.

Obtaining the Governor's permission for the transfer of the mission to its new site, arrangements were made as rapidly as possible. By means of canoes brought up the river on its flood the meager household goods of the Indians were taken across the river, where habitations were erected, granaries built and filled with such supplies as the river had spared them, and finally, on the twenty-third of April, 1913, the foundations of the main buildings, including the church, were laid and finished so rapidly by willing hands that the removal of the entire portable material from the ruins was soon accomplished and a new era of progress was commenced.

Under the control and direction of Padre Mariano Payeras the recovery from the late catastrophe was rapid. Those Indians who at first were so terrified as to flee into remote parts, returned. Men, women and children lent willing hands to the many works outlined and superintended by the revered head of the mission, a man who certainly combined with the zealous spirit of the missionary rare education in many branches of practical science and every qualification for success as a wilderness pioneer. From 1812 to 1823, with the exception of a season of drought in 1817 which caused the loss of hundreds of sheep and a destructive fire which swept away nearly all of the Indian dwellings, the mission continued to prosper. In 1823 it suffered, however, an irreparable loss in the death of Padre Payeras. Had he lived another year, it is probable his tact and judgment combined with the universal esteem in which the Indians held him, would have prevented the famous revolt of 1824.

This revolt began among the Indians in the vicinity of Santa Ynez Mission. They were of a more turbulent nature than the Purisima tribes. It is a matter of history that they had no ill feelings against the padres but the arrogance of the handful of soldiers and their tyrannical treatment provoked them. The Santa Ynez Mission was attacked on Sunday, February 21, 1824. No one was killed in the onslaught, but a number of the mission buildings, exclusive of the church, were burned. Sergt. Carillo arriving soon from Santa Barbara with a force of mounted men, the rebels fled to Purisima.

A force from Monterey arriving in the vicinity of Purisima March 16, cavalry skirmishers were sent to the right and left to cut off retreat and a fire was opened on the adobe walls from muskets and a four-pounder; the 400 neophytes within responded with yells of defiance and firing of cannon, swivel guns, as well as a cloud of arrows. In two hours and a half the conflict was over, three Spaniards being wounded, one fatally. Sixteen Indians were killed and a large number were wounded. Seven of the prisoners were condemned and shot. Four others were sentenced as leaders to ten years of labor at the Presidio while eight received eight years each. An increased guard was left at the mission and attention was then turned to the quelling of the revolt at Santa Barbara. Gov. Arguello, yielding to the solicitations of the padres, granted a general pardon and by June the revolt was at an end.

The prosperity of all the missions, however, in this vicinity, materially declined, many of the Indians escaping to the mountains refusing to return, quickly resuming their original state, which combined with epidemics of disease, so reduced the mission population that at the time of secularization, by order of the Mexican government, but 400 were left of the 1500 formerly attached to La Purisima. The inventory of the mission estate made by the appraisers gave a total valuation of about $60,000. This inventory included a library of ancient works. In 1845 what remained of the property, with the exception of the immediate belongings of the church, was sold for $1110, the remainder having been wasted, stolen or destroyed. The death of the majority of the Indians remaining faithful to the last, from an epidemic of smallpox, completed the ruin of the mission, which with the exception of occasional services by the secular clergy, was completely deserted and rapidly fell into the melancholy condition it now presents.

* * *

RUINS OF LA PURISIMA.

Recently the writer accepted an invitation from one of the oldest settlers, of Lompoc, Joseph Dimock, to ride out in his automobile and inspect the ruins with which he had been familiar for many years. The extent of the crumbling ruins with their massive arches, corridors and buttresses struck the writer with surprise and wonder that such great works could be accomplished without the aid of exterior civilization, in the heart of an almost boundless wilderness where labor could not be hired for wages and all materials used must be fashioned or procured from the neighboring hills and valleys. Surely the Franciscan padres must have been wizards, for here, lying along the valley's edge on ground slightly elevated, they had evidently created fairy gardens which in the period of the greatest perfection must have rivaled the noblest in their native l[and]
stretching up the canyons to the eastward can yet be traced lines of cemented acequias bringing the waters of abundant mountain springs to the great reservoirs for irrigation purposes. In the center of the valley field in front of the mission there yet remains a finely constructed circular basin still full of water originally fed in through a carved lion mouth on one side. A mile above is another very large reservoir built of stone and concrete, capped with thin, burned brick; capable of holding many thousands of gallons with slight repair. Still farther on up the canyon, another of greater dimensions was reported as the head of the water system but lack of time prevented a visit to it.

Viewing these buildings, imposing in their ruins and the vast amount of labor necessarily entailed in garden and field work, the caring for the great herds of cattle, the management of the extensive irrigation systems; the mind marvels over the results accomplished and a feeling of reverence for the robed and sandaled men of the brotherhood of St. Francis whose dust is mingled with that filling their deserted temples where once resounded songs of praise and words of prayer, surely impels one to hope that the men of this age will spare from the abundance God has showered upon them enough to restore and repair these priceless monuments of the past, so that generations yet to come may be happier, wiser and better for the labor and sacrifices of these heroes to whom be peace and honor.

F. A. MANN.

Profitable Bee-Keeping.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 78.)

drinks that require a flavor. Honey is not only a sweet but a preservative as well, in fact the value is now so well known that the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture has set aside $400,000 yearly for the study of apiculture.

Another pleasant fact is that beekeeping may be a side issue of some other business or profession.

Root says that honey and nectar swallowed by the bees go directly into the honey sac where it may remain for days unchanged, just as if in a glass can. When the bee desires it takes honey or pollen from the honey sac into the chyle stomach where it is changed into chyme which is fed to the brood. He says: "But how can chyme be passed from the chyle stomach out through the honey sac without having a lot of raw nectar mixed with it? The stomach mouth solves the problem by moving up and joining itself to the esophagus, leaving the honey sac shut out entirely." A bee has the most highly-developed brain of any insect, being far superior to the ant.

Last year in the Encino Canyon thousands of bees were discovered in a cave and a careful investigation showed that the cave contained at least 3000 pounds of honey as well as hundreds of pounds of beeswax.

The honey products of the State of California in favorable years amount to nearly 10,000,000 pounds, the most coming from Imperial Valley. The production of the eight southern counties is estimated at $200,000 yearly. The fluctuation of seasons is shown by the following table, giving the honey yield of California for twelve years:

Year.	Pounds.
1899	2,822,000
1900	2,208,000
1901	8,112,000
1902	5,125,000
1903	8,400,000
1904	7,000,000
1905	9,500,000
1906	5,250,000
1907	8,700,000
1908	5,250,000
1909	7,500,000
1910-11	9,500,000

There are none better than the Italian bees. They are not so much inclined to rob, not so nervous as others, are better workers and the queens are easier to find; and in keeping Italians you may go over a hundred colonies and not find a trace of wax worm.

Root has aptly said: "If a man is operating 1000 colonies it costs him no more to live. The same horse and wagon that will carry him to 200 or 300 hives will carry him to the other 700 or 800. If he is running for extracted honey, the same extractor, uncapping knives and smokers can be used at each yard. He is enabled to put his invested money where it will be earning money all the time. We will suppose that part of his swarms get away from him; we will also suppose that the work is not done as well as when he had only 300 colonies; but he has increased his honey crop by three times possibly and has increased his actual operating expenses only to the extent of the help that he has to pay, extra hives and sugar to feed.

"A couple of men and a boy three months in the year (the men at $2 a day and the boy at $1 per day) would cost $450. To this we will add $50 for extra team hire. The cost of the extra 700 colonies with hives and supers divided by ten (assuming that they would last ten years) would be $250 more, or $750. But we must add $250 more for sugar and $250 more for sections, foundations and shipping cases, making $1250 as the total expense for the 700 extra colonies. Say that he is producing comb honey and that he can average thirty-five pounds per colony. If this nets him 14 cents he would get from 300 colonies $1500. If he has 1000 colonies his gross income will be $5000 by adding only $1250 to his general expenses."

ALLIE SCHULTZ.

GERMANY'S DESICCATED POTATOES.

An attempt is being made in Germany to save the 5,000,000 tons of potatoes lost annually in that country through lack of immediate market by desiccating, or drying the vegetable, so that it may be preserved in usable form.

Pressure is used to withdraw the bulk of water from the potato and artificial heat dries the resulting "meal." This meal has one-quarter of the original weight and occupies one-eighth the space. It tastes and smells somewhat like newly-made bread. It may be used or kept in this condition for considerable periods. Pressed into cakes, it is used for animal food. In practice three and eight-tenths tons of potatoes yield about one ton of potato meal at a cost of about 56 cents a ton. Twelve cents a ton added for pressing makes the cost of the cake 68 cents, which is not high for fodder of such quality. Chemical analysis shows the following percentage of food value: Water, 11.50; fat, 0.31; protein, 3.73; ash, 2.06; fiber, 1.71; carbohydrates, 80.69. The residual liquor, after pressing, is about 80 per cent. pure albumen, which has a ready market.

Two-and-a-Half Billion Barrels of Oil

CALIFORNIA LEADS.

A TOTAL production of over 2,500,000,000 of barrels is the gigantic record of the petroleum industry in the United States. The total value of this production, reckoned in the crudest condition at the mouth of the well, is over $2,000,000,000.

The annual report of the United States Geological Survey on the production of petroleum, compiled by David T. Day, the well-known and able authority on this subject, shows that for 1911 California not only led in quantity of product (over 80,000,000 barrels) but produced half as much again as Oklahoma, the second in rank. Omitting the mid-continent field, California produced as much oil in 1911 as did the rest of the United States put together; the United States being omitted, California produced more oil than did any other entire nation; and if Russia and the United States are omitted, California far surpassed the combined production of all the rest of the world, including Mexico, India, Roumania, Galicia, Japan and South America.

The ranking of the oil States is California, Oklahoma, Illinois, Louisiana, West Virginia, Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kansas, New York, Kentucky, Colorado, Wyoming, Missouri, Utah and Michigan.

* * *

RAILROAD CONSUMPTION OF FUEL OIL.

Year.	Miles of line using.	Barrels.
1906		15,577,[illegible]
1907	13,573	18,949,[illegible]
1908	15,474	16,870,[illegible]
1909	17,676	19,906,[illegible]
1910	22,709	23,817,[illegible]
1911	27,368	27,774,[illegible]

Year.	Mileage made by oil engines.	Miles per barrel.
1907	74,979,726	3.90
1908	64,279,509	3.81
1909	72,918,118	3.68
1910	89,107,883	3.74
1911	104,270,964	3.75

The Southern Pacific uses over 1200 oil-burning locomotives, the Santa Fe over 800, the Northern Pacific twenty, and the Great Northern 115, a total of 2135 now in use. The use of oil as locomotive fuel removes the danger of forest conflagrations and reduces the labor of firemen.

The most important feature developed by the oil industry of 1911 has been the realization of a supply of fuel oil large enough to be reckoned on as a national asset in the production of power. Oil as fuel was introduced as far north as Alaska. Supply of fuel oil now certain to be sufficient for the industrial needs of the whole Pacific slope.

The fuel problem on the Atlantic Coast received much encouragement in 1911 by the great development of oil supplies in Mexico. The quantity of oil which the Mexican fields are now ready to furnish is variously estimated at 6,000,000 to 12,000,000 barrels a month. At present the production of Mexican oil is limited, not by supply or demand, but by transportation facilities. The needed tank steamers are being furnished as rapidly as they can be built, and meantime the popularity which fuel oil has obtained has already led to a doubling of the market price.

It is estimated that nearly 50,000,000 barrels of California's 80,000,000 barrels production in 1911 was used for railway and industrial fuel. The total fuel oil consumption was:

	Barrels.
California oil	50,000,[illegible]
Texas and Louisiana oil	9,000,[illegible]
Mid-Continent and other	3,000,[illegible]
Total fuel oil consumption in 1911	62,000,[illegible]

* * *

OIL USED BY UNITED STATES NAVY.

In the use of fuel oil for water navigation the advance in 1911 was world-wide.

Experience with fuel oil in the United States Navy has been so satisfactory that its use will be extended as rapidly as is permitted by considerations of supply and cost. Already the navy has nineteen torpedo-boat destroyers that burn oil and eight battleships burning oil as auxiliary to coal. The battleships Nevada and Oklahoma now under construction will burn oil exclusively.

During the year 1911 the navy used 15,000,000 gallons of fuel oil, and it is estimated that the 1912 consumption will be 21,000,000 gallons.

* * *

OIL IN SMELTING.

California crude oil has been used for some time in reverberatory furnaces at McGill, Nevada and Cananea, Mexico. Early in 1911 arrangements were made for the use of oil in the smelter of the Ray Consolidated Company, at Ray, Ariz., and in the copper smelter of the Nevada Consolidated Company, at Steptoe, Nev. At the Van Anda smelter on Vancouver Island, satisfactory experiments have been carried out with California crude oil.

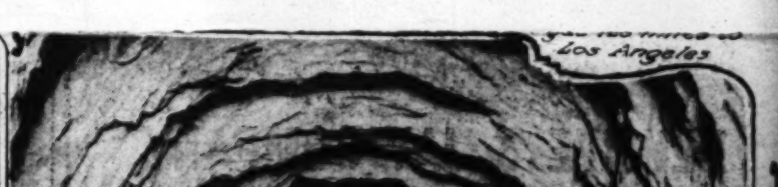
PRECEDENCE AMONG ANIMALS.

[London Tit-Bits:] A moving-picture firm has been taking some remarkable pictures at a water hole in Abyssinia of animals which come there from miles around to quench their thirst. It is the etiquette of the jungle for the elephant to drink first. No matter how many animals are around the water hole, they all stand aside for the greatest beast of all. Many of the animals come forty or fifty miles for a drink, and there is a truce between even the most deadly enemies. After the elephant comes the rhinoceros. Although most of the other animals observe the water-hole truce faithfully two rhinos will fight over their precedence.

The cinematograph operator obtained wonderful pictures of two of these huge animals going at it "hammer and tongs." The fight only ended by one of the rivals being killed. When the rhinoceroses have finished the giraffes drink their fill, followed by zebras. Zebras always travel in herds, and sometimes forty or fifty arrive at the water hole at a time.







FOLIAGE and BLOOM in SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



Pepper trees



Cactus garden



Chrysanthemums



Orange blossoms



Grape fruit

The Bright Outshining Star of Los Angeles.

In the last decennial census period (1900 to 1910) the population of the United States increased 21.7 per cent.

1900	75,994,575
1910	91,972,266
Increase	15,977,691

California increased 60.1 per cent.

1900	1,485,053
1910	2,377,549
Increase	892,496

Los Angeles increased 211.5 per cent.

1900	102,479
1910	319,198
Increase	216,749
Population of Los Angeles, 1912	420,000

In the last decade the Pacific Coast grew more rapidly than any other part of the United States, and of the total increase in the population of California, 37 per cent. was in Los Angeles county.

From 1900 to 1910 the city of Los Angeles grew just ten times as rapidly as the United States as a whole. From 1900 to 1912 Los Angeles gained over 322 per cent. in population.

NO OTHER city in the United States of more than 100,000 population in 1900 made the percentage of growth that Los Angeles made as shown by the last Federal Census. The Pacific Coast grew more rapidly proportionately than did any other part of the country, but the figures indicate that the apex of Pacific Coast immigration was at Los Angeles. The comparative figures for the principal Pacific port cities are as follows:

	Population 1900.	Population 1910.	Percentage of increase.
Los Angeles	102,479	319,198	211.5
San Francisco	342,782	415,912	21.6
Seattle	80,670	237,194	194
Portland	90,426	207,214	129.2
Tacoma	37,714	83,743	122
San Diego	17,700	39,578	123.6

The directory census shows the present population of Los Angeles to be 420,000.

The State of California made a gain of 892,486 in the decade, yet of all this growth, 363,833 was in Los Angeles county, or more than 37 per cent. In other words, more than one-third of all the people who came to California between 1900 and 1910 made their homes within fifty miles of Los Angeles harbor.

* * *

BUILDING PERMITS.

Up to November 19 of this year, there had been 14,576 building permits issued in Los Angeles—more than in any other city of the United States. This was sufficient to cover fifty-four miles of solid street frontage with buildings.

From these figures the city building department estimated that the total permits for the year would reach 16,500. Of these, between 9000 and 10,000 were for apartment-houses and dwellings, sufficient to make homes for upwards of 75,000 people—and yet a scarcity of vacant dwellings prevails at all times.

Los Angeles also stands fifth in the value of new buildings for this year, being exceeded only by New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston.

The following tabulation shows the growth in building in Los Angeles in the last ten years:

Calendar year.	Permits.	Valuation.
1902	4,863	$ 9,603,132
1903	6,395	13,046,338
1904	6,990	13,409,062
1905	9,543	15,382,067
1906	9,072	18,158,520
1907	7,599	13,304,696
1908	7,371	9,931,377
1909	8,571	13,260,703
1910	10,738	21,684,100
1911	12,498	23,004,185
1912	16,500	31,000,000

Bank clearings also indicate a population far in excess of 500,000. The estimate of the Los Angeles Clearing-house Association of the bank clearings for 1912 is almost five times the figures for 1902. Yet in 1902 the population of the city was 125,000, and if the growth of population has kept pace with the bank clearings, the population now is in excess of 600,000.

The following tabulation gives the bank clearings for ten years:

Year ending December 31.	
1902	$245,516,024.85
1903	307,316,530.90
1904	345,343,956.35
1905	478,985,298.40
1906	578,635,516.82
1907	581,802,982.00
1908	505,588,756.02
1909	673,065,726.81
1910	811,277,487.47
1911	942,914,422.00
*1912	1,145,000,000.00

*Estimated.

Los Angeles issues a building permit every ten minutes of the working day, and it builds a new home or apartment-house every seventeen minutes.

Los Angeles issued in 1912 more building permits than did any other city in America.

NUMBER OF BUILDING PERMITS.

Year ending December 31:	
1902	[illegible]
1907	[illegible]
1912	[illegible]

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS.

Year ending December 31:	
1902	$ [illegible]
1907	[illegible]
1912	[illegible]

BANK CLEARINGS.

Year ending December 31:	
1902	$ [illegible]
1907	[illegible]
1912	[illegible]

*Estimated in November.

In total value of new buildings erected in the 1912, Los Angeles is exceeded only by four cities United States—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia Boston—three of which have more than a millio lation.

* * *

GROWTH OF HARBOR BUSINESS.

NUMBER OF SHIPS.

Year ending June 30:	
1902	965 ships averaging 369
1907	1,648 ships averaging 480
1912	2,955 ships averaging 830

NET TONNAGE.

Year ending June 30:	
1902	[illegible]
1907	[illegible]
1912	2,453,[illegible]

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

Year ending June 30:	
1902	[illegible]
1907	[illegible]
1912	[illegible]

NUMBER OF SEAMEN.

Year ending June 30:	
1902	[illegible]
1907	[illegible]
1912	[illegible]

LUMBER.

Year ending June 30:	
1902	[illegible]
1912	[illegible]

MERCHANDISE.

Year ending June 30:	
1902	[illegible]
1912	[illegible]

Turkish Tobacco—New Industry for California

DIVERSITY OF CROPS.

DIVERSITY of resources is one of the wonders of California, especially of California agriculture. California raises better alfalfa than is raised on the oriental homes of the alfalfa; better oranges than the tropical countries to where the orange is indigenous; better olives than Italy, from which the parent trees were originally imported; better dates than Central Arabia; better prunes than France; better lemons than Sicily. Yesterday or the day before we were startled with the announcements of successful culture in California of this or that crop, once considered the exclusive product of some limited districts; today we take it for granted that our wonderful soil and wonderful climate will produce any crop that can be grown in any subtropical or teumperate clime under the sun.

It is only within the past few months that the experimenters have felt safe in announcing the successful cultivation in Tulare county of Turkish tobacco. Since there is no longer any question of the excellence of the product or the great possibilities of the culture, it seems safe to predict that there has been added to an already illustrious list another new industry which will eventually increase by better than $1,000,000 annually the income of this State.

To understand the relative importance of this new discovery to world economics it is necessary to say a word or two of the cause which led up to the experiments in this State. For the past decade the Turkish tobacco crop has been an absolute monopoly of a French concern which rejoices in the dignified title of "Regie Compagnie Interessee des Tabacs de l'Empire Ottoman." So strict did the monopoly become, when it was learned that American cigarette manufacturers were experimenting with culture of the leaf in other portions of the world, that in 1907 it was made an offense against the state to even export the seed. Despite all the precautions taken, however, Armenian growers did smuggle out a supply of the coveted seeds and work was started in half a dozen portions of the glob-, the American Tobacco Company financing the project. South Africa for a time promised well, and in portions of Italy a fairly good leaf was produced. None of the crops, however, quite equalled the Turkish leaf, and work was continued. Finally a San Francisco tobacco house persuaded the American corporation to try some experiments in interior California. These have been eminently successful, and from a five-acre tract of experimental plants four years ago grown near Dinuba the industry has already grown to one this year of several hundred acres, and a production which has achieved the dignity of shipments in car lots.

Tobacco seed is extremely minute, and Turkish tobacco is especially noted in this respect, a single ounce containing 300,000 to 500,000 individual seeds. They are a vigorous seed, as well, and it is usually estimated that 80 per cent. of them will germinate. In general the culture, in Tulare county, of the Turkish crop, follows on general lines the practice of producing any tobacco, except that as the leaf begins to mature it is necessary to subject it to the most careful treatment, that the leaves may not become too rank. In a word, so potent is the Tulare county soil and climate that the chief effort is to restrain the crop rather than to encourage it. This final care requires long experience for the best results.

This feature of production would be discouraging were it not for the fact that the tobacco concerns most interested have secured from the Turkish tobacco farms a number of the most expert Armenian workmen, and the Californian who desires to engage in the production of the leaf will not only be given the necessary seed, or, if he prefers, the necessary young plants, but he will also be given a competent teacher who will give him all the special instruction necessary. This year the companies went a step further and those growers who had had luck with their crops were in several instances paid more than their tobacco is worth to at least protect them against loss for the season. (This, by the way, is another instance of "grinding the producer under the iron heel of the Big Corporations.")

After the crop is cut a mild sun cure is given to the leaves, the entire immunity from rain at the period when bright and continuous sunshine is needed contributing still further to the valley adaptability to the crop. Then the leaves are taken indoors, piled in great heaps and allowed to "sweat." This sweating is, as a matter of fact, a form of fermentation set up by bacteria, the climate of this portion of the valley being apparently perfect for the necessary bacterial growth. During the sweating the piles are torn down and repiled a number of times, as the fermentation is apt as mild as possible. When this is done the crop is ready for sale.

It is worthy of especial comment that the leaf does the best in California on soil which is not well adapted to any other crops. In fact it has already been laid down as a rule: "the poorer the soil the better the Turkish," and stretches of ground which are practically worthless for other California crops have taken on a new value now that it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that valuable crops of oriental tobacco can be produced on them.

Only a trifling amount of irrigation is needed—one of the difficult things the experts have to teach rancher-pupils is to keep the water off, rather than put it on. The excess of irrigation has been the fault thus far, and, it is claimed by the buyers, has been the chief cause why the crop has in many cases been classed as second or third grade.

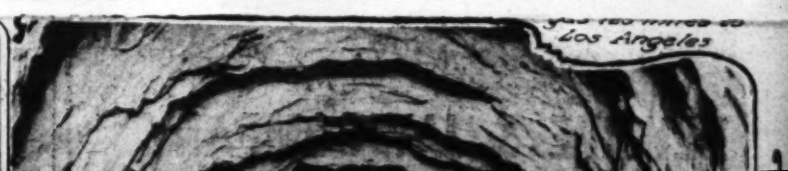
Thus far the greater proportion of the crop has sold for from 50 to 60 cents per pound. At this figure the growers have been realizing from $400 per acre. Turkish of the first grade, however, will bring up to $2 per pound, at which figure the grower will realize better than $1000 per acre for the crops. The French monopolists charge about $2 pound for the highest grade leaf, this being the at the Turkish seaboard. When import duties transportation charges are added the leaf costs $3 per pound by the time it is landed at the factories. Annual exports of Turkish leaf from eastern ports average about 10,000 tons which is at about $5,000,000, a proportion being of low grade adapted to the manufacture of cheap smoking mixtures. Of this amount leaf to the value of $1,250,000 to America

Demand for Turkish tobacco is constantly on the crease. While the statement will probably cause easiness to the anti-cigarette crusaders it is nevertheless the fact that the consumption of the little is growing at an amazing rate and is today 40 per larger than two years ago, and still growing. In mixtures which are used for the better grade cigarettes the Turkish leaf goes in large proportion would go in much larger proportion still if the were to be had for, say, $2 per pound rather and if the leaf were an American product rather Turkish production handled exclusively by French

It is probably safe to say that the consumption the Turkish varieties of leaf would be doubled domestic output to equal the demand. This mean that 5000 acres could be given over to culture without the slightest danger of overproduction. As it is very doubtful if there is that much land able in the entire sub-tropical belt of the of the State, the question of supply and demand to be settled for all time.

ROBERT A. M





The Read



Palm Drive in Yuma, Orange Grove on the Mesa.





imming in a eral of the Big una Dam Canal.



The Reawakening of Yuma's Valleys



Palm Drive in Yuma, Orange Grove on the Mesa.

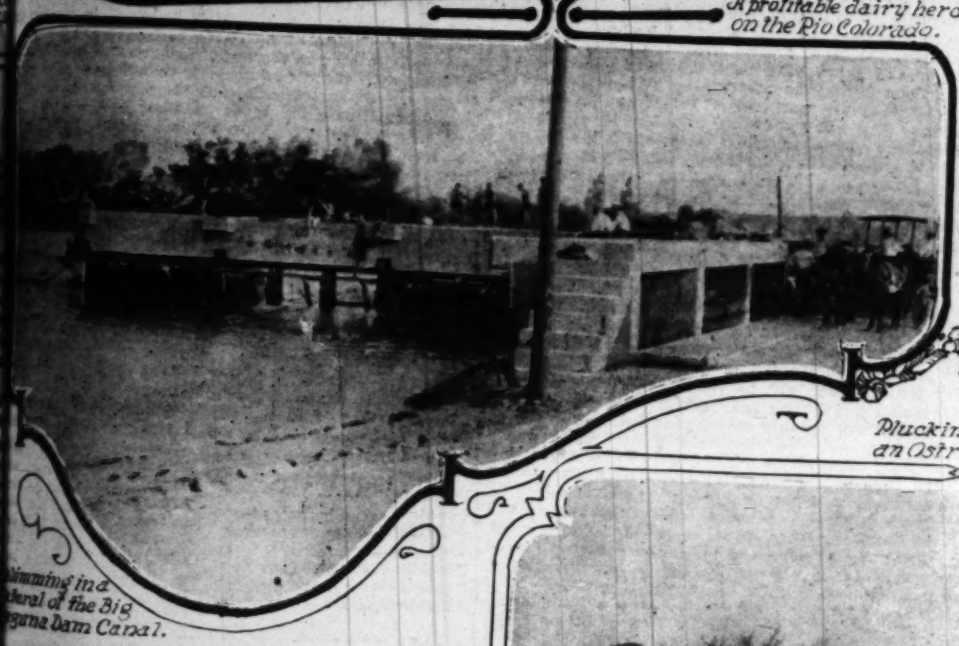




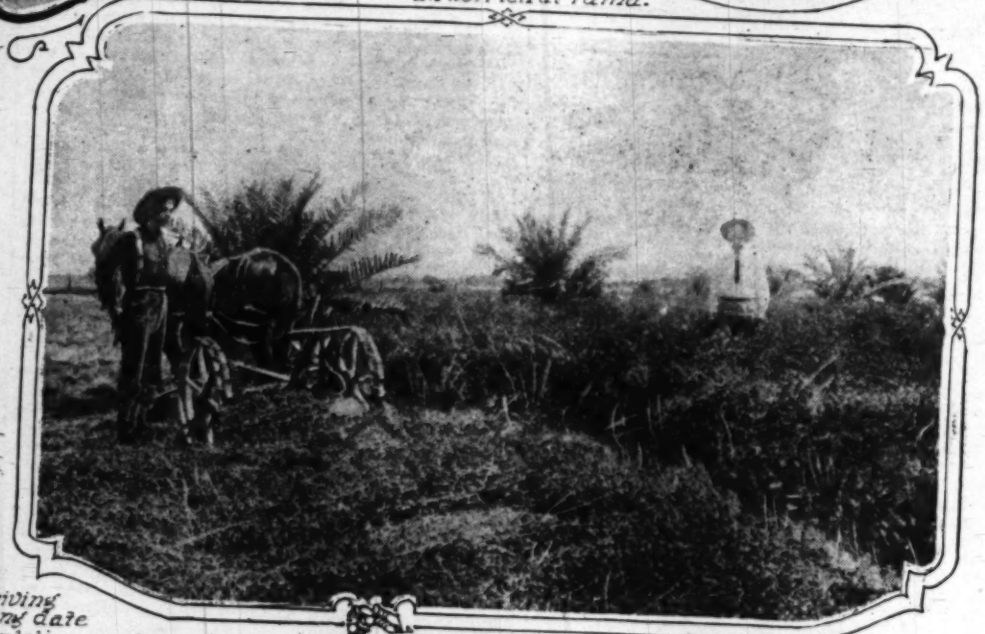
A profitable dairy herd on the Rio Colorado.



Plucking an Ostrich at Yuma.



Swimming in a natural of the Big Laguna Dam Canal.



Thriving young date plantation growing.



Southern California for Raising Dates.

THEY TASTE GOOD.

THE professor showed a bag of dates fresh from the tree. They were light-colored and hard—obviously quite unripe and impossible to eat.

Then he opened the door of his zinc oven and took out a galvanized iron pan, accompanied by a whiff of moist, warm air, fragrant with syrup. The pan was full of dates on a wire screen; they were dark-colored and soft. "Best dates I ever ate," said the visitors, after sampling.

"They are the same lot I showed you in the bag," replied the professor. "Two or three days in the oven does the work better than the sun."

It is this artificial ripening of dates, perfected during the last year, that has made their culture the topic of the hour in the southeastern part of California. The Salton basin is declared by government experts to be better adapted to date growing than the most famous oases of the Sahara Desert, and farsighted ranchers are planting dates as fast as they can get them. Aided by Arizona, California promises to supply before long all the 22,000,000 pounds of dates annually eaten in the United States, and to supply a lot more besides. Demand usually creates supply; and with fruit, supply usually creates increased demand.

The first dates planted in California and Arizona were chance seedlings. When several of them produced good fruits, the experts began to take interest. For a quarter of a century they have been testing the question and now the public is taking interest. The stage of experiment is past. The production of fruit of the choicest quality has proved the possibilities of the climate and the ready sale of all this fruit at high prices has proved the good will of the consumer. The ranchers are asking themselves, "Why didn't I start growing dates sooner?" and when a new industry reaches that stage it indicates activity.

Indeed, the date subject is a "live wire" in the relatively small part of the southwest adapted to it. The palm is fastidious as to the conditions in which it will put forth its best efforts. It wants a summer hot enough to scorch the ground squirrels' backs, and a long summer at that, although it does not mind a little frost on winter nights. It demands water for its roots all the time, and as little water for its leaves as possible.

* * *

RIGHT CONDITIONS.

These conditions are exactly met in the Salton basin, where the summer temperature for five months or so will range above rather than below 100 degrees, and where the rainfall is so slight that umbrella dealers go into bankruptcy. The Colorado River and artesian wells supply abundant water, genially warm; the soil is that sandy loam which the date palm loves; and the cultivators possess American intelligence and energy to replace Arab laziness and primitive methods. Is that not sufficient to explain the verdict of the Department of Agriculture, that it is the best place in the world for growing dates?

In spite of all these factors, the production of the finest grade of dessert dates—the kind in which there is most profit—was not commercially practicable until the method of artificial ripening was perfected, largely through the researches of the Arizona University experiment station. Chemicals were first tried, and the fruit submitted to fumes of eucalyptus oil, iodoform and nitrous ether, to immersion in formaldehyde and a dozen different acids, with more or less satisfactory results. At last moist heat was employed and proved what was needed. Now the dates may be picked when they have attained full size but are still hard; a few days in the oven will ripen them in much better condition than if they are allowed to remain on the tree. The advantages are summed up by R. H. Forbes, director of the station:

1. The fruit can be harvested cheaply by the bunch, before the berries begin to drop or are attacked by insects, moulds or bacteria.
2. Danger of loss by untimely rains is minimized.
3. The ravages of worms in the ripened crop are avoided.
4. Greater cleanliness of the product is possible than with naturally ripened dates.
5. Late varieties, including the Deglet Noor, which do not ripen satisfactorily here (in Arizona) may be successfully brought through.
6. Early varieties may probably be grown and ripened at higher altitudes than formerly.
7. Dates while yet hard may be shipped without injury to a distance, then ripened artificially, and marketed in fresh and prime condition.

* * *

FROM THE SAHARA.

The variety to which this system will be most applied, and the variety which now holds the planters' favor, is the famous Deglet Noor, standard of excellence in the Sahara. Those who have eaten only the sticky, black, Fard or Halawi dates from the Persian Gulf—the varieties which supply most of the American market—can form little idea of the deliciousness of a perfect date. The Deglet Noor is of a rich but delicate flavor, so transparent that when it is held up to the light the seed can be discerned, and so full of syrup that it can hardly be packed properly without the system of artificial ripening. People in Los Angeles and San Francisco now buy all that are offered for sale, even at $1 a pound, although they could get dates from Mesopotamia for 10 cents. This price is partly due to the novelty of a fresh, home-grown product, but for some years it will hardly go below 40 or 50 cents for that quality.

But suppose the grower gets 25 cents a pound wholesale, what will his profits be? Forty trees are planted to the acre, and after five years should produce 100 pounds each year. It looks as if an income of $1000 per acre is a reasonable expectation. The cost of maintaining the plantations can hardly exceed $100 per acre, for the palm requires less care than almost any other fruit tree.

Of course the Deglet Noor is not the only one that will be grown, although every one who can get it is planting it now. There are many varieties which ripen earlier and will be valuable for that reason, even though the quality be inferior. By selection of proper varieties, the season for fresh dates can be made to extend from August to December, and of course many varieties can be kept for a year without spoiling.

So far, no one has planted dry dates on a commercial scale, although the experiment stations have shown them to succeed perfectly. The dry date is of a type unknown to most Americans—light colored, nutty in flavor, and with a flesh so hard and dry that the fruit can be handled with as little care as peanuts or corncobs. The Arabs like it because it will keep for years and can be eaten in any quantity without cloying the appetite or ruining the digestion; for the same reasons it should be popular with vegetarians and others who want a light, nutritious fruit diet.

The co-operative experiment station at Tempe, Ariz., under control of the Department of Agriculture, has the largest existent collection of varieties of dates—over 200 of them. The department also has stations at Mecca and Indio, Cal., while the University of Arizona has one at Tucson.

To provide these stations with the suckers or offshoots by which the palm is usually propagated, explorers have visited nearly all the famous date countries. The Persian gulf has yielded its best, as far north as Bagdad and as far east as Beloochistan. Egypt has been pretty thoroughly explored, one man even bringing out a shipment from Siwah, the old oasis of Jupiter Ammon on the frontier of Tripolitania. Unfortunately these offshoots dried out en route and were lost. Last summer another agent visited Khargeh in the Libyan Desert for a variety supposed to be particularly good.

* * *

ALGERIAN VARIETIES.

Most of the varieties, however, have been brought from Algeria and Tunisia. The former has furnished nearly all the Deglet Noors, while the latter has given many choice sorts in smaller numbers, including a few specimens of the famous Menakher date. This is of superlative excellence, and was recognized as such by the old beys of Tunis, in the days when they ruled despotically. They had a habit of ordering the entire crop from a grower of Menakhers and always, in accordance with oriental custom, forgetting to pay for it; until the growers, it is said, became so disgusted with this annual procedure that they cut down nearly all the trees, so the variety is well-nigh extinct. There are now two good specimens in the United States, offshoots of which are valued at $300 each.

Following government explorers, private capital has taken up the importation of offshoots, principally Deglet Noors from the oases around Biskra, Algeria. Four or five thousand palms have been brought in from there, half of them during the past winter. When they reach California they are worth $6 or $8 apiece; in three or four years they will begin to bear fruit, and soon afterward produce offshoots prolifically; so the future for this variety is bright, even if no more should be imported.

Because of the expense connected with importation W. T. Swingle, date expert of the Department of Agriculture, is now encouraging growers to plant seeds which are furnished by the department, a few offshoots being given to each one as a bonus. The date palm, like other fruit trees, does not come absolutely true from seed; furthermore half the seedlings will be males, which are practically worthless, since only a few are kept to furnish pollen for fertilizing the blossoms of the female, or bearing, palm—an operation that is always performed by hand.

The males, then, will be removed as soon as they blossom and reveal their sex. Of the females, not more than a third will produce really good fruit. The others will be removed; the desirable palms, which were planted very close together as seeds, will be spread out, and the gaps in the rows will be either filled in with more seeds, or with the offshoots of the good palms, as they begin to produce offshoots. Thus the grower will have in about ten years an entire grove in full bearing, with the outlay of almost no capital except what is tied up in the land, and what he has had to pay for running expenses while waiting for the plantr to come into bearing. These two items are heavy, however, and growers who have capital seem to prefer to plant offshoots and know what they will get.

One of the arguments in favor of the seedling method was that such plants were free from two dangerous scale insects that have been brought in with offshoots. Means of eradicating the scale now seem to have been discovered, and offshoots can be imported in the future without the necessity of a perpetual fight against scale, if the new remedies fulfill expectations.

To show what can be done, the Department of Agriculture itself planted some 400,000 seeds, and it will soon be possible to pick out from these palms the ones that are worth keeping. Seedlings do not bear quite so soon as offshoots, but both kinds continue at it long enough to suit the most exacting: 100 years is the limit usually mentioned for profitable bearing. There are large groves in Spain which are still bearing and were planted by the Arabs more than 400 years ago.

* * *

STATUS OF INDUSTRY.

As to the actual status of the industry in California, there are perhaps 2000 trees which have begun or are about to begin to bear. For the first few years they produce a small crop; on the other hand, their owners will get the advantage of the early high prices. As an example consider Fred N. Johnson of Indio, one of the pioneers, who sold his early Deglet Noors last fall for $1 a pound and the later ones for 75 cents. The coming autumn should see a considerable quantity of fruit marketed in California, and some of it will doubtless find its way East.

The question of ultimate price is one that interests the date growers acutely. Apart from the difference in quality, consumers will readily pay more for American dates than for those from the Persian Gulf because of the difference in packing, the California and Arizona article being clean, unbroken and, if ripened artificially, eatable without soiling the fingers. The Deglet Noors are packed artistically in boxes and really form a high-grade confectionery; while the Arabian dates, packed by natives under conditions too dirty to be described, are shipped in large boxes from which they are taken by the grocer, a solid, sticky, unappetizing mass. It is even calculated that grocery clerks will be some of the best agents for pushing the sale of the American date, because they will not have to wash their hands after handling each order.

The present annual consumption of 22,000,000 pounds will increase rapidly as good dates can be supplied at a reasonable price. The inhabitants of many date growing countries consume three or four pounds per capita daily and prove that the date is a healthy and nourishing food, in spite of the fact that it is three-fourths sugar. Americans who now eat them only as an occasional dessert will certainly give them a much larger place in the menu, and for this trade the second quality dates and the early, commoner varieties will form a large part of the total production, selling at prices little higher than those now asked for the Persian dates—10 to 20 cents a pound. The fancy dates of late, choice varieties will be sold for the dessert and confectionery trade, in fancy packages and at fancy prices.

* * *

PROFITS.

Fortunately, some of the commoner varieties bear much more heavily than the Deglet Noor, so the grower will still make a large profit, even at 10 or 20 cents a pound. But the Deglet Noor itself does better in a hot country than in Algeria. One tree in California produced 00 pounds of fruit last year, and many others have done nearly as well. Formerly much of the crop was often lost by spoiling on the tree, but with artificial ripening almost every berry can be saved and sold. The culls make excellent vinegar.

Altogether, it is an outlook calculated to tempt the man who wants to get back to the land. Several irrigation stock companies have been formed in Southern California to operate on an extended scale, but those who have capital prefer to work independently, in order to retain all the profits.

There is enough date land in the Salton basin to supply the entire demand of the United States; for the palm does not object to a little alkali in the soil. Arizona, too, will be a producer, although climatic conditions are not quite so favorable as in the sister State. Eventually, early and resistant varieties will be brought in, that will allow ranchers in many parts of the United States, even in such locations as the San Joaquin Valley of California, to grow dates for their own use, if not profitably for export. Date culture means, say those who have kept in touch with its development, the transformation of parts of the Southwest that will certainly make for picturesqueness and no less certainly for fatten bank accounts.

PAUL B. POPENOE.

GREAT COPPER PRODUCERS.

Many will be surprised to learn that, according to a Geological Survey report just issued, the production of blister copper by principal copper districts of the United States last year exceeded 16,000,000,000 pounds. The contributors were:

District.	State.	Pounds.
Butte	Montana	5,586,000
Lake Superior	Michigan	4,974,000
Bisbee	Arizona	1,415,000
Morenci-Metcalf	Arizona	954,000
Jerome	Arizona	603,000
Bingham	Utah	590,000
Globe	Arizona	379,000
Ducktown	Tennessee	220,000
Ely	Nevada	199,000
Foothill belt	California	199,000
Santa Rita	New Mexico	194,000
All others		373,000
Total production		16,010,000

The Butte (Mont.) district and the Lake Superior (Mich.) district, continue to be prime factors in American copper production, their outputs in 1911 constituting 64 per cent. of the total output of the country.

A striking feature of this report by E. S. Butler the survey is the marked decrease shown in the amount of copper recovered per ton of ore during the last few years. In 1906 copper ores yielded an average of 2.5 per cent.; in 1911 the average had decreased to 1.82 per cent. Those who have not followed the industry closely may be surprised to learn that over one-half of the copper ore produced in the United States yields an average of but 1 per cent. in copper. In such ore copper is of course only a by-product. The production for 1911 was the largest in the history of the industry.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN CALIFORNIA

The rapid advance in the value of farm lands in California has virtually wiped out the big ranches in the State, excepting in the instances of very wealthy farmers or co-operative farming companies. Most of among the latter is the Alfalfa Farming and Dairy Company, a corporation that is operating extensively and very successfully in the San Joaquin Valley. A full-page advertisement of this company appears in Section VI of this paper.

The Bi

SURF PLUNGES IN WINT

IT IS winter in the North. A man in Chic from his bed, hastily throws his bath ro him and runs, shivering, into the bathr even in Chicago an occasional ablution of the man is almost a necessity. He turns on th labeled "hot" and is rewarded by the prelimina of a frozen iron pipe, followed by a gush of ic This is due to the fact that the janitor is lyin cated in the basement, his condition having been by the fact that the furnace was out of order didn't know how to "fix" it. This is exasperati "Three Men in a Boat," with all their imagina eases, never could have been quite as miserable one man in a bathtub. However, he just has a bath. The doctors have prescribed it. There way out of it. He shivers. Then he shivers With the heroism born of desperation he turns faucets, jumps into the tub and splashes the co ter over his quaking anatomy until he has acqu splendid imitation of "goose skin." Then, r and blue-lipped, he climbs out of the tub and rubbing himself until he is clean enough to be pos uncomfortable, he again puts on his bath rob rushes back to his room to dress.

On this same morning hundreds of other men score of northern and eastern cities, are unde the same chilling experience.

It is winter time in Southern California. A m ing in one of the many pretty cottages borderi board walk at Redondo, or any of our fifty be rises from his bed, raises his window, and lookin over the ocean, draws in a deep breath of the morning air. The sun is just rising; the gold sky is falling into the turquoise sea. He hears the calling good morning; he hears a longshoreman s and his ear catches the laugh of a fisherman w mending his net. Eagerly donning his bathing su makes a break for the breakers.

"Where are you going, John?" calls his good "Breakfast is almost ready; don't you want to ea

"Not until I have kissed the lips of the waves sings back, merrily, and like a glad child he sp over the shining sands and plunges into the welco waters of the Pacific—the biggest bathtub in world.

On this same morning hundreds of other men score of beautiful beach cities of Southern Calif are enjoying the same delightful experience.

Once in the long, long ago the writer found self financially embarrassed in El Paso. His possession was a Morocco-bound volume of Sh peare. By dint of much argument and by shame

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The State's growth in population has been:

1850	92,597
1860	379,994
1870	560,247
1880	864,694
1890	1,208,130
1900	1,408,053
1910	2,377,549
1912	2,750,000
Increase since Statehood	2,657,403

The increase in occupied farms has been:

1850	878
1860	18,716
1870	23,724
1880	35,934
1890	53,814
1900	72,542
1910	88,197
1912	90,000
Increase since Statehood	89,122

Value of land and buildings per acre:

1850	$ .99
1860	5.58
1870	12.36
1880	15.79
1890	32.53
1900	34.56
1910	51.93
1912	54.00
Increase since Statehood	53.01

The farm statistics for 1910 are:

Number of farms	88,19
Total acreage in farms	27,883,00
Improved farm acreage	11,380,00
Average acres per farm (a good sign—not too high)	31
Value of land and buildings	$1,448,560,00
Increase in values in ten years	730,647,00
Average increase in value per year	73,064,00
Value of farm land only	1,315,718,00
Increase in value in ten years of land only	685,273,00
Average yearly increase in value of land only	68,527,00
Value of farm buildings only	132,842,00
Increase in value in ten years of buildings only	55,374,00
Average yearly increase in value of buildings only	5,537,00

The Biggest Bathtub in the World.

SURF PLUNGES IN WINTER.

IT IS winter in the North. A man in Chicago rises from his bed, hastily throws his bath robe about him and runs, shivering, into the bathroom—for even in Chicago an occasional ablution of the external man is almost a necessity. He turns on the faucet labeled "hot" and is rewarded by the preliminary song of a frozen iron pipe, followed by a gush of ice water. This is due to the fact that the janitor is lying intoxicated in the basement, his condition having been caused by the fact that the furnace was out of order and he didn't know how to "fix" it. This is exasperating. The Three Men in a Boat," with all their imaginary diseases, never could have been quite as miserable as this one man in a bathtub. However, he just has to take a bath. The doctors have prescribed it. There is no way out of it. He shivers. Then he shivers again. With the heroism born of desperation he turns on both faucets, jumps into the tub and splashes the cold water over his quaking anatomy until he has acquired a splendid imitation of "goose skin." Then, red-eyed and blue-lipped, he climbs out of the tub and after rubbing himself until he is clean enough to be positively uncomfortable, he again puts on his bath robe and rushes back to his room to dress.

On this same morning hundreds of other men, in a score of northern and eastern cities, are undergoing the same chilling experience.

It is winter time in Southern California. A man living in one of the many pretty cottages bordering the board walk at Redondo, or any of our fifty beaches, rises from his bed, raises his window, and looking out over the ocean, draws in a deep breath of the sweet morning air. The sun is just rising; the gold of the sky is falling into the turquoise sea. He hears the gulls calling good morning; he hears a longshoreman singing and his ear catches the laugh of a fisherman who is mending his net. Eagerly donning his bathing suit he makes a break for the breakers.

"Where are you going, John?" calls his good wife. "Breakfast is almost ready; don't you want to eat?"

"Not until I have kissed the lips of the waves," he flings back, merrily, and like a glad child he springs over the shining sands and plunges into the welcoming waters of the Pacific—the biggest bathtub in the world.

On this same morning hundreds of other men in a score of beautiful beach cities of Southern California are enjoying the same delightful experience.

Once in the long, long ago the writer found himself financially embarrassed in El Paso. His only possession was a Morocco-bound volume of Shakespeare. By dint of much argument and by shamefully exciting the sympathies of a decrepit old lady he managed to sell his copy of this valuable book for 15 cents, this munificent sum enabling him to purchase a bed in the Salvation Army hall. The purchaser said she had heard of Shakespeare, but that if she could know positively he was a good man, or if she had ever seen him, she would have given more for his book. That is a fair illustration of the extent of Southern California's acquaintance with winter. For, at the very beginning of things Southern California espoused fair summer as her companion and the bond of amity has never been broken. The Southland and her climate are inseparable. The world will wait in vain for a scandal to grow out of the affair. There will be no divorce. And that is one reason it is so pleasant to live at or near a beach town in Southern California. There are few days in the year when surf bathing is not a delight. However, when the days are raw, or when it rains, the big plunges offer no end of wholesome amusement. During the summer season the Pacific Electric Railway Company is taxed to the limit to furnish cars sufficient to carry the immense crowds of people to the various beach cities lying within a twenty mille radius of Los Angeles. Everybody, including everybody's brother, goes to the beach, especially in summer. They go for a day, when it is possible, or for a week or a month when they can let go of business affairs for so long. Late in summer when men and women begin to drop back to work in the office, the factory and on the ranches they are greeted with the query, "Well, what beach did you go to?" The mountains are grand, and people who are tired of the city often go "hiking" for a day, or perhaps two days, but when they have a month for play time they go to the beach.

And there are few persons who go to the beaches who do not take a swim. Few, also, are there who go into the big bath-houses who are not tempted to play "splash me" with the breakers; for there is little danger, unless one tempts the sea too far. What with the ropes and the boats, and the men who are paid to pay special attention to weak or careless swimmers and to children, a bath in the biggest bathtub in the world is about as safe as a wash in one's own private tub at home. A beautiful picture it is, any day in summer, at Venice, Long Beach, Redondo, Santa Monica, Balboa or any of the beach towns to see hundreds of persons, rich and poor, old men and young men, old women and young women, and babies—always lots of babies—all taking a bath together in this gigantic bathtub.

And it is all so grand, so free! No greedy trust may hinder anyone from enjoying the benefits and pleasures of this big bathtub. The same Power that said to the waves, "Hitherto but no further shalt thou come," forever enjoined any man or any set of men from monopolizing the Pacific Ocean. All one needs is a bathing suit.

The managers of the plunges usually prepare a special day in each week when there is high diving by experts, and the band plays and all sorts of interesting things take place. People enjoy all this, but they always return to the surf. They cannot escape the eternal fascination of the sea. It attracts, like a beautiful woman. There is more sweetness, more power, more inspiration in the music of the waves than in the dulcet tones of the flute or the blare from the bugle's brass throat. Lying on the sand in the sun and watching the gulls as they sail and swoop, uttering their strange cries, searching for jasper, moonstones and shells, or swimming out to do playful battle with the waves—it is all fascinating beyond description.

And Avalon! Far-famed, beautiful Avalon! Who that has once seen Avalon, Catalina, can ever forget her? The little island of Catalina lies only a few hours voyage from Long Beach, and is a veritable fairyland with Avalon as its capital and only city. The marine gardens may well be classed among the wonders of this very wonderful world. Chinese walls and Egyptian pyramids may excite admiration, but a glimpse of the marine gardens inspires deeper feeling. To view a scene like this mystifies the atheist and strengthens the faith of the believer. If the world contained only seven, instead of seventy-seven million wonders, Southern California could justly claim a majority of them. Tourists en route to the far Southwest often stop to take a look at the red walls of the Grand Canyon; then they are the more ready to go into raptures when they see verdant Yosemite. They look upon the famed petrified forest of Arizona, and come away impressed with a sense of the magnificence of death. Then, upon reaching the Queen of America, they take a trip to Avalon, see the marine gardens and are astounded at the extravagance of life. Here one may go out in the glass-bottomed boats and look down through fathoms of crystal water upon a thousand forms of animal and vegetable life. He sees the flying fish, gold fish, speckled fish, black fish, electric fish and fish of every conceivable form, color and size. The seals lie among the rocks or glide in and out among the soft, shining seaweed, and strange, nameless creatures move like shadows through the still waters. One may see the expert divers go down and pick shells from the floor of the deep, or may watch these human fish pluck coins from the water, if the observer has any coins to throw into the water. Then he may and will return to shore, go to his tent or to the plunge, put on his bathing suit and go back to sport among the breakers.

JAMES M. WARNACK.

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BY WALTER J. BALLARD.

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1900	72,542
1910	88,197
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Increase since Statehood	53.01

The farm statistics for 1910 are:

Number of farms	88,197
Total acreage in farms	27,883,000
Improved farm acreage	11,380,000
Average acres per farm (a good sign—not too high)	318
Value of land and buildings	$1,448,560,000
Increase in values in ten years	730,647,000
Average increase in value per year	73,064,000
Value of farm land only	1,315,718,000
Increase in value in ten years of land only	685,273,000
Average yearly increase in value of land only	68,527,000
Value of farm buildings only	132,842,000
Increase in value in ten years of buildings only	55,374,000
Average yearly increase in value of buildings only	5,537,000
Value of implements and machinery	36,393,000
Increase in value of same in ten years	15,081,000
Average yearly increase in value of same	1,508,000
Average value of land and buildings per acre	$51.93
Increase in same in ten years	27.37
($1.41 per acre more than doubled in value in ten years.)	
Average value per acre of land alone	47.19
Increase in same in ten years	25.32
(More than doubled in value in ten years.)	
Paid for labor	49,735,000
Increase in same in ten years	23,890,000
Average yearly increase in same	2,389,000
Paid for fertilizers	2,132,000
Increase in same in ten years	1,195,000
Average yearly increase in same	119,000
Average values per farm and increase in ten years:	
All farm property	$18,308
Increase in ten years	7,328
Land and buildings	16,447
Increase in ten years	6,688
Implements and machinery	414
Increase in ten years	120
Domestic animals, poultry and bees	1,447
Increase in ten years	518

* * *

POPULATION.

In 1900 twenty States ranked ahead of California in population. By 1910, only ten years later, our great State had passed nine of the twenty and stood twelfth among our forty-eight States in population. Still our density of population is as yet only 15.2 per square mile. If we had the same density of population as Rhode Island, 508.5, our population would be 79,350,000; or 65,324,400 compared with Massachusetts; 52,673,500 compared with New Jersey; 34,527,750 compared with Connecticut; 29,823,350 compared with New York; 28,672,600 compared with Pennsylvania, and from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 compared with Illinois, Delaware, Ohio and Maryland.

Our ten ranking county populations in 1910:

County.	Population.	Per cent. gain in 10 years.
Los Angeles	504,131	196.0
San Francisco	416,912	21.6
Alameda	246,131	89.0
Santa Clara	83,539	38.7
Fresno	73,657	99.8
Sacramento	67,806	47.6
San Diego	61,665	75.8
San Bernardino	56,706	103.0
San Joaquin	50,731	43.1
Sonoma	48,394	25.8

That is a record of progress in population in ten years, 1900 to 1910 (considering the San Francisco fire of 1906) of which we had reason to be proud. Los Angeles county particularly, and, most notably Los Angeles city, with its increase from 102,479, in 1900, to 319,198 in 1910, and to fully 375,000 now. In spite of the fire of 1906 San Francisco grew from 342,782 in 1900, to 416,912 in 1900, and, doubtless, 450,000 now, that city being a county in itself. Los Angeles city, with its beach and many other trolley-connected suburbs, has fully 500,000 inhabitants.

* * *

THE STATE'S SOIL AND FACTORY OUTPUT.

California's soil and factory output, the past year, has a value exceeding $1,100,000,000, as follows:

Factory output ($529,761,000, census of 1909)	$ 600,000,000
As shown by California Development Board:	
Orchard products	$ 86,299,200
Vineyard products	27,030,700
Garden products	13,460,480
Dairy and poultry products	47,068,216
Grain products	52,003,000
Grain and grass hay and alfalfa	42,352,000
Hops	5,500,000
Sugar beets (paid growers $5,150,000)	13,050,000
Other field crops (potatoes, beans, etc.)	26,526,000
Fishing industry	10,600,000
Forest products	28,833,000
Farm animals and their products	64,244,000
Sundry other soil products	29,500,000
As shown by State Mining Bureau:	
Petroleum, 83,872,022 barrels (leading the world)	41,872,000
Gold	20,310,937
Cement (1910)	7,485,715
Copper (1910)	6,680,641
Other minerals (1910)	11,401,801
Total State output	$1,134,217,060

A value equal to nearly $100,000,000 a month all the year round. In other words, this great State of ours is getting richer by nearly $4,000,000 a day each and every working day of the year from the products of its soil and factories alone.

Is it any wonder then that California's per capita wealth is $2235 for every man, woman and child in the State?

THE DREAMER.

I planned to write so much, one day—
A long, long story, duly done—
But, when the sea wind came, to say
A good-night to the sun,
I'd only gone a little way
The road that I'd begun.

The story was unfinished still;
The lazy pen unheeded lay;
The sun had left the little hill,
And dusk was on the bay.
The tears came, I was so ashamed,
That I had lost a day.

And that was a long time ago—
But still I seem to see the way
The trees stood black against the glow,
And hear the birds' trill, gay.
And yet I wasted all those hours—
And yet I lost a day.

MARY CAROLYN DAVIES.

Advertisements---Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements together with descriptions of industrial and building enterprises, the nature of and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.]

Mojave Consolidated Gold Mines, Kern County, California

Historic Properties That Have Yielded Couple of Millions to Be Extensively Developed in Immediate Future.

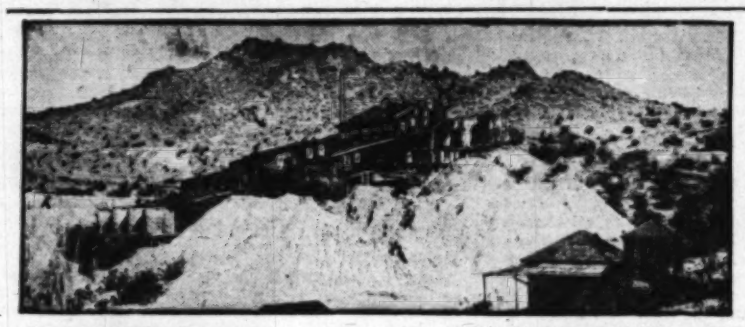
There has been no more interesting development in Southwestern mining circles than the recent purchase of the "Exposed Treasure" and "Yellow Rover" groups of mines and their incorporation into a California company known as the Mojave Consolidated Gold Mines. It means that one of the greatest groups of mines in Southern California is to be extensively developed in the immediate future. The "Mojave Consolidated" properties are not in the category of "prospects." They are bona-fide mines that have produced millions. Moreover, they are not pockets that have been stripped and abandoned. It is estimated that ore reserves now blocked out aggregate 86,569 tons with an assay value of $692,520, with an additional "possible" tonnage in sight of 59,566 tons assaying $466,670. In the parlance of mining men these great properties have been scarcely "scratched." The deepest workings are in the "Exposed Treasure" mine, which has been opened up to the ninth level. This mine is 842 feet deep and has a total of 5570 feet of workings, including shaft, levels, crosscuts and drifts. The lowest workings in any of the other mines are on the fourth level, and the greatest in extent 2787 feet (in the "Desert" mine.) According to an expert report, "the camp is only in its infancy, and with proper management and systematic development should be a big producer for many years." It is conservatively estimated that the value of the surface rights, water rights and water system, patented lands, buildings, machinery, amalgamation, concentration and cyanide plants, assay office and melting accessories, etc., of the Mojave Consolidated Gold Mines, exclusive of ore bodies underground or in dumps, is not less than $300,000, the amount for which the property is bonded.

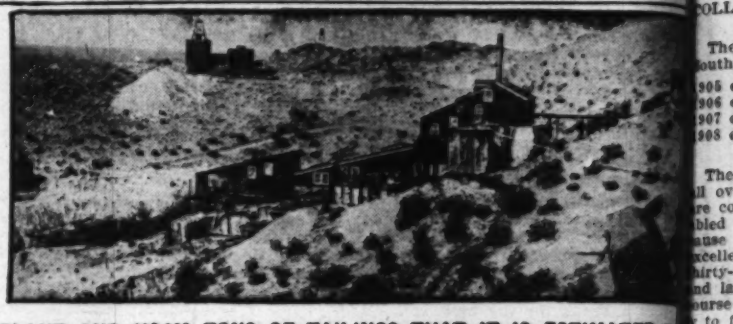
These bonds have been issued in denominations of $100 each, and bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. They are First Mortgage Gold Bonds, secured by "Deed of Trust" executed to the Los Angeles Abstract and Trust Company as trustees. It is believed that they will prove a particularly attractive investment for early buyers, inasmuch as a stock bonus of dollar for dollar, in the stock of the Mojave Consolidated Gold Mines, is to be given with the first $25,000 subscribed. After the sale of the first $25,000 this bonus will be set aside. The bonds will be disposed of only as additional funds are required for the rehabilitation of the mill, for the purchase of other mining claims, and to meet payments as they fall due to the extent of $30,000 on property under purchase, thus permitting the company to pay dividends when mill is in operation.

The property of the Mojave Consolidated Gold Mines, including the "Desert" and "Hobson" claims (now held under option) embraces 610.20 acres of ground, of which 91.18 acres are patented mines, 278.02 acres are non-patented claims, and 240 acres patented land. There is a complete water system consisting of eighteen miles of four-inch pipe line, surge tanks along the route, a 50,000-gallon water storage tank, and a complete water system throughout the camp and communicating with all buildings. There is also a 100-ton mill with amalgamation, concentration and cyanide units complete; there are hoisting plants with cable, ore cars, etc., an air compressor and outfit of air drills, machine and blacksmith shop, all necessary tools for present use, a generator and electric light plant with wires throughout the mines and buildings, a complete assay office with power crushing apparatus, balances, chemicals, etc., telephone system, and houses for 150 employees. The property is located in Kern county, 126 miles northeast of Los Angeles and 365 miles from San Francisco, three-quarters of a mile from the Southern Pacific Railway and less than four miles from the town of Mojave, where the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe intersect. There is an excellent, almost-level road from the mill to the railroad.

There are six main veins on the property and numerous minor ones. They have generally the same trend and dip, that is, from northwest to southeast, the inclination near the surface being about 65 degrees and flattening out to about 30 degrees as the lower levels are reached. This makes it feasible to develop the entire property through a single shaft which will undoubtedly be opened, and which will serve the mill wholly by gravity. For the most part the lodes are extremely soft, being a brown and iron-stained quartz, much honeycombed, the filling being a powdered manganese and frequently carrying very high values. But the mines are essentially a great low-grade free-milling group in the upper levels. In the lowest workings there is a strong indication of sulphides and the values are vastly higher. The values are principally gold, occurring with negligible showings of silver. Their veins and lodes are for the most part between Achean granite and porphyry with the mineralized zone having a width of fully 1500 feet. The veins vary in width from two feet to twenty-five feet, but the general average is between four and six feet. The assay values range from a few dollars to the ton to more than a hundred dollars to the ton, but the average is probably not more than $8 to the ton in the present workings. A run of 71,000 tons during the later milling operations showed an average value of $10.28 to the ton, with a net saving of $8.38 to the ton, or 81.6 per cent. This is a high percentage of saving, considering the methods employed at the time. Engineers estimate that the ultimate saving will be nearer 90 per cent. under more modern and economical conditions, and that the cost of mining will not exceed $1.25 per ton.

The Mojave Consolidated Gold Mines is incorporated under the laws of the State of California. The capitalized at $1,000,000—10,000 shares of the value of $100 each. The officers of the company are Jno. W. Sharpe, president; Frank R. Liddell, secretary; R. P. Sharpe, superintendent at the mines. The offices of the company are at suite 930, Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, California. Jno. W. Sharpe, the president of the company, is known in mining circles from South Africa to the Arctic. He has had experience of a lifetime in successful mining before coming into the Mojave Consolidated Mines.





VIEWS AT MOJAVE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, SHOWING MILL, HOISTING PLANT AND 100,000 TONS OF TAILINGS THAT IT IS ESTIMATED WILL NET A PROFIT OF $1.00 TO THE TON.

FAIRCHILD-GILMORE-WILTON CO.

The appearance of a city's streets is hardly less a criterion by which its prosperity and progress may be judged than is the character of its building development or the condition of its banks. Los Angeles is prepared for judgment by all of these standards. Particularly favorable is the impression created on visitors by its splendid streets and boulevards.

In this respect the city is indebted to the excellence of its local paving companies, prominent among which is the Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Company, which has operated extensively in Los Angeles for many years. Indeed, the operations of this company extend all over Southern California, and it is an active competitor in all of the southern cities where paving development is carried on. The most important work done by the company in Los Angeles during the past year is the paving and sidewalks and curbings on Hill street, which has been widened from Pico street to Washington street. The company has also put in the paving improvements on North Broadway from Ord street to the Los Angeles River, on Alvarado Terrace and adjoining streets, on Alvarado street between Seventh and Pico, and on Twenty-third street between Figueroa and Hoover streets, and in numerous other districts. Important work has been done during the year in Pomona, Upland, Long Beach and many other southern cities. The company has been particularly active in San Diego and vicinity, one of the most notable contracts being the paving of Orange avenue in Coronado from the ferry to the Coronado Hotel.

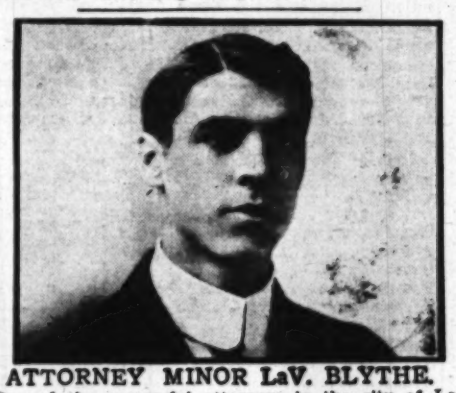
The Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Company maintains offices in the Pacific Electric building at Sixth and Main, occupying a large suite on the seventh floor. It employs a large force of engineers, superintendents, draughtsmen and accountants in the offices, and has regularly on its pay roll a veritable army of outside men varying from a thousand to two thousand men, according to the work in hand. All of the technical force are men who have had years of experience in street and road building, and they are producing some of the best streets and roads in California.

The company is equipped to do all kinds of street work, steam rolling and macadamizing, and its work is seen in every quarter of Los Angeles. It has done much of the paving and sidewalk work that has been done in preparing residence subdivisions for the market, and will continue actively in this field. The major portion of the company's business, however, is with municipalities, and the principal work is asphalt paving, including regrade work where cutting and filling are necessary. The corporation has graded streets, additions and subdivisions, changing the physical aspect of entire sections by the construction of perfectly constituted streets and avenues. A specialty is made of large excavations, and the company possesses every facility for handling the work with thoroughness and dispatch. The equipment embraces all of the heavy machinery used in operations of the kind, and it is all of the latest type.

Recently plans were made for the lighting of a hundred and fifty miles of rural boulevards connecting Los Angeles with the beaches and near-by cities. This makes Los Angeles one of the most delightful motoring centers in the world, and the Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Company is a prominent factor in the making and maintaining of this enviable superiority. In keeping pace with the really remarkable advancement of Los Angeles and environs, the company has acquitted itself as thoroughly progressive and aggressive. They are at the head of the procession from the office management down to the man who wields the pick and shovel, each and every one working for the interests of the business by serving loyally the interests of the communities that award them contracts.

The Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Company has also done considerable railroad work, both for steam and electric roads, and has been prominently identified with the building of many of the new towns that have grown up as a consequence of Southern California's rapid growth in population. The most recent work of this kind was done at San Fernando, where the company executed an important contract within the year.

The company furnishes estimates on all classes of work, and in meeting competition relies no less on its reputation and the character of its work than on the figures quoted, which are always as low as is consistent with "delivering the goods."



ATTORNEY MINOR LaV. BLYTHE.

One of the successful attorneys in the city of Los Angeles is Minor LaV. Blythe, with offices in suite 241-3 Title Insurance building. He is a graduate of the University of Southern California College of Law and a member of various clubs and organizations. His success with his cases has obtained for him a steady increase of clientage, he having won one hundred and thirty-four cases out of the last one hundred and thirty-five he has handled.

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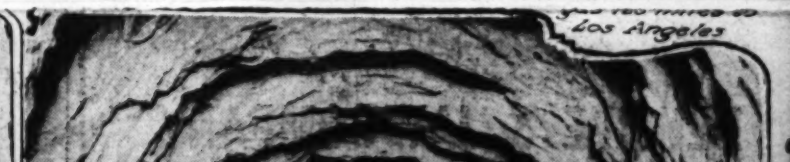
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COLLEGE OF LAW, UNIVERSITY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Like many great things, the College of La... versity of Southern California, had a very s... ginning. Unlike most schools, it was in its be... organized to secure teachers, not to secure pup... 1896 a number of young men who were read... in lawyers' offices in Los Angeles determined ... regular instruction. There was no law sch... Southern California, so they organized one. ... modest enough in the beginning. It passed t... vicissitudes which meant frequent moves of q... and scant remuneration for instructors; but fi... last the school was blessed with the best legal ... in the Southwest to guide it, and many name... have since become eminent were identified w... humble beginning. The call to arms durin... Spanish-American War almost wiped it out o... dence. From dean to freshman nearly every ... bodied man responded. In June, 1900, the re... of the school affiliated with the University of ... ern California; in 1901 the Los Angeles Coll... Law was incorporated, and in April, 1904, the ... versity of Southern California organized as a ... manent department the "College of Law" as it ... day. In 1907 a Summer School was added ... College of Law, and the following year a Night S... In 1908 a post-graduate course of one year, wit... ree of LL.M. was added.

COLLEGE OF LAW RANKS FIFTH IN ENR... MENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The growth of the College of Law, Universi... Southern California, is best told in tabular figu...

1905 enrollment.....	61	1909 enrollment...	
1906 enrollment.....	93	1910 enrollment...	
1907 enrollment.....123		1911 enrollment...	
1908 enrollment.....167		1912 enrollment...	
Present enrollment.....525			

These students come to the College of Law ... all over the world. Fifty-six of the freshman ... are college bred men, mostly Easterners who ar... bled to spend their winters in California only ... use they may pursue their legal studies in ... excellent institution. The faculty is composed ... thirty-eight instructors selected from prominent ju... and lawyers of the Los Angeles bar. The three-... course is eminently practical, and is designed espe... to fit the student for the active duties of his ... sion. An elaborate and efficient Moot Court sy... is used. In the twelve departments the students ... drilled each week in actually conducting and tr... cases. The method of instruction is a combinatio... text-book, lecture and case systems. The Colleg... law occupies two upper floors of the Tajo build... First and Broadway, Los Angeles; has ample ... room and light and airy accommodations for the ... brary, which contains 4500 volumes. FRANK ... PORTER is the Dean of the "College of Law."

The local institution is a member of the Associa... of American Law Schools.

HOME OWNING IN LOS ANGELES.

BY C. R. PARSONS,
Secretary of the Phoenix Home Builders.

One of the greatest advertisements for Los Ange... showing its tremendous growth, was the publicat... of the last census. It drew the eyes of the en... nation to this city and a desire on the part of m... to investigate our resources and future prospects w... view of locating here permanently.

As secretary of the Phoenix Home Builders, I co... in daily contact with people who are purchasing hom... and making investments and know the reason ... their action.

In the first place it must be remembered that t... quantity of real estate is absolutely limited—the s... city cannot enlarge. Of course the dimensions of t... city may expand—and they are doing so very rapidly ... but that merely takes in additional real estate; it ... in no way adds to the world's supply.

The result is natural. As there can never be a ... reproduction" of this commodity to flood the ma... et, the value of it is bound to steadily increase ... as the demand becomes greater.

In a city growing as rapidly as Los Angeles, th... pleasant demand causes values to rise quicker tha... in other places, and that is one of the advantag... of owning a home here.

This is also the reason why so many shrewd i... investors are today purchasing stock in home-buildi... companies, such as Phoenix Home Builders stock. ... People who purchase homes, or make such i... investments, find that in a few years their holdings hav... materially increased in value—often 50 to 100 per cen... Such an investment pays almost larger returns on ... a man's money than any other safe proposition he ma... Size up, especially with the present price of thi... stock at $1.60 a share.

The office of the company is at 107 South Broadway ... second floor. Telephones—A5499, Broadway 5043.

O. O. FARMER.

Hard work and experience for a period of practically ... seven years, combined with marked ability, has placed ... O. Farmer, general contractor, I. W. Hellman build... among the first in his line of work, and during ... past few months he has succeeded in some of ... most difficult pieces of engineering work, espe... ally on the Hermit Rim road, situated in what might ... called the very heart of the Grand Canyon of Ari... na, for the Grand Canyon Railroad Company. The ... Hermit road, which is a wagon road, traverses some ... the most scenic country extant. When completed ... will be nine miles in length, running to those par... have heretofore been practically cut off from the ... automobile and wagon. The conception of the ... grandeur can only be conceived by those who have ... been fortunate in witnessing the famous Grand Canyon ... of the Colorado, which lies close by.

Mr. Farmer was born at Vianna, Louisiana, 1877. ... He was taken to Texas shortly after by his paren..., ... where he received his early schooling. In 1895 he took ... up construction work in Old Mexico, doing railroad ... work. He was later with the Webb Construction ... Company for a period of a year, after which he con... nected himself with the Sunset Telephone and Tele... graph Company, where he remained seven years, mak... ing a specialty of underground work. Mr. Farmer ... was for the three and a half years following, em... ployed by the Barber Asphalt Company, which time ... he spent at road paving work.

Since engaged in business for a period of a year ... Mr. Farmer has done extensive work for the Western ... Union Telegraph Company, the county, corporations ... and individuals. His scope takes in adjoining States.

COLLEGE OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Like many great things, the College of Law, University of Southern California, had a very small beginning. Unlike most schools, it was in its beginning organized to secure teachers, not to secure pupils. In 1904 a number of young men who were reading law in lawyers' offices in Los Angeles determined to have regular instruction. There was no law school in Southern California, so they organized one. It was modest enough in the beginning. It passed through vicissitudes which meant frequent moves of quarters and scant remuneration for instructors; but first and last the school was blessed with the best legal talent in the Southwest to guide it, and many names that have since become eminent were identified with its humble beginning. The call to arms during the Spanish-American War almost wiped it out of existence. From dean to freshman nearly every able-bodied man responded. In June, 1900, the remnant of the school affiliated with the University of Southern California; in 1901 the Los Angeles College of Law was incorporated, and in April, 1904, the University of Southern California organized as a permanent department the "College of Law" as it is today. In 1907 a Summer School was added to the College of Law, and the following year a Night School. In 1908 a post-graduate course of one year, with degree of LL.M. was added.

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1906 enrollment.....122	1911 enrollment.....385
1907 enrollment.....167	1912 enrollment.....480
Present enrollment.....525	

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People who purchase homes, or make such investments, find that in a few years their holdings have materially increased in value—often 50 to 100 per cent. Such an investment pays almost larger returns on a man's money than any other safe proposition he may take up, especially with the present price of this stock at $1.60 a share.

The office of the company is at 107 South Broadway, ground floor. Telephones—A5499, Broadway 5043.

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Since engaged in business for a period of a year Mr. Farmer has done extensive work for the Western Union Telegraph Company, the county, corporations and individuals. His scope takes in adjoining States.

THE CRAIG SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

The great plant of the Craig Shipbuilding Company, established in the year 1907, on the harbor frontage at Long Beach, is recognized as the most important and largest enterprise of the industrial class on the Coast in Southern California. The plant covers more than twenty acres, and is fitted up especially for the construction of large and small ships and for the manufacture of all kinds of machinery. So extensive is the industry in its many departments that an average of 400 people are employed by the company.

Steel structure work and the designing and manufacture of machinery, including steam engines, are the special features of the big enterprise which cost a big fortune to establish.

Steel ships up to 600 feet in length can be built at the Craig company's plant. Shipbuilding is no experiment with John F. Craig, vice-president and general manager of the company, or to the skilled workmen in his employ. He has been a shipbuilder for many years. His father, John Craig, was a shipbuilder before him, and his son was brought up in the business. The father still takes great interest in the business, but has retired.

The Craig company owned and operated a large plant at Toledo, O., for years, and they turned out a large number of the best vessels now plying on the lakes, several of which are now working up and down the Pacific Coast. The company built no less than 107 ships at Toledo, fifteen of which are now operated on the Pacific. Among the latter may be mentioned the Indianapolis, the fastest vessel on the Puget Sound run; the Iroquois and Chippewa, on the Victoria run; the Meteor and Redondo, which have frequently been callers at the Los Angeles harbor at San Pedro, and the Buckman and Watson, which vessels are operated between San Francisco and Seattle.

The Craig company has built at its Long Beach plant the dredge Charles H. Windham, the dredge Redlands, oil barge No. 5 for the Standard Oil Company, the ocean tug Virgil G. Bougue for the W. P. R. R. Co., the steamer General Hubbard for the Hammond Lumber Company, San Francisco, and a number of other vessels of various kinds.

One of the recent vessels built by the Craigs to be put into commission is the Navajo for the Western Steamer Navigation Company.

The officers of the Craig Shipbuilding Company are: John Craig, president, and John F. Craig, vice-president and general manager; George H. Bixby, second vice-president, and George L. Craig, naval architect and consulting engineer. All are ably assisted by draughtsmen and secretaries and superintendents.

C. RANDALL SPARKS.

C. Randall Sparks, lawyer, is a native of Richmond, Va. He was educated in the public schools of Virginia, including the Richmond High School, and at the Kentucky Military Institute and Baylor University, the latter of Waco, Tex. He studied law privately, and at the age of 19 was admitted to the bar by special act of the Texas Legislature. He was Public Prosecutor of McClellan county, Texas, in 1896, the year before he attained his majority. He was connected with many of the sensational criminal trials of the day, notably the cases of Texas versus Sam Cole, Texas versus Wood and Texas versus King. From Texas he removed to London, England, in 1900. When he returned to the United States he took up his residence and the practice of his profession in Spokane, Wash. Mr. Sparks came to Los Angeles in 1907, where he has been continuously engaged in the practice of law for the past six years. He is general counsel for the Hotel and Restaurant Men's Association, for the Morton L. Cook Company and for a branch of the United States Steel Company.

LESLIE R. HEWITT.

Identified as one of the leading attorneys in the city of Los Angeles, Leslie R. Hewitt, suite 422, Merchants' Trust Building, has had a most active career in the practice of the law. At the present time he is employed as special counsel for the city of Los Angeles in harbor matters.

Mr. Hewitt was born at Olympia, Wash., in 1867. He came to Los Angeles with his parents in 1876 and entered the public schools, finishing his course in the High School in 1885. He followed this with a course at the State University at Berkeley, Cal. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 in San Francisco and began practice in Los Angeles shortly after. From 1899 to 1905 he was Deputy City Attorney; in 1906 he was Assistant City Attorney, and from 1907 to 1910 he held the office of City Attorney.

Mr. Hewitt is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight of Pythias, also a member of the Union League Club.

SMALL & POGUE.

Small & Pogue, 1024 South San Pedro street, are thoroughly prepared to do milling machine work, gear cutting, large turnings and borings up to eight feet in diameter.

They make a specialty of electric traveling hoists for handling roll paper for printing presses, also manufacture automatic gravity elevators for lowering plates in newspaper plants from the stereotype rooms to the pressrooms.

These machines are automatic, handling eight plates per minute—great time and labor savers. Both of these machines are now in use in several of the large newspaper plants in the city, giving entire satisfaction.

These machines are covered by letters patent, and are manufactured exclusively by us, Mr. J. W. Pogue being the patentee.

Small & Pogue are thoroughly equipped to do first-class work, with satisfaction guaranteed. Mr. W. E. Small, for twenty years with the Baker Iron Works, is now manager. "Perfection is their motto."

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HAS—Abundance of water, three rivers and one lake.
HAS—Practically frostless belt.
HAS—No smut or scale.
HAS—Earliest Navel Oranges in the State, which means highest prices.
HAS—Town one year old, with eight stores, First National Bank, livery stable, lumber yard, etc., and many houses built and under construction.
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HAS—A delightful climate, and is a fine place to live and is a good place to make money.
Town lots 75x140 to 20-ft. alley, $250 up.
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Investments in High-class Business Properties
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RICHARD W. PRIDHAM.

Few men in private or public life have been more intimately identified with the material progress of Los Angeles than Richard W. Pridham. Mr. Pridham came to Los Angeles in 1882. He is a Canadian by birth, having been educated in the public schools of his native province. At the age of twelve he entered business college, and two years later took up the business of life seriously, entering a book bindery in the city of Toronto. After thoroughly mastering the trade he removed to Chicago, where he worked for a short period, leaving the same year (1880) for San Francisco. Two years later he came to Los Angeles and established a small manufacturing business, which has since grown to be one of the most important and substantial industrial enterprises in the city. In the beginning the business was confined to the bindery, but soon afterwards a paper box factory, the first in Southern California, was added, and ultimately a printing plant was installed. The establishment today employs 125 men and women, and in point of modern equipment and facilities is one of the best of its kind in the West. The present location of the business is at 112 Center street.

Mr. Pridham early manifested a keen interest in civic affairs, and his activities in the cause of all material forms of progress brought him constantly in the public eye. It was inevitable that a man of his energy, purpose and special qualifications should be called to the public service, and while he has never sought political preferment, it is characteristic of him that he has responded faithfully when called to its responsibilities, though the growing demands of his business have made public work a real sacrifice to him. He is an ardent lover of Los Angeles and a tireless worker for anything that will advance the city or county, regardless of the tax upon his time or business.

Mr. Pridham was elected a Supervisor of Los Angeles county in 1908, and immediately upon his accession to office directed his forces to securing a business-like and economical administration of the county's affairs. Against his wishes he was made chairman of the Good Roads Committee, but addressed himself to the responsibility with characteristic energy. He demanded and secured the purchase of rock quarries by the county, whereby hundreds of thousands of dollars were saved in the construction of county roads. More than 260 miles of paved roads have been built during his incumbency. He furthered the movement to build the great concrete bridge that now connects Pasadena and Garvanza, completed at a cost of $160,000.

Mr. Pridham was elected chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1911. As chairman he effected the establishment of a county purchasing department, which is saving approximately $75,000 a year in the buying of supplies. He strongly opposed the paying of $236,700 for furnishing the Los Angeles Hall of Records. He secured the appointment of Dr. Whitman as superintendent of the County Hospital against the opposition of a majority of the board, and his judgment as to the advisability of the appointment has been more than vindicated. Throughout his public service his judgment has been businesslike and unfailingly sound. He believes that the county's business should be run like any other successful business, honestly, economically and systematically; and he takes as keen an interest in safeguarding and conserving the public's business as he does in making his own personal business a success.

HUNSAKER & BRITT.

The firm of Hunsaker & Britt consists of Wm. J. Hunsaker and E. W. Britt. These gentlemen have been associated in the practice of the law almost continuously for 25 years. Their offices are located in the Title Insurance and Trust building, this city. The firm is engaged in a general practice.

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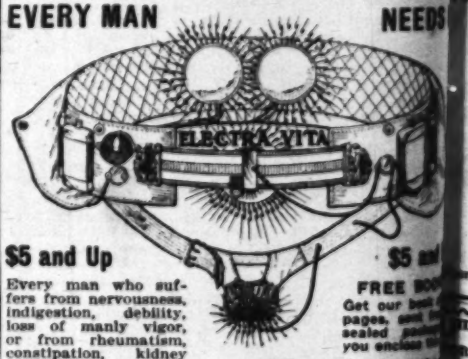
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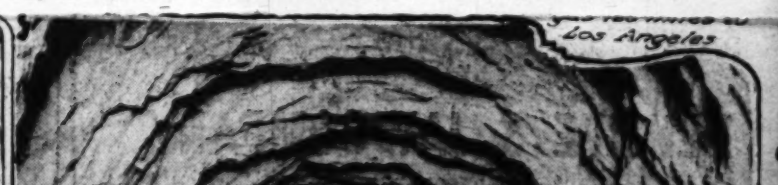
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$11,000—7 rooms, fine corner, 150x150.
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$5000—6 rooms, modern, 25th near Main.
$4000—6-room double cottage, 28th near Main.
$2500—5 rooms, modern, near Main.
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Also have other fine buys, any size and price.
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Acreage between Los Angeles and Venice is increasing in value faster than any other Los Angeles property.

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Write, phone, or call for our big free map and folder showing all the great Los Angeles to Venice Southwest District!

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FIFTY PER CENT. PROFIT.

Is not only possible but probable from an investment in good property at Los Angeles Harbor. It is certain to be the greatest shipping point of the Pacific. Lots at the head of Canal street, the principal thoroughfare, leading to the inner harbor, can be bought now at prices that will seem ridiculously low in a year or two.
Easy terms, 10 per cent. down, $10 per month.
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FOR SALE—133 ACRES MOUNTAIN LAND ADJOINING famous Newhall oil district, oil seepage on two sides, producing wells within half mile. S.P.R.R. Station adjoining. 7-room house, plenty water. Inquire ARTHUR WELDON, 7 S. Olive st.

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$75,000—20-room 2-story residence, large corner, best location in Los Angeles.
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FOR SALE—

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Easy terms, 10 per cent. down, $10 per month. Prices range from $600 to $1250 for corners. Full particulars and a chart of the harbor free for the asking.

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Have your savings made you money this year?
If not, let us show you how an investment of $17 monthly in our famous district will secure for you a 10-acre orange grove and in a few years an income that means INDEPENDENCE.

SOIL—A deep, red loam.
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Lots 50x140 feet at $150 each on easy terms.
The OPPORTUNITY to make BIG PROFITS on a small investment. Hotel, store, depot and other improvements under way or assured.
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GREAT RANCH BARGAIN.
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15-ACRE ORANGE GROVE, MOSTLY 16-YEAR-OLD TREES, IN FINE CONDITION, WITH ENORMOUS CROP. 35-ACRE ALFALFA RANCH, 25 ACRES OF WHICH HAS A FINE STAND OF ALFALFA.
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THE OWNER, A WIDOW LADY OF CONSIDERABLE MEANS, OWNING OTHER REAL ESTATE AND NOW ADVANCED IN YEARS, IN ORDER TO RELIEVE HERSELF OF THE CARE INCIDENTAL TO RUNNING A RANCH OFFERS THE ENTIRE PROPERTY—48 ACRES, INCLUDING PRESENT ORANGE CROP—AT THE RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICE OF $32,000, WHICH IS UNDER $700 PER ACRE. SPLENDIDLY LOCATED WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF POMONA, ONE OF THE MOST PROSPEROUS AND FASTEST GROWING CITIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. ONLY $9000 DOWN, BALANCE, IF DESIRED, LONG TERMS IN ANNUAL PAYMENTS.
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FOR THIS AND OTHER DECIDED BARGAINS IN ORANGE GROVES, IN THE BEST DISTRICTS, ALFALFA RANCHES, FRUIT RANCHES OR POMONA CITY PROPERTY, SEE OR COMMUNICATE WITH

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Headquarters for full-bearing orange and lemon groves; for land, with water, adapted for such; and for snaps of all kinds.
$45,000—20 acres of finest orange land on Orange Thorpe avenue, the best road near Fullerton; only 45 minutes from Los Angeles; fine sandy loam soil; great abundance of water.
$10,000—10-acre orange grove near Fullerton, in the center of the Valencia orange grove district; all set to one-year-old Valencias. Good well for domestic use; also a small house and barn. With Anaheim Union Water stock.
We are now subdividing about 1000 acres near Whittier, adjoining the famous Leffingwell Ranch, which is the largest lemon grove in the State and which has brought in returns of over $1000 per acre for the last two or three years.
We have a first class city property, fine corner, on Los Angeles and Aliso streets.
It will be to your advantage to communicate with us before purchasing elsewhere.

STERN REALTY COMPANY,

Main 3704 404 Pacific Electric Bldg. F-2735.

FOR SALE— $18,000.
BIG INCOME ORANGE GROVE.
ELEGANT CROP INCLUDED.

10 acres set solidly to the finest twelve-year-old Washington navels, high and sightly location; a fine corner, on main oiled road, three-quarter mile from electric line, 50 minutes from Los Angeles. This is ABSOLUTELY FROSTLESS, finest mellow red loam soil, and 10 shares of water included, worth $2000; cost of water practically FREE—only $16 for the 10 acres this season; no limit to the supply. Grove has been heavily fertilized, fumigated and irrigated, and is in fine condition. Crop on the trees estimated at $4000. We can sell the crop at this figure, and make price of grove without crop $14,000.
Nice bungalow of 7 rooms, big veranda, fine large living-room, mantel, bookcases, bathroom, screened porches, gas for lighting; good barn, garage, fine well, windmill and tank, tank house and nice shade trees, lawn, flowers, etc.
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Terms—only $4000 cash required, balance very easy. DO NOT MISS THIS. IT'S POSITIVELY A "SNAP."

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A3758. Main 6890.

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PIONEERS IN CITRUS CULTURE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS AND DEALERS IN HIGH-CLASS ORANGE AND LEMON GROVES, IN ALL THE BEST DISTRICTS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND THE PORTERVILLE-LINDSAY DISTRICT. WE HAVE FACILITIES TO GIVE EXPERT SERVICE TO INVESTOR WHO IS SEEKING A PROFITABLE ORANGE OR LEMON GROVE. OUR LISTINGS OF FOOTHILL GROVES AND BEAUTIFUL HOMES IN CHOICE LOCATIONS ESPECIALLY COMPLETE. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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For Sale, Exchange and Wanted.

FOR SALE—HIGH CLASS FOOTHILL GROVES.
$50,000—22 acres against foothills the classiest grove on our large list. Electric car service to Los Angeles, gravity water; cottage and barn; 14 acres of 18-year-old navels, 6 acres 5-year-old Valencias. Situated at foothills north of Uplands. 8000 box crop goes in at above price; there is nothing better.

$45,000—40 acres north of Uplands, 20 acres 18-year-old full-bearing trees in fine condition, 13 acres of which are navels, 7 acres sweets, 20 acres vacant nearly ready to be planted to navels, a first-class well and pumping plant with electric motor furnishing water enough for 100 acres goes with the property; comfortable house and large barn.

$26,000—10 acres full-bearing navels, large perfect trees, with very heavy crop, finest of soil, abundance of water, this excellent grove is located in the most favorable section of the San Dimas district, absolutely never no damage from frost in this locality; adjoining grove cannot be bought for $5000 per acre. Owner wishes to retire, does not need the money and will give very easy terms.

Send for our new descriptive booklet on the beautiful Pomona Valley and its resources, we will gladly mail it to your eastern friends, who are interested in California, if you will furnish us the names and addresses.

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835 Security Bldg., Fifth and Spring Sts. Phones F4246. Main 1652.
Pomona Office, 111 West Second St. Phones 444.

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CUNNINGHAM REALTY COMPANY,
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FOR SALE—NOTICE TO EASTERN INVESTORS.
We have for sale in a special offer two fine orange groves of 10 acres each, none better located in California or superior in quality; also beautiful homes $5000 up; bungalows, $1500 and up. Business investments a specialty. Our knowledge of locations enables us to judge as to bargain. Call on us, we will serve your interests.
EDWARDS REALTY CO., 420 West Sixth street, L. A., Cal.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF FINE orange, lemon and walnut groves and unimproved lands and before buying you should write us relative to same. State how large a place you want, whether improved or not and what location you prefer. We specialize in Southern California bargains. Ask for our folder "Facts." PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' BUREAU, 339-40 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

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FOR SALE—

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5 acres on new County Boulevard, close to Ramona Park. Set solid to 7-year-old walnuts; mellow loam soil, deep and rich. Abundance of water piped over property and under pressure. Cheapest water in San Gabriel Valley. Close to car line and 20 minutes to city. Fine improved surroundings. Adjoining land held at $1000 per acre. Close to beautiful new subdivision where lots 50x150 are selling for $1200 each. This is an absolute bargain. Will sell for

$850 Per Acre.

One-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, 3 years at 6 per cent.
We have a large list of acreage, improved or unimproved, from one acre up, on easy terms. We exchange California for Eastern. For further information see,

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CALIFORNIA REALTY CORPORATION,
O. E. FARISH, President,
353 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Phones—Home 60286. Main 2888.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY NEAR LOS ANGELES IS bound to increase rapidly in value if properly selected. We have made a specialty of selecting small places in the best suburbs. Write us and tell us just what you want in regard to size of place and price you would like to pay and we will submit you some bargains that will astonish you. We specialize in Southern California bargains. Ask for our little folder, "Facts." PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' BUREAU, 339-340 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—"WARNER ACRES."
10, 20 and 40-acre lots.
The Price,
$125, $150 per acre; pay $10 per acre and $2.50 per acre per month.
H. A. SHIFFER,
431-2-3 L. A. Investment Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

San Fernando.

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CUNNINGHAM REALTY COMPANY, Inc.,
Central Bldg., Sixth and Main sts.

$225 PER ACRE AND UP.
TERMS TO SUIT THE INVESTOR.
SAN FERNANDO MISSION LANDS.

With abundance of water, also orange and lemon groves in bearing. Prices and terms are made to suit. You should secure one or more tracts NOW, and be independent of the future.

CUNNINGHAM REALTY COMPANY, Inc.,
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Gardena.

FOR SALE—INVEST IN GARDENA ACREAGE. THE HARbor boulevard and proposed municipal railway as well as the model industrial city of Torrance are making things move. Splendid car service. 29 minutes from P. E. Station. Gas and electric lights. New, modern bungalows, $1800 and up. Large lots as low as $400. Ranches of all sizes, $1000 an acre; some cheaper.

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Gardena and 932 Union Oil Bldg.
F6099. Main 3849.

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FOR SALE—MOST ARTISTIC NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE; DUTCH architecture; among the oranges; every modern appointment; hardwood floors; inside finish in birch; elaborate fixtures; furnace; garage; lawn; healthful elevation; mountain water; close to the best of schools. Price $6000. Easy terms.
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FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY AT HOLLYWOOD THE high-class foothill suburb of Los Angeles 25 minutes out, elevation 500 feet, overlooking city and ocean. We live there and are posted on values. Write for our new free booklet. C. H. LIPPINCOTT CO., Fay Bldg., Los Angeles.



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FOR SALE—
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Main 4348, F5068.

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One acre, 4-room house, beautifully furnished, everything ready to move in, barn, corrals, lawn, etc.; equipped to raise 1000 chickens. Price $2200.

We have over 200 poultry ranches listed, ranging in price from $1200 up to $16,000; terms to suit. Write us for full particulars.

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RANCHES for trust deeds and mortgages.
Large tracts of land for subdivision.

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FOR SALE—SEVEN-ROOM BUNGALOW, "VERMONT SQUARE District," $4000; $500 cash, balance $30 monthly.

Sixteen-room residence, South Pasadena, 2½ acres ground, highly improved; $3500 cash.

Ten-acre orange grove, full bearing, $10,000; half cash, balance three years, 6 per cent. (income $3500.) For information regarding Los Angeles or Southern California real estate write us. Bank references on request.

WILSON AND LANYON REALTY CO.,
Suite 931 Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—

Business property, country property, city property. Residences from $1000 to $100,000 in price. Exchanges of all kinds. Beach property, vacant and improved.

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417 Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles.
Telephones F2439; Main 3797.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—
See us for bargains and exchanges in rooming houses, business chances, apartment sites, houses and lots, acreage, groves of all kinds, rentals, leases and loans.

ELMER L. BLAKE,
Bdwy. 5554. Home A5345. 828 Story Bldg.

GO TO
BEN WHITE
to buy, sell or exchange Real Estate
Member L. A. Realty Board. Quick Results.
204 Bryson Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—ORANGE TREES—VALENCIAS, WASHINGTON Navels, Lemons, Grapefruit and Avocadoes; wholesale quantities. Write, phone or call W. W. BURNS, 631 Security Bdlg., 5th and Spring Sts., Los Angeles. Main 237; F3110.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE

5 Acres at

RIVERBANK

In the cool, even climate of Sunny Stanislaus County insures independence for life. All of this land is rich sandy loam and has all the water you want for $1.50 an acre a year.

RIVERBANK FARMS grow anything successfully. The soil is warm and rich and fruitful. It is fine for fruits and crops of every kind. Alfalfa thrives there and chickens do better on this soil than most places.

FIVE RICH ACRES only $850—with perpetual free water right. ONLY 10 PER CENT. CASH. Move on the land. Pay the balance in five years. Every acre within a mile and a half of the center of RIVERBANK "the town with the big pay roll" where the Santa Fe has located a divisional terminal costing ONE MILLION DOLLARS with a MONTHLY PAY ROLL OF $25,000. All this land will increase in value like it has at every railroad center in California.

A FINE NEST EGG FOR THE DAY WHEN THE PAY CHECK STOPS. It is selling fast. Ask for "Six Acres and Independence." Just plain facts about the soil and one man's success. It's free for the asking. Also get a beautifully engraved airship view of Riverbank without cost or obligation.

GUY M. RUSH CO.
901 Story Bldg., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—
HOMESEEKERS.
BEFORE LOCATING OR INVESTING IN CALIFORNIA BE SURE TO FIRST LOOK THE POMONA VALLEY OVER—ONE OF THE MOST FERTILE AND PROSPEROUS SECTIONS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—POMONA, ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITIES IN CALIFORNIA, 32 MILES EAST OF LOS ANGELES, IS GROWING VERY RAPIDLY; PRESENT POPULATION 15,000. AT THE PRESENT RATE OF GROWTH POMONA SHOULD SHOW A POPULATION OF 25,000 IN 1917. ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY FOR A HOME? ONE MILE FROM "FITCH'S" REAL ESTATE OFFICE, POMONA.
6½ ACRES WITH BUILDINGS, 4 ACRES IN ORANGES WITH CROP NOW ON THE TREES OF ABOUT 2500 BOXES, WHICH WILL GO TO THE BUYER IF SALE IS CONSUMMATED BEFORE FRUIT IS PICKED, BALANCE WALNUTS, PEACHES, PLUMS AND SMALL FRUITS IN BEARING, POULTRY YARDS AND BUILDINGS. CAN DELIVER FOR $10,000—$2500 DOWN, BALANCE EASY TERMS.
LARGE REALTY LIST. HAVE MANY OTHER GOOD BUYS IN ORANGE AND LEMON GROVES, ALFALFA RANCHES, FRUIT RANCHES AND POMONA CITY REAL ESTATE.
SEND FOR BOOKLET DESCRIPTIVE OF THIS MAGNIFICENT SECTION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. IT'S FREE.
J. A. FITCH,
155 SOUTH GAREY AVENUE, POMONA, CAL.
17 YEARS A RESIDENT AMONG THE ORANGE GROVES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
10 YEARS IN THE REALTY BUSINESS IN POMONA.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—
CALIFORNIA RANCH BARGAINS.

80 acres, productive loam soil, all level. Adapted to alfalfa and general farming. Splendid water right, consisting of 100 miner's inches. 2 miles from station, 6 miles from the principal town of the valley. Price $45 per acre—one-half cash.

2000 acres, level fertile soil, adapted to alfalfa and general farming. 40 acres now in alfalfa. House, barn, fenced into several fields. Ample water right consisting of 150 inches gravity flow. 15 head of stock included. This would make a splendid stock and dairy farm. Close to town and railroad. Price $45 per acre—two-thirds cash.

160 acres, splendid soil, half especially adapted to apples and half well adapted to alfalfa and general farming. Ample water right. Good house of 6 rooms, barn, outbuildings, fences, fruit in bearing, 10 cows, 3 mares, hogs, poultry, alfalfa hay, implements and tools included. This is a good combination property—combining fruit, general farming and stock. Price including stock and equipment $100 per acre—one-half cash.

40 acres, splendid soil, especially adapted to fruit, part to apples, good water right. This would make one of the best orchards in the valley. Price $150 per acre—one-half cash.

240 acre stock and dairy ranch, fully equipped, and well improved, price $35,000. This property has a monthly income now of $500 per month.

2500 acres, productive loam soil, a splendid stock ranch, 1500 acres in timothy and clover, balance good land, buildings and fences. This property has 4000 inches of water which is more than ample, and is adapted to all kinds of farming, but not being near railroad, is used as a stock ranch, and for such, there is no superior. Price $25 per acre—one-half cash.

This valley with its fertile soil, abundance of pure mountain water, and ideal climatic conditions offers the most attractive field for land investment tributary to Los Angeles. Information cheerfully given.

J. N. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,
302 I. W. Hellman Bldg.,
411 South Main Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—
Small Farms in Tulare County Foothill Belt.

California land today is a choice investment especially if that land is fruit land. The cry of "Back to the Land" is being taken up everywhere and undoubtedly some of your acquaintances have told you of their purchase or their intention to buy. "With the hordes of land hungry colonists pouring into California monthly, the supply of good land is growing smaller.

The prices of fruit land around Los Angeles have gone so high as to make it hard for the man of moderate means to buy. The drift now is to Central California and in Tulare County the choicest fruit land can still be bought at prices which insure future profit.

The Orosi Farms tract comprises some of the choicest land in Tulare County. The soil is rich with those elements which make it ideal for the growing of oranges, peaches, Thompson's seedless grapes, figs, olives, melons and practically all crops that can be grown successfully in Central and Southern California. Instances can be cited in our immediate neighborhood of orange trees yielding $200—$700 an acre; Thompson's seedless and Sultana grapes yielding $300 an acre; peaches yielding $300 an acre; olives yielding $300-$400 an acre; figs yielding $150 an acre; etc., etc.

Our tract is situated in a cove surrounded by foothills on three sides and we have unusually favorable water conditions. We are selling 10 and 20 acre lots. We ask a small cash payment, then give six full years for the next payment on the principal, where a buyer develops his property. We give a low rate of interest and a special discount for cash within four years. We want settlers. If you can arrange the first payment and have a little capital left for development you can make a living from berries, melons, alfalfa, etc., while your trees are growing to the Big Profit stage.

A ten-acre grove or orchard intelligently farmed yields returns that make a good city salary look ridiculous. 20-40 acres well farmed means luxury. Write or call for further information.

WILLIAM N. M'KEE, representing
THE OROSI FARMS,
425 Title Insurance & Trust Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LANDS

COACHELA VALLEY

"The Earliest Crop District"

For dates, figs, grapes, almonds
Apricots, alfalfa, early vegetables

ANTELOPE VALLEY.

Choice 80 acre tracts alfalfa and fruit land, in Lancaster—Rosamond district. $20 to $25 per acre.

TEN YEARS TIME—One tenth cash.

Call on or write—

C. E. WANTLAND, General Sales Agent.,
410 Grosse Bldg., Sixth and Spring Sts.

FOR SALE— —$3200—
SELF SUPPORTING LITTLE FARM.
2 acres, mellow loam soil, deep and rich, located in the famous BALDWIN RANCH, just east of Oneonta Park and close to Monrovia car, 35 minutes to city. Improved with 6-room bungalow, gas for fuel and light. Fruit of all kinds, barn, chicken corrals, good garden, berries, 100 chickens, farm implements, etc. All go into the place. Good terms can be had if desired. Must be seen to be appreciated.

We have a large list of ranches in oranges, fruit, alfalfa, berries, or vacant. All our properties have been thoroughly investigated and are the best that can be obtained, so you will save time by seeing

We exchange California for eastern.

EDWARD D. ZEHNER,
CALIFORNIA REALTY CORPORATION,
O. E. Farish, President,
252 S. Hill st., Los Angeles, Cal.
Phones: Home 60286—Main 2888.

FOR SALE—

GREAT! GREATER!! GREATEST!!!

LET US SHOW YOU young orange and lemon groves and lands in Olinda and Placentia districts, the home of the Valencia orange. Our desire is to locate you on the choicest lands in California.

CUNNINGHAM REALTY COMPANY,
Home 60193. Central Bldg. Broadway 1982.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA RANCHES.

545 acres located in the Perris Valley close to railroad; acres in fine stand of alfalfa, 15 acres in olives, sandy soil, level as a floor, no waste land, abundance of water, pumping plants; 4 nearly new houses and ample stables, hay lofts, tool shed, blacksmith shop, large warehouse road station. Price $300 per acre; terms one-third cash, long time 5 per cent. interest.

40 acres in alfalfa, located between Pomona and Chino best alfalfa section, 40 H.P. electric pumping plant, abundance of water, soil is of the best, land is perfectly level and completely piped for irrigation; good barn and scales, this place produce 10 ton per acre per year; being located as it is alfalfa commands the very highest price. Price $20,500, one-half bash, balance to suit.

83 acres of the finest alfalfa land, partly improved, Pomona, 10 acres in fine stand of alfalfa, produced 10 tons per the past season, balance can be seeded at very small cost abundance of water from new electric pumping plant the 150 inches of water. In this ranch we believe we can give most for the money of anything on the market. Price terms $10,000 cash, balance on time.

Send for our new descriptive booklet on the beautiful Valley and its resources, we will gladly mail it to your friends, who are interested in California, if you will the names and addresses.

BRADLEY & EELLS,
835 Security Bldg., Pomona Office,
Fifth and Spring Sts. 111 West Second
Phones F4246. Main 1652. Phones 444.

FOR SALE—FINE INVESTMENTS.
$35,000—45 acres in alfalfa, fine improved, near El Monte first-class, no irrigating.

340 acres, near Newhall, fine stock ranch, 300 acres level, $30 per acre; worth $50.

3200 acres, near Porterville, southeast; 1000 acres level, in belt; $25 per acre.

$10,000—160 acres, Madera county, finest soil; horses, cows, room house and blacksmith shop.

$20,000—160 acres, 12 miles from Paso Robles; 7-room ern house, 16 acres in apples; all farm implements, and horses.

$6000—147 acres, near Saugus, 100 acres level.

2300 acres, 18 miles southeast of Wilcox (Arizona,) all

$250 acres San Fernando, $60 per acre.

2180 acres, San Joaquin Valley, near Le Grand, Merced fine soil, 5-room house, two wells, plenty water; land all $50 per acre.

640 acres, near Escondido, 30 miles from San Diego; $30 per acre, on easy terms.

$1500—160 acres, near Escondido, samll house, barn, water.
Also have other fine buys.
OSCAR LEUSCHNER & CO., 326 South Spring st., L. A.

FOR SALE—

LA PUENTE VALLEY.

CITRUS AND WALNUT LAND.

30 MINUTES FROM THE CENTER OF LOS ANGELES

5 AND 10-ACRE TRACTS.
$500.00 Per Acre.
TERMS.
PRICE INCLUDES WATER RIGHTS.

This is the ideal location for a country home. Hundreds are being planted to oranges, lemons and walnuts here, are advancing rapidly.

Climatic conditions and quality of soil are unsurpassed ern California. Abundance of water piped to the property.

Send for descriptive folder.

MASON-KWIS-CRAM,
Phone F2234. 1005-6 Union
Corner Seventh and Spring streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—

CUNNINGHAM REALTY COMPANY, Inc.
Central Bldg., Sixth and Main sts.

$225 PER ACRE AND UP.
TERMS TO SUIT THE INVESTOR.
SAN FERNANDO MISSION LANDS.

With abundance of water, also orange and lemon bearing. Prices and terms are made to suit. You cure one or more tracts NOW and be independent of

CUNNINGHAM REALTY COMPANY, Inc.
60193. Central Bldg. Broadway 1982.

FOR SALE—
SAN JOAQUIN LANDS
FOR SUBDIVISION.
830 acres sandy loam soil; well located; Merced per acre, including water right; easy terms. Will retail

1000 acres fine land in Turlock Irrigation District To parties who can subdivide will give very easy accept some good clear property as part payment.

638 acres; dandy subdivision on R. R. in New Cuba tion District; want live subdivision firm to handle.

10,000 acres; ripe for subdivision; gravity water; let us show you this.

SMITH & SWEET, INC.,
Wholesale Land Specialists,
331 Mason Bldg., Los Angeles, Cor. 4th and Broadway
F6458.

FOR SALE—
3½ ACRES
$2200.
Two blocks from Redondo electric line, water piped erty, right on main county road. 30 minutes from Los

10 ACRES
$5500.
One mile from electric line, a nice square piece of good well on it. Only a short distance from the new City, Torrance. Only 30 minutes from Los Angeles.

17½ ACRES
$22,000.
14½ acres in fine oranges, 3 acres in eucalyptus trees nine-room house, 15 shares water stock worth $500 This is close to Monrovia and is a beautiful foothill us show you these. Only one hour from Los Angeles.
CONWAY & GLEASNER,
405-407 Laughlin Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR COUNTRY erty in California you should be sure to communicate We have acreage all over California but specialize near Los Angeles. We have large areas for subdivision places at the very lowest prices, some on good terms, dairy farms in the San Joaquin Valley, and grain, fruit ranches in all parts of the State. Write us and large a place you want and what location and improvements we will submit some bargains. Ask for our little folder a report condensed from statistics, PACIFIC HOMES BUREAU, 239-240 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles

FOR SALE—
800 acres, stock and fruit ranch, fine for oranges; good farming land, about 60 now under ditch, balance irrigated from running water on the place, all fenced barn, corrals and outbuildings. Price $20,000. Also in San Joaquin Valley, best orange land, all under Will divide and Price $65 per acre BELL, 436-7 Los Angeles, Cal.

Classified Liners.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—
J. O. ENELL REAL ESTATE CO.,
1115 TITLE INSURANCE BLDG.,
LOS ANGELES.
436 POMONA INVESTMENT BLDG.,
POMONA, CAL.

ALFALFA LAND, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED, IN PARTS OF CALIFORNIA, IN LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS. ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE. ALSO FOOTHILL ORANGE GROVES A SPECIALTY.
J. O. ENELL, REAL ESTATE CO.,
1115 TITLE INSURANCE BLDG.,
LOS ANGELES.
436 POMONA INVESTMENT BLDG.,
POMONA, CAL.

FOR SALE—
FARMERS, ATTENTION.
REAL LIVE FARMERS CAN BUY FROM US THE ALFALFA AND FRUIT LAND IN THE STATE ON TERMS THAT THE LAND WILL PAY FOR ITSELF. SEE US—THEN SEE THE LAND AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED.
SMITH & SWEET, INC., Owners,
331 Mason Bldg., Los Angeles, Cor. 4th and Broadway

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ALFALFA LAND, $100 PER ACRE acres, or will divide to suit, in Tulare county, California absolutely all level rich silt soil subirrigated, artesian water spring for irrigation and domestic wells shallow, water susceptible, joining the greatest alfalfa district in California ½ mile from depot and small town; land almost corners on will double and treble. Will consider clear property to easy terms on balance. This is your opportunity, take it is within reach. POTTER & MILLER, owners, A. Investment Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
ALFALFA RANCHES.
Hemet, San Jacinto and Chino.
10 tons to the acre sells $15 to $18 per ton.
Orange, Lemon and Walnut Groves for profit.
Almond, Olive, Apricot Land.
Cabazon land with gravity water, $125 per acre.
City and Suburban Properties.
L. MALONE, Western Realty & Inv. Co.,
F. N. HAMBLETON, 323 S. Hill St., Los Angeles
Members of Chamber of Commerce and Realty Board.

FOR SALE—
YOU WANT A CALIFORNIA HOME
Why not get up your own Colony of friends from your section land at wholesale price, divide and improve to suit. 1250 acres of irrigated land nicely located in the Palermo Belt admirably adapted for this purpose. Special price an acre, easy terms. Maps and full particulars on request. D. CROSBY, R. 5, 10 East St., San Francisco.

FOR SALE—GENUINE BARGAIN, 45-ACRE BUSINESS ranch, 45 minutes from Sixth and Main, located one mile south of Los Almitos Sugar Factory; rich sandy loam soil, hay, corn and alfalfa flourish in this neighborhood; fine 6-room cottage surrounded by family orchard. Price $350 per acre; $50 per acre under value of surrounding acreage.
PESTERVELT, 655 Pacific Electric Bldg. Phones Main 8161, 161.

FOR SALE—12,000 ACRES RICH CHOCOLATE SOIL, $40 IN cultivation. In Jim Hell county, Texas. Fine for onions, corn and all kinds truck growing. Railroad runs through it, water feet from surface, artesian flow at greater depth. $12 per one-fourth cash, balance 3 to 5 years. Within eighteen of oil land. L. S. M'KINNEY & CO., 241 Douglas Bldg.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA LANDS—ORANGE GROVES—
And poultry ranches in large or small tracts.
Call or write. H. A. SHIFFER,
431-2-3 L. A. Investment Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Cal., or Perris, Cal.

FOR SALE—ORANGE AND LEMON GROVES, ALFALFA dairy and stock ranches in all parts of Southern California, $12.50 to $1000 per acre, on easy payments. Send for descriptive folders. LUCERNE LAND CO., 651 S. Hill, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME IN THE HOLLYwood section of Los Angeles; 2 acres improved with artistic chalet built by local architect of note, garage, etc. Address KK., Box 58, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—SNAPS YOU WILL BUY AFTER SEEING. SACRIFICE prices. Payments. Small pieces within two miles of lots of many good towns. Close in. Bargains. Eastern folks can have some one see and buy for them. Particulars JOSEPH CLARK, Searcher State Records, Sacramento, Cal.

HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES—
For Sale, Exchange, Lease or Wanted.

FOR SALE— FOR SALE—
Mr. Easterner,
Dear Sir:—
If you have any money to invest, and intend coming to SUNNY CALIFORNIA, kindly write or call on us, as we have the largest and most complete list of MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITIONS in the State. Note few BARGAINS.

HOTELS and ROOMING HOUSES.

10 rooms, clears $40 month; price	$400
18 rooms, nets $63 month; only	$750
26 rooms, close in; sacrifice	$1100
37 rooms, beautiful place	$1800
40-room hotel on Broadway	$2700
58 rooms, fine location	$3900
65 rooms; sick; must sell	$4500
76 rooms, near depot, going at	$5500
82 rooms, clears $400 month; price	$6000

COMMERCIAL HOTELS.

88 rooms, in heart of city	$18,000
100 rooms, first-class; see IT	$20,000
170 rooms, on Broadway, only	$30,000

100 MORE PLACES.

First-class Apartment Houses.
All of these places have steam heat, wall and disappearing beds, running hot and cold water, private baths, direct telephone from every apartment, beautifully furnished lobbies and reception rooms. Prices are right.

PRICES
$2500 UP TO $35,000.
ON VERY EASY TERMS.
WE LOAN MONEY.

Salesman and auto for every customer

See—H. U. BEAR—See

O'BRIEN-ROLLINS INVESTMENT CO.,
Ground Floor, 512 South Hill street.
Broadway 222. Phones 60257.

W. H. TAFT CO.,
REAL ESTATE,
RENTALS,
HOTELS AND APARTMENTS.
LEASED, SOLD, EXCHANGED AND PROMOTED.
Rooms 301-2-3 Wright & Callender Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Phones Home A4797; Sunset Bdwy. 2351.

SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WE ARE HEADQUARTERS apartment houses and hotels. One of the largest and best Los Angeles to select from. We make this a specialty and some good exchanges for eastern property. Write at once for

WILSON & LANYON REALTY CO.,
Suite 931 Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

MINING—

FREE SAMPLE ORE, GOLD MINE AT DOOR. LOS Angeles, 43 miles from city, stock just going on market. Arrange trip to mine at our expense. Call, phone write, GIRARD MINING & MILLING CO., 357-358 Pacific Electric Bldg. Phone F6663.

Classified Liners.

E SALE—

Country Property.

E SALE—

J. O. ENELL REAL ESTATE CO.,
1115 TITLE INSURANCE BLDG.,
LOS ANGELES.
436 POMONA INVESTMENT BLDG.,
POMONA, CAL.

ALFALFA LAND, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED, IN ALL PTS OF CALIFORNIA, IN LARGE AND SMALL TRACTS. ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE. HIGH-CLASS FOOTHILL ORANGE GROVES A SPECIALTY.
J. O. ENELL REAL ESTATE CO.,
1115 TITLE INSURANCE BLDG.,
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436 POMONA INVESTMENT BLDG.,
POMONA, CAL.

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FARMERS, ATTENTION.
REAL LIVE FARMERS CAN BUY FROM US THE BEST ALFALFA AND FRUIT LAND IN THE STATE ON SUCH EASY TERMS THAT THE LAND WILL PAY FOR ITSELF. SEE US—THEN SEE THE LAND AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED.
SMITH & SWEET, INC., Owners,
311 Mason Bldg., Los Angeles, Cor. 4th and Broadway.

E SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ALFALFA LAND, $100 PER ACRE. 0 acres, or will divide to suit. In Tulare county, California. Nearly all level rich silt soil subirrigated, artesian water belt, easy for irrigation and domestic wells shallow, water supply unfailing, joining the greatest alfalfa district in California; ½ mile from depot and small town; land almost corners with state schoolhouse. No pioneering. Price for short time $100 per re; will double and treble. Will consider clear property to ½ on easy terms on balance. This is your opportunity, take it if it is within reach. POTTER & MILLER, owners, 504 Investment Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

E SALE—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
ALFALFA RANCHES.
Hemet, San Jacinto and Chino.
10 tons to the acre sells $15 to $18 per ton.
Orange, Lemon and Walnut Groves for profit.
Almond, Olive, Apricot Land.
Cahuon land with gravity water. $125 per acre.
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YOU WANT A CALIFORNIA HOME
Why not get up your own Colony of friends from your section? Buy land at wholesale price, divide and improve to suit. I have 1200 acres of irrigated land nicely located in the Palermo district admirably adapted for this purpose. Special price in 10 acre, easy terms. Maps and full particulars on request.
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WESTERVELT, 655 Pacific Electric Bldg. Phones Main 5161, 6161.

E SALE—12,000 ACRES RICH CHOCOLATE SOIL, 500 IN cultivation. In Jim Bell county, Texas. Fine for onions, cotton and all kinds truck growing. Railroad runs through it, water 20 feet from surface, artesian flow at greater depth. $12 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance 3 to 5 years. Within eighteen miles of oil land. L. S. M'KINNEY & CO., 241 Douglas Bldg.

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And poultry ranches in large or small tracts.
Call or write. H. A. SHIFFER,
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R SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME IN THE HOLLY-wood section of Los Angeles; 2 acres improved with artistic stone chalet built by local architect of note, garage, etc. Address KK., Box 58, TIMES OFFICE.

R SALE—SNAPS YOU WILL BUY AFTER SEEING. SAC-rifice prices. Payments. Small pieces within two miles of depot of many good towns. Close in. Bargains. Eastern parties can have some one see and buy for them. Particulars JOSEPH CLARK, Searcher State Records, Sacramento, Cal.

OTELS AND LODGING HOUSES—
For Sale, Exchange, Lease or Wanted.

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HOTELS and ROOMING HOUSES.

10 rooms, clears $40 month; price	$400
18 rooms, nets $63 month; only	$750
26 rooms, close in; sacrifice	$1100
27 rooms, beautiful place	$1800
40-room hotel on Broadway	$2700
18 rooms, fine location	$3800
6 rooms; sick; must sell	$4500
70 rooms, near depot, going at	$5500
45 rooms, clears $400 month; price	$6000

COMMERCIAL HOTELS.

8 rooms, in heart of city	$18,000
100 rooms, first-class; see IT	$20,000
220 rooms, on Broadway, only	$30,000

100 MORE PLACES.

First-class Apartment Houses.
All of these places have steam heat, wall and disappearing beds, running hot and cold water, private baths, direct telephone from every apartment, beautifully furnished lobbies and reception rooms. Prices are right.

PRICES
$2500 UP TO $35,000.
ON VERY EASY TERMS.
WE LOAN MONEY.

Salesman and auto for every customer

See—H. U. BEAR—See

O'BRIEN-ROLLINS INVESTMENT CO.,
Ground Floor, 512 South Hill street.
Phones 60157.

W. H. TAFT CO.,
REAL ESTATE.
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LEASED, SOLD, EXCHANGED AND PROMOTED.
Offices 301-2-3 Wright & Callender Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Phones Home A4797; Sunset Bdwy. 3351.

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WILSON & LANYON REALTY CO.,
Suite 921 Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

ING—

FREE SAMPLE ORE, GOLD MINE AT DOOR. LOS Angeles, 42 miles from city, stock just going on market. Arrange trip to mine at our expense. Call, phone or write. GIRARD MINING & MILLING CO., 357-358 Pacific Electric Bldg. Phone F6663.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY—

FOR SALE—

JASMINE EARLY ORANGE LANDS.

Have your savings made you money this year?
If not, let us show you how an investment of $17 monthly in our famous district will secure for you a 10-acre orange grove and in a few years an income that means INDEPENDENCE.

SOIL—A deep, red loam.
CLIMATE—Perfectly adapted to citrus fruits and olives.
WATER—At economical cost, in abundance.
Over 500 acres of oranges planted during the past two seasons now in perfect condition, and several hundred acres being prepared for this season's planting.

The town of

JASMINE

located in the center of our holdings—the shipping point for 40,000 acres of orange and olive lands.
Lots 50x140 feet at $150 each on easy terms.
The OPPORTUNITY to make BIG PROFITS on a small investment. Hotel, store, depot and other improvements under way or assured.
Commence the New Year right and become a land owner.

Call or address
JASMINE CITRUS LAND CO.,
911 Story Bldg.

H. G. HEISLER CO.,
General Agents.
Phones F2730. Main 1755.

FOR SALE—

BUY SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY LAND.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROFIT ARE GREATER THERE.

We desire to call the attention of land investors to the exceptional opportunities offered in the great San Joaquin Valley. While a wonderful amount of development has been going on in all parts of the valley, the past few years, land values remain extremely attractive. We make a specialty of Colonization Tracts. We have first-hand information regarding land in this section of the State. We are pioneer operators, and our long experience puts us in a position to be of service to investors. We are prepared to deliver tracts of from one thousand to ten thousand acres in extent at reasonable prices and easy terms.

If you are in the market for land in Fresno, Madera, Merced, King or Tulare counties, write us for our list. We maintain a branch office at No. 420 Story Building, Los Angeles, where maps, literature and information are available, regarding our holdings.

PIERCE & ANDERSON,
1152 J street, Fresno.
BRANCH OFFICE:
No. 420 Story Building.
Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME FINE DAIRY RANCHES IN the San Joaquin Valley at very reasonable prices. If you want to get into one of the best paying farming propositions in the State let us know and we will submit some bargains that will surprise you. We have ranches with or without cows, well improved, in the best districts of the State. Write us and tell us how large an investment you wish to make and we will give you the best things obtainable at your figures. Ask for our little folder "Facts." PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' BUREAU, 339-340 Herman W Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR INFORMATION REgarding the San Joaquin Valley or are contemplating buying in that district it will pay you to correspond with me as I have a first-class list of good purchases and exchanges around Visalia, Tulare, Exeter, Lindsay and Portersville.
AM ALWAYS GLAD TO GIVE INFORMATION.
J. T. CROWE, 834 Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles.
A5822—Bdwy. 2447.

FOR SALE—M'FARLAND, KERN COUNTY. A NEW TOWN with a future. On main line Southern Pacific, and new State highway. Soil for fruit and alfalfa perfect, water conditions unexcelled, electric power for pumping, co-operative creamery and ice plant. Good schools and churches, no saloons. For information and prices address W. F. LAIRD, McFarland, or 413 Story Bldg., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—

BIG BARGAINS IN BIG TRACTS.

San Joaquin Valley and Foothill land. Great opportunities to buy cheap land and improve it to citrus land and make big profits. Small tracts as well. Write for prices and terms.
MERCED-MARIPOSA LAND CO., Planada, Merced Co., Cal.

GOVERNMENT LAND—

FOR SALE—
Uncle Sam wants to make you a Christmas present of a fine bean ranch; will you accept it in a fine valley where others are making money growing pink beans, and where you can grow $50 to $100 worth of beans per acre each year, also corn, potatoes, all small grains and garden vegetables, all without irrigation; water for irrigating alfalfa is had at shallow depth. No clearing or leveling to do, the land is ready for the plow. Come to our office and let us tell you how to get your share of this fine body of land.
ILES INVESTMENT CO.,
600 Ferguson Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

APARTMENT HOUSES—
For Sale, Exchange, Lease or Wanted.

FOR SALE—

APARTMENT-HOUSE.

$12,500.

INCOME $115 PER MONTH.

Handsome new apartment-house near Pico st. Owner has business interests outside city that occupies most of his time and cannot take care of both. It is rented and has good class tenants. If you are looking for a good income property, here it is.
We exchange California for Eastern.

Mr. Stair,
CALIFORNIA REALTY CORPORATION,
O. E. Farish, President.
60286. Main 2888. 353 S. Hill st., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR LEASE—
Everybody is coming to Los Angeles to live. Now is the time to prepare for the great rush. We have a number of apartment houses and hotels in choice locations, ready for this season's business.

H. JEROME TOY HOTEL BROKERAGE COMPANY,
(Established 1898)
408 Mason Bldg., S. E. Corner Fourth and Broadway.

WANTED—
Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL ORANGE, LEMON AND MARSH Seedless Grapefruit Trees. Commissions paid on receipt of orders. ROBINSON CITRUS NURSERIES, Valley Center, Pacific Electric P. O., San Dimas, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Business Property.

FOR SALE—FINE INVESTMENTS.
$85,000—Three-story apartment house, fine corner, on paved street, lot 60x130; big income.
$50,000—Stores and apartments, close in, corner, streets paved; income $500 per month; lot 100x77.
$50,000—50x194, finest for hotel, near Hill and 11th.
$40,000—50x150, three-story apartment, income $400.
$35,000—[illegible], fine corner, eight brick stores.
$30,000—50x150, fine corner, stores and flats.
$16,000—50x135, fine corner, stores and flats; income $170 per month.
$15,000—110x140 to alley, finest apartment house site.
$14,000—50x135, fine corner, two stores and two houses, modern, on Figueroa street; good income.
$15,000—Fine corner, 287x145, on Alameda near Slauson avenue; stores and rooms; good income; $3000 down, balance on easy terms.
$5000—50x150, with 6-room modern cottage, 25th near Main; fine for apartments.
$4800—50x110, Maple avenue, income $30 month.
$4500—40x100, fine corner, Maple avenue, store.
$6500—130x100, fine corner, two 5-room cottages; fine for stores.
OSCAR LEUSCHNER & CO., 828 South Spring st., L. A. Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Three brick store buildings in Monrovia on Myrtle ave. Lot 50x150, all rented, income $1740 per year. Price $30,000. Mortgage, $15,000; will take clear eastern to $15,000.
SEE THOMPSON OR EDWARDS,
CALIFORNIA REALTY CORPORATION,
O. E. Farish, Pres.
353 SOUTH HILL ST.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
60286. Main 2888.

FOR EXCHANGE—$270,000 EQUITY IN LARGE CORNER OFfice building, Spring street. Want San Joaquin land; also $160,000 equity in Spring street building, paying 8 per cent. net on price asked; $85,000 equity in new brick apartment building near Sixth and Hope, well rented, long lease. $35,000 equity sixty room apartment-house North Bunker Hill, furniture included. Income $450 per month. Want unimproved lots or land.
J. S. JONES, 311-314 Germain Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Houses.

FOR EXCHANGE—
A FINE HOME.
12 ROOMS, ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES, HARDWOOD FLOORS, GRANITE WALL AND FOUNDATIONS, GARAGE, SUN PORCH, ORANGE TREES AND BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, SITUATED IN ONEONTA PARK, SOUTH PASADENA, ON A CORNER LOT, 100x165 FEET TO ALLEY, CORNER HUNTINGTON BLVD. AND LA FRANCE AVE. A PLACE FIT FOR A KING. THIS IS A1 HIGH-CLASS PROPERTY, AND IS CHEAP AT $25,000; HAS MORTGAGE OF $10,000 UPON IT. WHAT HAVE YOU? MIGHT CONSIDER EASTERN FREE AND CLEAR FOR EQUITY.
SEE
O. E. FARISH, PRESIDENT,
CALIFORNIA REALTY CORPORATION,
353 SOUTH HILL ST.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FOR EXCHANGE—

WEST ADAMS STREET.

125x180.

Beautiful 12-room residence in heart West Adams street residence section. The grounds are large and contain beautiful foliage. This is a fine place, entirely surrounded by a brick wall. Price $30,000, mortgage $10,000. Owner will take clear Eastern or California. Get busy.
We exchange California for Eastern.

Mr. Stair,
CALIFORNIA REALTY CORPORATION,
60286. O. E. Farish, President,
Main 2888. 353 S. Hill st., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—

SEE CUNNINGHAM REALTY CO.,
CENTRAL BLDG., SIXTH AND MAIN STS.

We have city and suburban homes, income property and clear lots for meritorious ranch property. Young orange or lemon groves, good land improved or unimproved will interest us.

CUNNINGHAM REALTY CO., INC.,
60193 Central Bldg. Broadway 1982.

FOR EXCHANGE—WANT LOTS, ACREAGE OR GOOD EASTern clear of encumbrance and worth the price asked for three splendid properties as follows: 10-room modern home in the Wilshire district; large lot with cottage near new Normal School site, 12-room apartment-house arranged into three apartments. Total valuation $22,700. Incumbrance $10,700, leaving an equity of $12,000. These are all improved, well located and growing in value. Want clear property worth the price asked for the equity. J. N. WILLIAMS & COMPANY, 302 I. W. Hellman Bldg., 411 S. Main street.

FOR EXCHANGE—
FINE OLD HOME.
12 rooms, beautiful grounds, lot 125x180, on high ground, best part of West Adams residence section. Price $30,000. Will take clear eastern to $20,000.
SEE THOMPSON OR EDWARDS,
CALIFORNIA REALTY CORPORATION,
O. E. Farish, Pres.
353 SOUTH HILL ST.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
60286. Main 2888.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Lots.

FOR EXCHANGE—
That property lying between Seventh and 26th streets and Montana and Nevada avenues, Santa Monica, and known as the Palisade district, probably has no superior natural conditions for homes in the world. Lying high and level, with a gentle slope towards the ocean, it comands a magnificent view of the surounding country, the ocean, the mountains and the plain. The climate is unexcelled, being 10 degrees cooler in summer and 10 degrees warmer in winter than in Los Angeles, making ideal home conditions. I have a number of very choice residence lots within this district which I will sell on exceptional terms. I will take as partial payment any good property here or in the Eastern States. This will permit you to make some money on your investment. I will take you to the property in our auto at any time. This is a rare opportunity. Let me hear from you.
A1958. FREDERICK E. SCOTT,
Main 9202. 514 Laughlin Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

AUCTION AND AUCTIONEERS—

WE BUY FOR CASH—
FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
References: Globe Savings Bank
REGULAR AUCTION SALES MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
SPECIAL SALES WHEN ADVERTISED.
SUGARMAN'S AUCTION & COM. CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
114-116 COURT ST.
Our Specialty: General Merchandise to the Trade.
Phones—F4810, Main 3114.



Classified Liners.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Country Property.

FOR EXCHANGE—

$30,000—Mortgage $4000. 10 acres, Valencias and navels, heavy crop, large house and barn, located close in, on electric car line; now ready for subdivision. Owner wants income.

$22,500, clear—15 acres, on one of our best streets. 11 acres in full bearing navels, fine condition, good crop, large nine-room house, barn, domestic fruits of all kinds. Want Los Angeles, beach or other good income, same value.

$36,000—Mortgage $9000. 22 acres, 14 acres full-bearing navels, balance 5-year-old late Valencias, cheap water, heavy crop. Want Imperial or Oregon or Washington wheat land.

$45,000—Mortgage $10,000. 29 acres of full-bearing Washington navels, heavy crop, water costs three dollars an acre a year, close in; house, barn, etc. Owner wants eastern income or stock of merchandise in Middle West.

$18,000—Mortgage $3000. 12 acres of full-bearing navels, fair crop, cheap water. Will take clear eastern for equity.

$65,000, clear—31 acres of full-bearing grove, very best of locations, large house, barn, fitted up for a home place. Want income worth the money.

$200,000—Mortgage $80,000. 100-acre full-bearing navel orange grove. Arlington Heights, fine irrigating plant, underground pipe lines, one block from electric car line, quarter of a mile to packing-house, on one of the best streets; estimated crop 30,000 boxes. Want a tract of unimproved land or Los Angeles equities. This is a fine piece of property.

$125,000—Mortgage $25,000. 106 acres, 86 in 6-year-old navels and Valencias, fine condition, good crop, very best of irrigating systems. Want Los Angeles income, eastern income or unimproved land.

$140,000—Mortgage $30,000. 70-acre navel grove, full-bearing and in the best of condition, heavy crop, cheap water and a fine irrigating system. Want Los Angeles or Long Beach.

(ALFALFA RANCHES.)

$40,000—Mortgage $5000. 108-acre alfalfa ranch, fine improvements, all fully equipped, cows, horses and all farming implements. Want an eastern farm, same value.

$50,000—Mortgage $17,000. 130 acres, 100 acres of alfalfa, balance ready to seed, large pumping plant, underground irrigating system, fair buildings, a good producer and pays interest on price asked. Want stock of merchandise or income property, no matter where located if it will show the income.

$100,000—230 acres, 130 acres in alfalfa, balance alfalfa land, fine irrigating system, abundance of water, good buildings, all teams, tools and implements. This is one of the best ranches to be found; pays 10 per cent. net on price asked. Want income; this is first-class and want such in exchange.

(FOR SALE.)

600 acres, all in alfalfa, large irrigating plant for each 100 acres. This is one of the best pieces of land in the Chino district, underground pipe lines to put water on each 100 acres. Will be sold on easy terms to party who can handle it. Write for terms and prices if interested.

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS FOR CASH I CERTAINLY HAVE THEM IN CITY, ORANGE GROVES, ALFALFA RANCHES AND IMPERIAL.

I MATCH ANY TRADE LARGE OR SMALL, IN FARM OR CITY PROPERTY IN ANY STATE.

J. A. KING, Room 1, Lyon Block, Riverside, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—

CUNNINGHAM REALTY CO., Inc.,
CENTRAL BLDG., SIXTH AND MAIN STS.

RANCHES for income property.
RANCHES for residences, Los Angeles and suburban.
RANCHES for clear lots.
RANCHES for trust deeds and mortgages.
Large tracts of land for subdivision.

CUNNINGHAM REALTY CO., Inc.,
60193. Central Bldg. Broadway 1982

FOR EXCHANGE—

288 ACRES
GOOD SOIL
ALL UNDER CULTIVATION
NEAR ONTARIO.

A complete ranch consisting 288 acres, all under cultivation, 11 acres set to fruit and nuts. Land level. Carries control of water company. This is a fine proposition for subdivision. Price $70,000, clear. Want Los Angeles vacant or will take Chicago.

We exchange California for Eastern.
For further particulars see

MR. STAIR,
CALIFORNIA REALTY CORPORATION,
O. E. Farish, President,
60286. Main 2888. 352 S. Hill st.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—

$15,000—Hollywood residence.
$200,000—8000 acres orange, lemon, alfalfa.
$200,000—2000 acres alfalfa near Riverside.
$1,000,000—Large acreage near city.
$50,000—Orange, foothill, Glendora.
$20,000—Duarte orange land.
$500,000—L. A. business block.
$10,000—San Francisco flat property.
$50,000—Pasadena hotel, fine income.
$40,000—St. Louis income property, well rented.
Several lots and 160 acres Wineville for acreage near Kerman.
Some trade on above, take eastern, anything.
Anywhere at right prices.
F. N. BURLEIGH, 432 Mason Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—ORANGE GROVE, 20 ACRE, 14-YEAR-OLD grove San Fernando, good buildings, plenty of water. Crop last year $6000. Price $45,000. Want apartment-house, city. Also 10 acre 18-year-old grove, fine condition, good buildings and plenty of water. Colton, for city. 40 acres Glendora, 20 and 18-year-old grove, 10 in young grove, 2 sets of buildings, and one of the finest groves in Southern California. Price $65,000. Want city. 40-acre walnut and alfalfa ranch El Monte. Price $50,000. Want city. Will assume. 9-acre grape vineyard on boulevard, San Fernando Valley. Price $6000. Want city. 2000 acres Tucson, Ariz., improved land, plenty of water. $50 per acre. Want city. Will assume. J. S. JONES, 311-314 Germain Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR EASTERN PROPERTY.

I have a client who is overloaded with land, located within 75 miles of Los Angeles. He will consider eastern property in exchange. Must be clear as his is. Send description of your property. Address

EDWARDS REALTY CO., 420 West Sixth street, L. A., Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Eastern and Northern Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—BY

E. H. RINGO & CO.

IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY
IN IOWA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA,
MISSOURI OR OHIO,
NEW YORK, TEXAS OR CALIFORNIA,
OR ANYWHERE IN THE
UNITED STATES
THAT YOU WANT TO SELL,
TRADE OR EXCHANGE,
SEND A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION
WITH ADDRESS TO US AND
TELL US WHAT YOU WANT
AND WATCH US GET RESULTS.

ADDRESS E. H. RINGO & CO.,

506 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
PHONE F5759.

FOR EXCHANGE—CALIFORNIA, EASTERN AND NORTHERN property. Send full particulars of what you have and I will match it.

W. H. HOUGHTON,
407 Security Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE — WANTED, SOUTHERN MICHIGAN OR Northern Ohio, city or country, for income property here. R. GREEN, 254 East 29th st.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Eastern and Northern Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—THERE ARE THOUSANDS WHO WANT to come to California to live but are unable to do so because their finances are tied up, and represented, in property in the East and Middle West. We devote our time and ability to exchanging eastern property for California—the land of sunshine and opportunity—and will be glad to correspond with YOU with reference to same. Highest references.

THE CHAS. A. MASH CO.,
616-620 Citizens National Bank Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Cal. Members Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce

FOR EXCHANGE—

EASTERN FOR CALIFORNIA AND
CALIFORNIA FOR EASTERN.
Exchanges of all kinds our specialty.
LOS ANGELES BUSINESS AND
RESIDENCE PROPERTIES.
Orange, Lemon and Walnut Orchards, Ranch
Properties and Chicken Ranches.
Revenue Producing Propositions
With finest climate in the world.
Write us for information.

BOWEN REALTY EXCHANGE,
210 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Miscellaneous Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—

A FINE HOME.

12 ROOMS; ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES—HARDWOOD FLOORS, GRANITE WALL AND FOUNDATIONS, GARAGE, SUN PORCH, ORANGE TREES AND BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS SITUATED IN ONEONTA PARK, SOUTH PASADENA, ON A CORNER LOT, 100X165 FEET TO ALLEY, CORNER HUNTINGTON BLVD. AND LA FRANCE AVENUE. A PLACE FIT FOR A KING. THIS IS AI, HIGH-CLASS PROPERTY AND IS CHEAP AT $25,000. HAS MORTGAGE OF $10,000 UPON IT. WHAT HAVE YOU? MIGHT CONSIDER EASTERN FREE AND CLEAR FOR EQUITY.

WE EXCHANGE CALIFORNIA FOR EASTERN.
SEE
O. E. FARISH PRESIDENT,
353 S. HILL ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FOR EXCHANGE—
"EQUITABLE EXCHANGES."

WHAT HAVE YOU? WE CAN MATCH IT. IMPERIAL, SAN JOAQUIN, CITY, EASTERN, EVERYWHERE. TELL US WHAT YOU WANT AND WHAT YOU HAVE, AND WE'LL SATISFY YOU.

W. H. TAFT & CO.,
302 WRIGHT & CALLENDER BLDG.,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
A4797. BROADWAY 3351.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—

Northwest corner of Macy and Avilla, improved with flats, cottage and storeroom, all rented. Lot 80x120. Price $12,000. Mortgage, $5000. Will take clear eastern to $7000.

SEE THOMPSON OR EDWARDS.
CALIFORNIA REALTY CORPORATION,
O. E. Farish, Pres.
353 SOUTH HILL ST.,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
60286. Main 2888.

FOR EXCHANGE—

Office Phones—A5122; Main 3918.
EXCHANGES A SPECIALTY.
JONES-CUTTER CO.,
Real Estate, Investments and Leases,
520 Higgins Building,
Second and Main sts.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—

W. H. HOUGHTON,
407 Security Building, Los Angeles,
Buys, Sells and Exchanges Real Estate in all parts of the country. Loans money for clients on approved Los Angeles realty at 7 per cent.

FOR EXCHANGE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL ANYthing, we are the people you are looking for. We have buyers who are looking for bargains; property of all kinds for exchange. MONEY TO LOAN. WILLIAMS LAND AND LOAN CO., 618-20 Grant Bldg., Los Angeles.

FOR EXCHANGE—WE EXCHANGE PROPERTY EVERYWHERE. Eastern for Los Angeles, ranches for city. Write for information. Reference: National Bank of Commerce.
IDEAL REALTY COMPANY, 224 Grosse Bldg., 124 West 6th st.

FOR EXCHANGE—WE SPECIALIZE ON EXCHANGES ANYwhere and everywhere. Ask PETERSON, 424 W. Sixth.

BUSINESS INVESTMENTS—

WANTED—MONEY FOR INVESTMENT—

MR. INVESTOR, DO YOU KNOW THAT I AM ENGAGED IN BUILDING FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES FOR LEASE AND AS AN INVESTMENT? THIS IS THE BEST CLASS OF PROPERTY IN CALIFORNIA TODAY AND THE DEMAND FOR FACTORIES IS SO ENORMOUS THAT I HAVE EXHAUSTED MY RESOURCES IN TRYING TO KEEP PACE WITH THE BUSINESS AND MUST HAVE MORE MONEY AT ONCE TO DO BUSINESS WITH. WHY LOAN YOUR MONEY AT 6 AND 7 PER CENT. WHEN I CAN MAKE YOU 12 AND 14 PER CENT., BESIDES THE INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY, WHICH IS AT LEAST 10 PER CENT. PER YEAR IN ADDITION? CAN YOU BEAT THIS AS AN INVESTMENT THAT IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE, WITH YOUR MONEY INVESTED IN SUBSTANTIAL BRICK BUILDINGS CLOSE IN AND WORTH THE MONEY THAT YOU HAVE INVESTED IN THEM AT ANY TIME YOU WISH TO DISPOSE OF THE PROPERTY? I CAN SHOW YOU THAT I MEAN EVERY WORD I SAY. THIS IS NO STOCK PROPOSITION OR CATCH PENNY, BUT ON A GOOD SOUND BASIS. WRITE OR CALL AND SEE ME AND I WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT I CAN DO WHAT I SAY BEFORE PUTTING UP ONE DOLLAR OF YOUR MONEY. I WANT TO INFORM YOU THAT ACCORDING TO THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICS THE FINISHED OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED GOODS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY FOR 1912 AMOUNTS TO TWO AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS, AN INCREASE OF NEARLY TWO MILLION COMPARED WITH 1906. YOU CAN READILY SEE THAT THE MANUFACTURING OF THIS CITY IS MORE THAN KEEPING PACE WITH ALL OTHER BUSINESS, AND YOU CAN MAKE NO MISTAKE IN PUTTING YOUR MONEY IN THIS CLASS OF PROPERTY. I HAVE BEEN IN THIS BUSINESS FOR FOURTEEN YEARS IN THIS CITY AND KNOW WHAT I AM TALKING ABOUT. CAN GIVE THE BEST OF BANK REFERENCES.

R. A. COLLINS,
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS,
524 DOUGLAS BLDG.

Main 450 Members
F 4587 L. A. Chamber of Commerce

THE CHAS. A. MASH CO.

Real Estate and Exchange Brokers

Loans and Investments

Notary Public

Suite 616 to 620
Citizens National Bank Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

DATES AND DOLLARS.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE ON A SMALL INVESTMENT.

Coachella Valley, Cal. Hottest place on earth. Only place suitable for Date growing in United States. Limited area, large yield, no overproduction, and high prices makes the industry most exclusive and very remunerative. We own 23,000 date trees, fine date gardens. We have limited amount co-operative stock for sale. We offer safe, sure, investment. An acre of Dates will support a family. You can easily own one. Opportunities like this seldom come. Don't miss this. We sell on reasonable terms. Monthly payments. Write for interesting literature. Dates the money Tree. COACHELLA VALLEY DATE CO., 452½ S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—MAN WITH $1000 FOR STATE AGENCY AND manufacturing right. Fast selling article. No opposition. Large profits. MARVIN, 406 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—

Phone Home A2416. Residence Phone Home E1781.

Z. D. MATHUSS,

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT BROKER,

314 WILCOX BUILDING,

Loans negotiated. Los Angeles, Cal.

BUSINESS CHANCES—

MONTGOMERY & TAMARI—
Room 3, 244½ E. First st., Los Angeles—F5360.
We cater to the trade of Japanese and negroes especially. Real estate and business chances of all description. No matter how much or how little money you have, we can place you. Write or call.

WANTED—CAPITAL—

To help finance and build railroad through one of the richest agricultural and timber districts in this country. Have right-of-way surveyed. Millions of dollars worth of freight waiting for railroad. Territory is well developed. Also have water power and big land deal to promote. We will be pleased to submit details general and financial references. Address VK, Box 194, TIMES OFFICE.

MONEY TO LOAN—
Salaries and Chattels.

DIAMOND LOANS, 1 TO 2 PER CENT. KUSEL, 114-115 STIMSON Building, Third and Spring. Established twelve years. Bank references.

STOCKS AND BONDS—

DATES AND DOLLARS.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE ON A SMALL INVESTMENT.

Coachella Valley, Cal. Hottest place on earth. Only place suitable for Date growing in United States. Limited area, large yield, no overproduction, and high prices makes the industry most exclusive and very remunerative. We own 23,000 date trees, fine date gardens. We have limited amount co-operative stock for sale. We offer safe, sure, investment. An acre of Dates will support a family. You can easily own one. Opportunities like this seldom come. Don't miss this. We sell on reasonable terms. Monthly payments. Write for interesting literature. Dates the money Tree. COACHELLA VALLEY DATE CO., 452½ S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—CAPITAL—

To help finance and build railroad through one of the richest agricultural and timber districts in this country, have right-of-way surveyed; millions of dollars worth of freight waiting for railroad; territory is well developed; also have water power and big land deal to promote. We will be pleased to submit details general and financial references. Adress VK, Box 195, TIMES OFFICE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—
To Purchase, Sell or Exchange.

WANTED—LADIES WANTING TO BUY, SELL, OR EXchange their property, call on MRS. M. HOOVER, 420 Security Bldg. Main 3471, F2639.

WANTED—
To Purchase Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE CITRUS TREES IN WHOLE quantities. Write full particulars. W. W. BURNS, Security Bldg., Los Angeles. Main 227; F3110.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS—

TRUSTEN P. DYER, (ADMITTED 1875,) ATTORNEY, Notary, President, Dyer Law and Collection Company, 903-905 Higgins Bldg., Second and Main sts., Los Angeles. General practice in the State and Federal Courts. Thoroughly equipped collection department with competent assistants.

HELP WANTED—
Male.

WANTED—

MUST HAVE MORE CLERKS AND LETTER CARRIERS FOR LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE

SEVERAL CLERKS OR BRIGHT BOYS, OVER 18, IMMEDIATELY to coach for POSTOFFICE CLERK or LETTER CARRIERS; ANOTHER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, January 25th; Parcels Post goes into effect January 1, 1913; good beginning salary; yearly promotion; immediate action necessary. Bring parents with you. See MR. HOFF, 629-30 Security Bldg.

WANTED—

Male Help of All Kinds Furnished Free of Charge.

MURRAY & READY,
The Leading Male Employment and Labor Agents On the Pacific Coast.
Phones—Sunset Broadway 4610. Home A3018.

Murray & Ready's Offices:
782-784-786 Howard st., San Francisco, Cal.
Second and Main Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
Second and H Sts., Sacramento, Cal.
Latin Office: 528 Jackson St., San Francisco.
Mexican Office: 121 Marchessault St., Los Angeles.

HELP WANTED—
Female.

MRS. PATTEN'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 218 S. BROADWAY, Room 202. A first-class, reliable female agency. Established ten years. We specialize in family help. Out of town orders given special attention. Your patronage solicited.

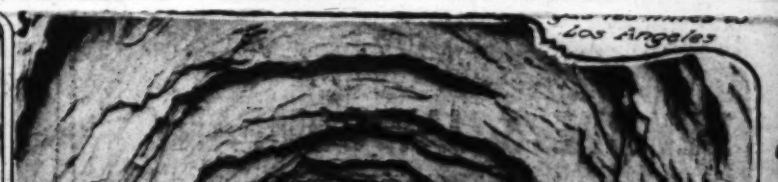
FRESH GRAPES AND RAISINS.

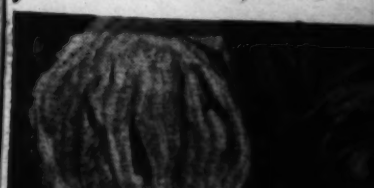
[Escondido Times Advocate:] The immense vineyard of J. Johnston, Jr., of this city had a record crop this year. After harvesting about fifty carloads of fresh grapes from this vineyard, Mr. Johnston will dry and get twenty-five tons of raisins from the same vineyard.

REFORESTING THE MOUNTAINS.

During the present winter season, Forester Supervisor Charlton says, 25,000 pine and cedar trees will be planted on the mountains and 10,000 eucalyptus trees in the foothills.







1913
Sunset Limited

A Train de Luxe

SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES NEW ORLEANS

ESPECIALLY BUILT EQUIPMENT.

All steel cars—Latest model and finest craftmanship—Appointments throughout embody every electrical device and modern convenience to provide comfort in travel.

OFFICE, HOME, AND HOTEL FACILITIES.

Stenographer, barber shop, shower-bath and valet service, including clothes pressing—Ladies' maid, manicuring and hairdressing—Special attention given to ladies traveling alone or with children.

OBSERVATION CLUB-ROOM CAR.

Ladies' parlor—Library of current fiction and latest magazines—Writing desk—Men's buffet club-room—Market reports and important news bulletins by telegraph.

SLEEPING CARS.

Two ten section, drawing room-stateroom cars and one all-stateroom-drawing room car, providing every facility for exclusiveness and privacy.

DINING CAR SERVICE.

"Good cheer and cheerful attendants" is the motto, and only the best of everything in the way of food and service is considered.

SUNSET ROUTE.

Road bed rock ballasted and oiled—Oil burning locomotives—Protected by automatic electric block signals.
Connections at New Orleans with Limited trains and Southern Pacific steamers.

SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND	EASTBOUND
Lv. New Orleans 12:30 p.m. Thursday	Lv. San Francisco 6:00 p.m. Tuesday.
Lv. Houston 11:30 p.m. Thursday.	Lv. Los Angeles 8:15 a.m. Wednesday.
Lv. San Antonio 5:30 a.m. Friday.	Lv. El Paso 10:30 a.m. Thursday.
Lv. El Paso 10:00 p.m. Friday.	Lv. San Antonio 2:52 a.m. Friday.
Ar Los Angeles 8:45 p.m. Saturday.	Lv. Houston 8:44 a.m. Friday.
Ar. San Francisco 11:00 a.m. Sunday.	Ar. New Orleans 7:20 p.m. Friday.

INITIAL TRIP.

January 2, from New Orleans; January 7, from San Francisco; January 8, from Los Angeles—and each week thereafter.

TEN DOLLARS EXTRA FARE.

Southern Pacific



Carl F. Schader Says Consolidate

Los Angeles City and County Government. Also Santa Monica and Venice.

BY LON DINSMORE.

SCHADER'S SLOGAN, "SEEK THE TRUTH."

"Man in his life plays many parts," some men seem to fill a "Rut," their life is a daily "tread mill" and mechanically, they cover a well worn path from home to labor and return, seeing nothing of the beauties of nature or art, which surround them, with possibly, an occasional respite? of "from labor to refreshment," to the sorrow of family and destruction of the true life principle.

"All men are equal," but in every age are to be found men who, by sheer force and predominating mentality, plus morality, become "Shining lights" to be seen by all men and to be acknowledged as leaders.

Among their number, Carl F. Schader, well known throughout Southern California and the Southwest, may well feel proud of his achievements and the record and history of his success should be an incentive to the younger men of today, to do and dare and to emulate and follow his example.

Carl F. Schader has been made the subject of many interesting articles in different magazines and papers throughout Southern California. But few know or appreciate him as he is and it is the purpose of this "Appreciation" to present the dual man who has achieved



CARL F. SCHADER,

Public Spirited Citizen, Banker, Real Estate and Mining Operator.

success by constant, persistent, and well-direct effort.

I glean from these articles that Carl F. Schader was born at Little Rock, Ark., March 23, 1870. His education, like everything else throughout his life, was diversified; after the public schools, he was given a private course in the Lutheran Parish Schools, not only in theology, but in other studies, and he would certainly have made an ideal "Fighting Parson." He then finished the Little Rock College course.

It is said "Blood will tell," Carl F. Schader may well feel proud of his ancestry, coming from the sturdy race of German-Austrians and especially of the Military class in the early history of Austria.

His grandfather was Herr Johann, Geyer, Von Geyerstein, and among the heirlooms of the family is an old parchment that his grandfather received for his achievement and prowess. The world knows that among the finest specimens of womanhood and motherhood is the Austrian woman, and none doubt it, that have ever lived in the Vienna capital even for a few days or months. Schader is the personification of his mother, who in her 76th year is enjoying the winter in Santa Monica.

The Geyers and Schaders were among those who were fighting for a constitutional government for the people; they belong to the "Forty-eighters," the time when Carl Schurz and other great German-Americans came to this country.

Both sides of the family came to New Orleans, La., and located later at Little Rock, Ark., where they have been among the builders of that well-known [illegible]

Carl F. Schader landed in Los Angeles in [illegible] with the Santa Fe Railroad on survey from Los [illegible]les to Anaheim. In 1888 was assistant engineer to P. J. Flynn, surveyed Soldiers' Home and did preliminary work and surveys of the mountain sheds of the Santa Monica canyons, the pipe lines, reservoirs, etc., in connection with that work. Here fate? stepped in and meeting Miss Nellie Elliott, he decided to remain in Santa Monica; the wisdom of his choice can be seen in his happy married life and his wonderful success.

He engaged in the soda water, ice and general wholesale business; built first factory and manufactured first soda water in Santa Monica, after four years disposed of his business, seeking larger opportunities. His mind turned back to engineering and nature's great storehouse of wealth, and having had a smattering of mines and mining in and around Prescott, Phoenix, etc., he naturally drifted back to Prescott, Ariz., and there commenced his studies of mining; and, although he had a small fortune, he went to work as "mucker" at $2.00 per day and did everything in the mining game from mucker through to the general manager of a property, and in less than four years' time was superintendent of all the operations on the Mohave Desert and along the lines of the Santa Fe Railroad for the mining syndicate that was headed by Aldace F. Walker, then chairman of the Santa Fe executive board.

Schader studied assaying, metallurgy, geology, mineralogy, and especially the genesis of the ore deposits of the country known as the "desert," and was a contributor on that subject to many papers and quite frequently to the Los Angeles Mining Review, of which paper his good friend, Richardson, who lives in Ocean Park, was then editor.

For fourteen years Schader's entire business life was devoted exclusively to "desert" mining and during that period he was fortunate in having associated with him one of the most capable mining engineers, students, scholars and philosophers that it has been his good fortune to meet, Mr. C. H. Gosch, a graduate of the leading universities of Germany, a man previous to his meeting with Schader, had twenty experience in all departments of the mining in Mexico. Schader had Mr. Gosch as almost tutor for several years, not only in mining, philosophy. Then followed the old firm of Johnson Company.

Never—"Rolling Stone"—but always "in motion the surprise of everybody, Carl F. Schader re to Santa Monica in 1910 after an absence of years, and entered another new business, viz. estate—his growth and success are a matter and history.

Carl F. Schader is about the most "composite" zen one ever meets; one who has been broth side by side, with men on the pick and shovel, m in mines, engineers in their big work, big railroad mining men, hydraulic engineers and bankers, been vice-president of one bank and director eral; one of the organizers of the Merchants' Na of Santa Monica, the Pacific States Finance and ing Company, Parker Bank and Trust Company interested in the Merchants' National, and All and Day Bank of Los Angeles. He is at present operating Pioneer Mine in San Francisco mining trict, Mohave county, Arizona, where a quarter-m has already been expended in purchase and de ment of property. His love of nature is shown fact that he originated the Golden State Plant and ral Company, of which he is president.

He has certainly rubbed up against all kinds classes and knows man in all his phases. He likes a MAN THAT IS ALL MAN.

Schader will quote you Spencer, Huxley, D or any scientists of note; Shakespeare, Socrates other writers and philosophers. He will tell you that he does not think he has even started life's work and that the same divine power, of he claims to be a mere spark and believes he and of, has simply been conducting him up vocation or calling that will finally be the cli his life.

Carl F. Schader is very pronounced in his decidedly progressive and aggressive; ever re fight for what he believes right. A devout st with "Seek the truth, no matter where you find his slogan.

Schader is brilliant in debate and like all his stamp, is not understood by all with wh may come in contact. Unfortunately, to some all is "grist," which comes to their "mill;" C Schader has proven that there is something "commercialism" and self-interest, when publi fare is at stake. He makes no excuses or explan to those who may not understand him or agree him, but will fight for what he considers is public good.

Carl F. Schader has retired from the real business in Santa Monica, his eldest son, Carl J his private secretary, C. E. Wells, succeeding to firm of Schaders Realty Brokers. Carl F. Sc has again opened offices in Los Angeles, Nos. 111 Los Angeles Investment building, the floor just the Sierra Madre Club, of which he was one originators.

Santa Monica's great progress during the past years, the inception of which is justly due to C Schader, has resulted in over $2,000,000 worth of improvements and buildings during that time. Sc while a staunch believer in Santa Monica and ture greatness, considers his connection there only an episode in his life's journey and accom ments. The present Santa Monica Bay Chamber Commerce, the new Elks' Home, and the new Monica High School are "monuments" to his spirit.

He is a firm believer in the Borough system proper basis. Los Angeles city and county dated, with each separate city preserving its uality and being a fact and factor for mutual

He also unhesitatingly advocates the unific Santa Monica, Ocean Park and Venice as one with but one purpose, to still further attract the attention to this, the greatest amusement cent ideal seaside home city of the Pacific Coast.

Carl F. Schader has already accomplished but his unfailing ambition and untiring ener sure to place him still further in the front rank.

From his work and statements Carl F. Schad evidently set a goal and should he ever de enter the political field, his marked individual personality should enable him to reach almo position he may feel called upon to fill.

Such men are none too plenty, the man who and thinks right, the man who doesn't try legally honest, but who endeavors to be morally the man who forgets self, are the men who success. The day of filling the highest publi with professional men, will see the dawn of era, when the popular vote will elect busine and captains of industry, the men who have the knowledge of the needs of the mass of the who know the needs of the laborer as well capitalist, and such men should be given an tunity to demonstrate their ability in public

Men who deserve "bouquets" should have the ing their lifetime.

The following clippings show what is thought Carl F. Schader in sections where he has his milestones:

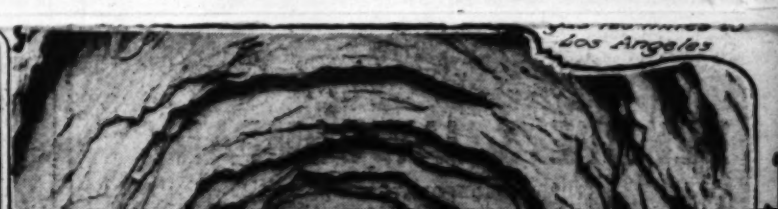
"Every man, woman and child in Mohave knows Carl F. Schader. No man ever worked faithfully on the desert than he. Having filled position himself, he knows the value of ever and he knows when a man does a day's work it to Carl. He always does things on a big minded, optimistic basis. If Carl would only his home in Arizona we would send him to the States Senate."—Mohave County Miner, Kingman May 25, 1912.

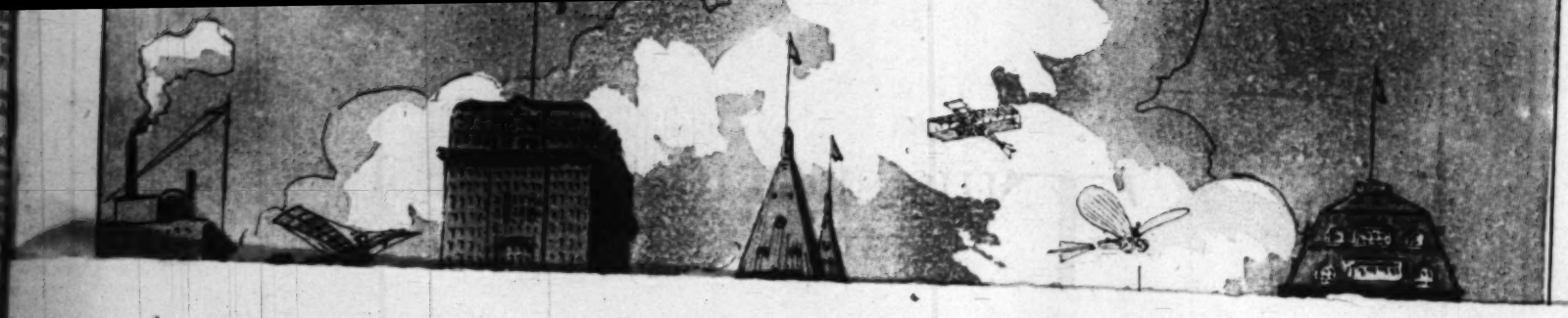
"Few individual careers more aptly reflect sibilities offered to men of conservative ide business insight, than that of Carl F. Schad is not one of those whose success has been and dramatic, as in the case of the poor digging his millions from the grass roots. His has been that of a young man who has risen his ability to recognize and grasp opportunities tle faculty, precedent to the executive capac If opportunity develops Men of Achievement Great Southwest.

Success succeed?
It does indeed.
The truly "Big"
Have had to "Dig."

Schader still
LON DIN





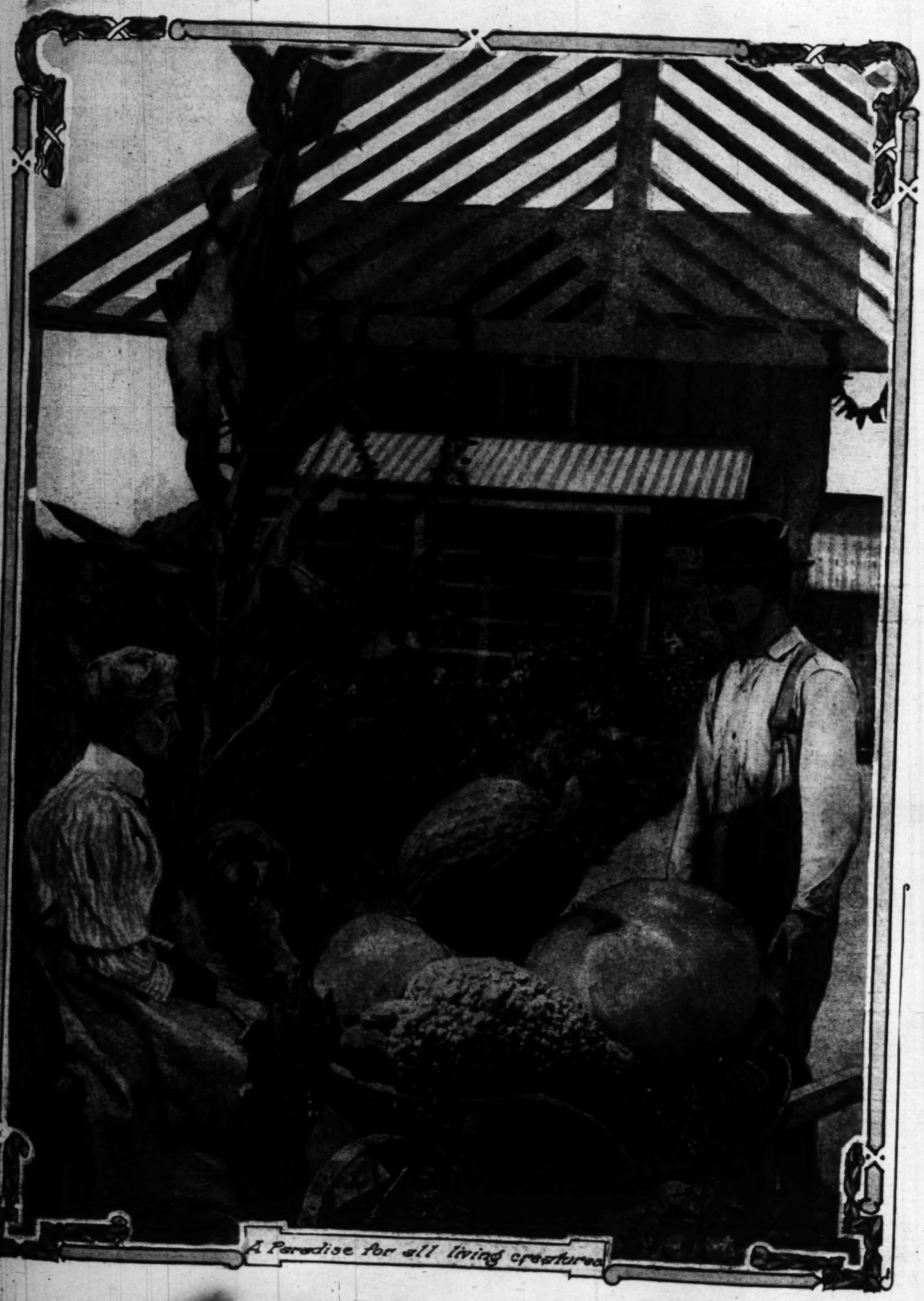


Annual Midwinter Number, IV.

Los Angeles Daily Times

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The Great Southwest.



A Paradise for all living creatures.



Los Ange

THE QUEEN COU

A COUNTY of broad, bountiful valle rugged pine and oak-covered mo topmost peaks are clad with sno year; a county of varied coast line whic the Pacific wash for a distance of eighty a county of desert, valley, mountain a of fruits, grain, sunshine and flowers; farms and vineyards; of astonishing oil w whose fertility, resources, and widely va have made her the richest county in West Los Angeles stands peerless among the co fornia. Covering an area of approximatel miles, three-fourths of which is tillable, n 000 people live in the county, about two-th in Los Angeles city.

Statistics on horticultural products in compiled by the Secretary of State, show geles county leads in the growing of En with approximately 282,000 trees. There county 5,000,000 bearing vines; 1,675,000 220,000 lemon trees and 85,000 olive trees. system of county boulevards and highway ing constructed at a cost of more than $3 a network of electric interurban railways Angeles with cities and towns throughou California, in addition to the lines of steam

Pasadena and Its Sub

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

The wheels of progress have revolved Pasadena the past year and a glance back track that has been left behind shows a improvements, large and small. The city, lation has now mounted to about 37,000, unusually brilliant year in various ways, many great things have been planned for come, the retrospect is gratifying.

Briefly, the chief accomplishments of th are: The erection of a Polytechnic High Sch rank as one of the best in the United spanning of the Arroyo Seco at the foot street with a bridge, which improvement a tomobile trips to the seashore without passing through Los Angeles, where time l congested business district; the taking plants and systems of the three largest panies and merging them into a municipa tem; the erection of a city garbage incine eliminates the necessity of disposing of the municipal farm; the compulsory con the two telephone companies, making a tem; the decision of the voters of the city form of municipal government, and have a of five members instead of a Mayor, the ne become operative the first Monday of Ma completion of the improvement of South C boulevard, which was begun the previou which makes that thoroughfare one of the in the world; not to mention the erection of new homes, many of them remarkable architecture and landscape gardening, s ments of a general nature in which la money have been expended.

Perhaps nothing speaks so convincin solidarity of a city's advancement as f following figures are quoted from the annu the City Auditor. They are the result of pilations.

• • •

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Grading, 3.83 miles, at a cost of $14,656.8 $23,080.36; curb, 13.38, $20,341.07; gutter 390.51; sidewalk, 2.82, $7,489.90; sanitary $2,671.51; storm sewer, 2.74, $163,360.69; $189,511.80; culverts, etc., $13,460.78; orna lights, $31,474.71; electric and telep $46,306.05; Columbia street viaduct, $16,00 street work, $574,636.05.

The building permits issued for the firs of the year 1912 numbered over 1250 and $1,847,156. The total of assessment va $47,128,470. The tax rates were, old city Pasadena, .925, and East Pasadena, .951. receipts for the year were $465,270.69. amount expended for general city o $308,476.29. The report of the superintende farm shows a net profit on ranch o $14,767.60.

• • •

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The new Polytechnic High School is on of the improvements of the year in point importance. It is situated on a large t that the school district has acquired on L street and consists of a group of five buil are the Horace Mann building, which is th tion building, and the largest, with study roof; the Jane Addams building, in wh science is to be taught; the Louis Agassi hall of science, and two other buildings wh yet been named. A bond issue of $475,0 improvement possible. The Jane Adda Agassiz buildings are now complete and Mann building is rapidly nearing compl probable, however, that none of the buil used until the entire new school is opene

In the last year the Board of Education a handsome new school, the Longfellow corner of East Washington street and Cat besides many portable bungalows, which in different parts of the city to take care o in the number of pupils.

Los Angeles, Wealthiest County of the West.

THE QUEEN COUNTY.

A COUNTY of broad, bountiful valleys; of splendid, rugged pine and oak-covered mountains whose topmost peaks are clad with snow much of the year; a county of varied coast line which the waves of the Pacific wash for a distance of eighty miles or more; a county of desert, valley, mountain and seashore—of fruits, grain, sunshine and flowers; of orchards, farms and vineyards; of astonishing oil wells; a county whose fertility, resources, and widely varying products have made her the richest county in Western America—Los Angeles stands peerless among the counties of California. Covering an area of approximately 4000 square miles, three-fourths of which is tillable, more than 600,000 people live in the county, about two-thirds of whom in Los Angeles city.

Statistics on horticultural products in California, as compiled by the Secretary of State, show that Los Angeles county leads in the growing of English walnuts with approximately 282,000 trees. There are in the county 5,000,000 bearing vines; 1,675,000 orange trees, 220,000 lemon trees and 85,000 olive trees. An excellent system of county boulevards and highways is now being constructed at a cost of more than $3,500,000, and a network of electric interurban railways connect Los Angeles with cities and towns throughout Southern California, in addition to the lines of steam railways.

Pasadena and Its Suburbs.

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

The wheels of progress have revolved swiftly in Pasadena the past year and a glance backward at the track that has been left behind shows a multitude of improvements, large and small. The city, whose population has now mounted to about 37,000, has had an unusually brilliant year in various ways, and, while many great things have been planned for the year to come, the retrospect is gratifying.

Briefly, the chief accomplishments of the year 1912 are: The erection of a Polytechnic High School that will rank as one of the best in the United States; the spanning of the Arroyo Seco at the foot of Colorado street with a bridge, which improvement admits of automobile trips to the seashore without necessity of passing through Los Angeles, where time is lost in the congested business district; the taking over of the plants and systems of the three largest water companies and merging them into a municipal water system; the erection of a city garbage incinerator, which eliminates the necessity of disposing of garbage at the municipal farm; the compulsory consolidation of the two telephone companies, making a one-line system; the decision of the voters of the city to alter the form of municipal government, and have a commission of five members instead of a Mayor, the new system to become operative the first Monday of May, next; the completion of the improvement of South Orange Grove boulevard, which was begun the previous year, and which makes that thoroughfare one of the handsomest in the world; not to mention the erection of hundreds of new homes, many of them remarkable examples of architecture and landscape gardening, and improvements of a general nature in which large sums of money have been expended.

Perhaps nothing speaks so convincingly of the solidarity of a city's advancement as figures. The following figures are quoted from the annual report of the City Auditor. They are the result of careful compilations.

* * *

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Grading, 2.83 miles, at a cost of $14,656.88; oiling, 414, $23,080.36; curb, 13.38, $20,341.07; gutter, 16.69, $28,390.51; sidewalk, 2.82, $7,489.90; sanitary sewer, .79, $2,671.51; storm sewer, 2.74, $168,360.69; paving, 8.27, $189,511.80; culverts, etc., $12,460.78; ornamental street lights, $31,474.71; electric and telephone conduit, $46,306.06; Columbia street viaduct, $16,000, and public street work, $574,636.05.

The building permits issued for the first ten months of the year 1912 numbered over 1250 and totaled over $1,847,156. The total of assessment valuations was $47,138,470. The tax rates were, old city, 1.04; North Pasadena, .935, and East Pasadena, .951. The total tax receipts for the year were $465,270.69. The total amount expended for general city expenses was $808,476.29. The report of the superintendent of the city farm shows a net profit on ranch operations of $14,767.60.

* * *

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The new Polytechnic High School is easily the first of the improvements of the year in point of cost and importance. It is situated on a large tract of land that the school district has acquired on East Colorado street and consists of a group of five buildings. There are the Horace Mann building, which is the administration building, and the largest, with study rooms on the roof; the Jane Addams building, in which domestic science is to be taught; the Louis Agassiz building, or hall of science, and two other buildings which have not yet been named. A bond issue of $475,000 made the improvement possible. The Jane Addams and Louis Agassiz buildings are now complete and the Horace Mann building is rapidly nearing completion. It is probable, however, that none of the buildings will be used until the entire new school is opened next fall.

In the last year the Board of Education also erected a handsome new school, the Longfellow school, at the corner of East Washington street and Catalina avenue, besides many portable bungalows, which were put up in different parts of the city to take care of the increase in the number of pupils.

The Colorado street bridge is a $200,000 improvement that is to be paid for jointly by the city of Pasadena and Los Angeles county. It will be one of the handsomest, as well as one of the most useful improvements in Southern California.

Aside from public improvements, there have been many private improvements. New houses have been building in all parts of the city throughout the year. Additions have been made to the number of handsome homes in Oak Knoll, a millionaire suburb, and fine structures have been put up in other parts of the city.

* * *

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Business conditions have never been better. The combined bank deposits at the time of the last report to the Comptroller of the Currency totaled approximately $12,250,000, for ten banks. Several new banks have been established during the year and numerous new stores and business establishments have been opened.

The hotels, the Maryland, the Green and the Raymond, have made more or less extensive improvements, and the winter has opened with prospects of one of the best tourist seasons on record. Pasadena has become a city where many wealthy easterners are cultivating the habit of coming each winter. The addition to the permanent population of the city has also been marked, and many of those who have come here to make their homes are persons who the year before came from the East to spend a few weeks or months, and who were captivated with the climate and municipal conditions and returned to become permanent residents.

* * *

SOUTH PASADENA.

The prosperity of outlying districts has paralleled that of Pasadena proper. An estimate from the directory and school reports indicates that at the close of 1912 South Pasadena can conservatively claim 6000 inhabitants. An average of two persons are arriving in the city to make their home each business day of the year. The past twelve months have been signalized by several important steps. Mission street has been paved with asphalt from Fair Oaks avenue to the west city limits. A petition for similar paving, signed by 60 per cent. of the property owners on Monterey Road, has been presented and work will commence shortly. At the same time nearly a majority of frontage has been obtained for the paving of Fair Oaks avenue. Meridian, Bank, Diamond and other streets have been graded and oiled.

A bond issue of $70,000 has given additional strength to the school system. This money is to be used in erecting additional buildings on the High School grounds. This will bring the total cost of the equipment of the South Pasadena school system up to $330,000.

The City Trustees have taken steps to install fire hydrants throughout the city and many already have been put in.

Aside from public improvements, the flourishing condition of business in South Pasadena is well illustrated by the showings made by its two banks. The savings bank, which moved into new quarters October 1, 1911, with deposits of $95,000, now has deposits of $215,000, while the First National Bank also has shown a very satisfactory growth. Its deposits amount to $161,600, making the combined deposits $376,600.

The growth indicates the disposition of residents to support home institutions, and that the banks can supply the needs of the people is further indicated by the fact that there are over 1500 depositors in the two banks, or about one out of every four persons living in the city.

The retail stores of the city have greatly increased in numbers and "Buy in South Pasadena" has become a popular expression.

In civic matters South Pasadena has taken a leading part, especially in the formation of the San Gabriel Valley Inter-City Commission and the Outfall Sewer Commission. The membership of the South Pasadena Chamber of Commerce has been making rapid gains. Much interest in that body has been brought about by the opening of a regular office for the supplying of information to visitors and residents and for the purpose of boosting the city generally.

* * *

ALTADENA.

In Altadena, which is regarded by many to be the most beautiful spot in the Crown City district, building has been the chief feature of the last year. New houses have sprung up everywhere. The population has been materially increased by new residents moving into this foothill residential district, and many of the old residents have erected new homes.

The grounds of the Altadena Country Club, which organization has what are considered by many to be the finest golf links on the Pacific Coast, have been improved in many ways, and the membership of the organization has increased.

L. S. Porter, one of the pioneers of this part of the State, and the first man to settle where Altadena now is, is building a handsome residence on the Homewood Heights, which subdivision is also a step taken during the last twelve months. William Peterson, Mrs. E. N. Neustadt and George M. Deeks are among others who are building new homes.

* * *

MT. WILSON.

Mt. Wilson claims one of the most conspicuous improvements of the last year, which is the widening and improving of the old toll road, which starts at the mouth of Eaton's Canyon, so as to admit of the ascent of the mountain by automobiles. Hitherto this mountain, which is one of the chief attractions in Southern California, as well as the site of the famous Carnegie Solar Observatory, has been possible of ascent only on horseback or afoot. Now the Mt. Wilson automobile makes trips daily and other automobilists have made successful trips to the summit.

Improvements have also been made at the hotel on the summit, chief of which is a new pavilion.

At the observatory a new metal roof has been put on the high telescope tower and another tower of similar design, but not so high, has been erected on the summit by the Carnegie Observatory for use by the Smithsonian Institution.

The chief improvement of the year of the Carnegie Observatory is in Pasadena, where, on Santa Barbara street, near Lake avenue, a handsome and durable two-story and basement office building has been put up. It is constructed of brick, steel and concrete and will also be used as a place for the filing of the photographic plates that record the observations made on Mt. Wilson. There are offices there for the astronomers and the clerks and stenographers, as well as laboratories in which such work as can be done in Pasadena may be carried on.

This building adjoins the shops of the observatory, where a large mirror, 100 inches in diameter, which, if when the tests are made is found to be satisfactory, will make possible the largest telescope in the world and open new realms of study to the astronomical world, is now being ground. The grinding has been in progress for over a year and the final tests will soon be made.

* * *

MT. LOWE.

Alpine Tavern on Mt. Lowe recently was remodeled at a cost of about $1500 and other improvements have been made on the summit and near the summit of the mountain in the arrangement of the trails. The chief of these was the construction last summer of a new trail between Mt. Wilson and Mt. Lowe, which immediately became a very popular walk for the many "hikers" from Los Angeles, Pasadena and other places who frequent the mountain resorts.

The Pacific Electric Railway Company recently replaced the two cars of the incline with new cars of similar design, and new cars are also soon to be put on the track leading from the top of the incline on Echo Mountain to Alpine Tavern.

* * *

LA CANADA.

With the completion of the magnificent Foothill boulevard from Glendale to Pasadena, the La Canada Valley, one of the most picturesque spots in Southern California, is coming into its own as a location for fine country homes.

Recently there has been established there on a commanding site, overlooking both Pasadena and Los Angeles, an exclusive girls' school. Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann of Pasadena is laying out magnificent grounds at the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains on the northern edge of the valley. He expects eventually to have these grounds surpass in beauty even the famous Busch Sunken Gardens in Pasadena.

The La Canada Valley is located five miles northeast of Pasadena and three miles north of Glendale. The average elevation there is 1500 feet. Residents of the valley have raised a bonus to secure an extension of the Pacific Electric Railway Company's system into the valley and hope to see the consummation of their plans in the near future.

The Southern California Edison Company recently extended its lines into the valley and electric lights are now enjoyed there by old residents, while the introduction of electricity has given an impetus to new building.

An additional water supply also has been secured by drilling a deep well.

Other points near Pasadena where prosperity has been marked during the past year are Lamanda Park and La Crescenta. In both districts the building was remarkable and street improvements also were made on a large scale, while the populations have increased steadily.

At the City's Gates.

GLENDALE.

THE prosperity bees swarmed at Glendale this year and as a result this budding little foothill city experienced progress in every line. Probably the most pronounced improvement was in the building line. During the year $142,000 worth of business blocks were erected, and $375,000 worth of homes were constructed during the same period. These homes went up at a rate of fifteen every month and cost on an average about $2500 each, being, generally, of the Swiss chalet type.

A number of large tracts were subdivided. Several tracts from ten to thirty acres in the northern section of the city were bought for subdivision at about $2000 per acre. Part of the large Ross and Thom ranches were cut up and placed on the market. Residential property is about 25 per cent. higher than it was a year ago, while during the same period business sites have advanced at least 50 per cent. A fifty by 100 foot lot at the corner of Brand boulevard and Broadway sold recently for $10,000.

Improvements amounting to about $85,000 were made during 1912 to the local municipal lighting plant, including the installation of an ornamental lighting system for $15,000; extending the system into West Glendale, $15,000; purchasing of systems already established, $13,000. This year 700 new meters were installed, making 1750 customers after three years of life for the plant. This plant is now worth $250,000.

Business over the Pacific Electric to this city was almost twice as large this year as it was last, and during the year the city's population increased from 3500 to 6000. Grammar schools have just been completed having a valuation of about $60,000, and several

churches have been built costing $5000 to $25,000. A 2 per cent. reduction has been made in the fares over the Pacific Electric to Los Angeles. Fifteen new business establishments were started during the year. The Glendale residents are satisfied and everyone is happy.

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Six miles of streets have been improved and ten miles of sidewalks have been laid this year. The Bank of Tropico, opened September 12, 1910, now has deposits amounting to $112,000, loans approximately $80,000, and resources, $1 0,000. Eight new business establishments have opened their doors here this year, and three business blocks have been erected. A $15,000 piano factory is in course of construction, as is a $25,000 sanatorium, while the Los Angeles basket factory at this place has grown until now it employs 300 people.

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Few towns in the county hold out better promises for the small farmer than does Clearwater. Here beets, alfalfa, poultry and dairying yield handsome profits to those who apply a small amount of energy to the cultivation of the soil. Excellent opportunities are afforded in this section for the man of small means who wishes to get a start, and returns may be counted upon almost immediately. The fact that irrigation is made easy by reason of a great water supply is one of the great features of Clearwater country. Transportation facilities, as well as educational and social advantages are not to be overlooked. Prices for real estate in this section are low at this time compared with what they are sure to be in the near future.

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Huntington Park is located on the Long Beach boulevard, just south of Los Angeles and within the five-mile circle. It has a population of more than 2000. Nearly every street is substantially improved with wide sidewalks, curbs, graded and oiled or macadamized roadways—in all twenty miles—with broad parkings and beautiful shade trees. It is an educational center with a fine High School, grammar schools, a large and fully equipped School for Christian Workers, besides schools of music and art. Here is also located the Jewish Orphans' Home of Southern California, comprising a group of fine, large buildings set in the midst of spacious and highly improved grounds. Six religious denominations are represented in Huntington Park; saloons are not tolerated and a pure moral atmosphere prevails. There are several brick business blocks and two more are being built. The total property valuation is in excess of $1,000,000 and the people soon will vote on the annexation of districts lying south and east.

San Fernando Valley.

FROM BARLEY FIELDS TO BOULEVARDS.

THE rapid growth and development of territory contiguous to the city of Los Angeles is no more strikingly illustrated than in the San Fernando Valley. This valley, lying northwest of the city, comprises an area of about 120,000 acres, almost as level as a floor and surrounded by the beautiful Santa Monica and San Fernando ranges of mountains. Only a few years ago tourists and others, traveling south to Los Angeles over the coast and valley lines of the Southern Pacific, in passing through this valley, marveled and admired as they journeyed over a vast expanse of golden waving grain, reaching almost to the car windows, just before reaching the city's terminus. Aside from the few small towns encountered at the eastern end of the valley, and here and there the outlines of a sequestered ranch-house, few habitations were to be seen. Today the scene is changed. Where once the boundless fields of wheat and barley met the gaze are new towns, railroads, street car lines, boulevards, roads and handsome country estates. Old towns, Rip Van Winkle-like, have awakened from the long sleep of years, have breathed the spirit of pervading progress and are being clothed anew with the garments of their more modern neighbors.

The transition has been most marvelous throughout the entire length and breadth of this fair, fertile section. During the past year millions of dollars have been spent in the San Fernando Valley, making of it one of the most desirable locations for homes, farming operations and investments in Southern California. Among the most notable achievements are the building of the San Fernando reservoirs, where will be stored the water from the Los Angeles aqueduct; the completion of the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Company's $500,000 boulevard; the completion and operation of the Van Nuys electric line and the building of its extension to the new town of Owensmouth in the western end of the valley; the commencement of

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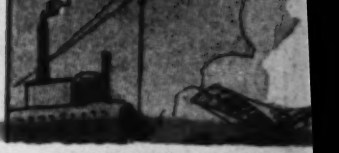
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San Fernando Valley.

FROM BARLEY FIELDS TO BOULEVARDS.

THE rapid growth and development of territory contiguous to the city of Los Angeles is no more strikingly illustrated than in the San Fernando Valley. This valley, lying northwest of the city, comprises an area of about 120,000 acres, almost as level as a floor and surrounded by the beautiful Santa Monica and San Fernando ranges of mountains. Only a few years ago tourists and others, traveling south to Los Angeles over the coast and valley lines of the Southern Pacific, in passing through this valley, marveled and admired as they journeyed over a vast expanse of golden waving grain, reaching almost to the car windows, just before reaching the city's terminus. Aside from the few small towns encountered at the eastern end of the valley, and here and there the outlines of a sequestered ranch-house, few habitations were to be seen. Today the scene is changed. Where once the boundless fields of wheat and barley met the gaze are new towns, railroads, street car lines, boulevards, roads and handsome country estates. Old towns, Rip Van Winkle-like, have awakened from the long sleep of years, have breathed the spirit of pervading progress and are being clothed anew with the garments of their more modern neighbors.

The transition has been most marvelous throughout the entire length and breadth of this fair, fertile section. During the past year millions of dollars have been spent in the San Fernando Valley, making of it one of the most desirable locations for homes, farming operations and investments in Southern California. Among the most notable achievements are the building of the San Fernando reservoirs, where will be stored the water from the Los Angeles aqueduct; the completion of the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Company's $500,000 boulevard; the completion and operation of the Van Nuys electric line and the building of its extension to the new town of Owensmouth in the western end of the valley; the commencement



Summ
o
Ra





Cutting alfa



Plowing corn

Summer Scenes on the Ranches





Melons at Burbank



Cutting alfalfa



Plowing corn

Carl F. Schader Says Consolidate

Los Angeles City and County Government. Also Santa Monica and Venice.

BY LON DINSMORE.

SCHADER'S SLOGAN, "SEEK THE TRUTH."

"Man in his life plays many parts," some men seem to fill a "Rut," their life is a daily "tread mill" and mechanically, they cover a well worn path from home to labor and return, seeing nothing of the beauties of nature or art, which surround them, with possibly, an occasional respite? of "from labor to refreshment," to the sorrow of family and destruction of the true life principle.

"All men are equal," but in every age are to be found men who, by sheer force and predominating mentality, plus morality, become "Shining lights" to be seen by all men and to be acknowledged as leaders.

Among their number, Carl F. Schader, well known throughout Southern California and the Southwest, may well feel proud of his achievements and the record and history of his success should be an incentive to the younger men of today, to do and dare and to emulate and follow his example.

Carl F. Schader has been made the subject of many interesting articles in different magazines and papers throughout Southern California. But few know or appreciate him as he is and it is the purpose of this "Appreciation" to present the dual man who has achieved

The Geyers and Schaders were among those who were fighting for a constitutional government for the people; they belong to the "Forty-eighters," the time when Carl Schurz and other great German-Americans came to this country.

Both sides of the family came to New Orleans, La., and located later at Little Rock, Ark., where they have been among the builders of that well-known [illegible]

Carl F. Schader landed in Los Angeles in [illegible] with the Santa Fe Railroad on survey from Los [illegible]eles to Anaheim. In 1888 was assistant engineer to P. J. Flynn, surveyed Soldiers' Home and did preliminary work and surveys of the mountain sheds of the Santa Monica canyons, the pipe lines, reservoirs, etc., in connection with that work. Here fate? stepped in and meeting Miss Nellie Elliott, he decided to remain in Santa Monica; the wisdom of his choice can be seen in his happy married life and his wonderful success.

He engaged in the soda water, ice and general wholesale business; built first factory and manufactured first soda water in Santa Monica, after four years disposed of his business, seeking larger opportunities. His mind turned back to engineering and nature's great storehouse of wealth, and having had a smattering of mines and mining in and around Prescott, Phoenix, etc., he naturally drifted back to Prescott, Ariz., and

of the leading universities of Germany, a ma[illegible] previous to his meeting with Schader, had twenty[illegible] experience in all departments of the mining [illegible] in Mexico. Schader had Mr. Gosch as almo[illegible] tutor for several years, not only in mining, [illegible] philosophy. Then followed the old firm of [illegible] Johnson Company.

Never—"Rolling Stone"—but always "in moti[illegible] the surprise of everybody, Carl F. Schader [illegible] to Santa Monica in 1910 after an absence of [illegible] years, and entered another new business, vi[illegible] estate—his growth and success are a matter [illegible] and history.

Carl F. Schader is about the most "composite[illegible] zen one ever meets; one who has been broc[illegible] side by side, with men on the pick and shovel, [illegible] in mines, engineers in their big work, big railro[illegible] mining men, hydraulic engineers and bankers, [illegible] been vice-president of one bank and director [illegible] eral; one of the organizers of the Merchants' [illegible] of Santa Monica, the Pacific States Finance and [illegible] ing Company, Parker Bank and Trust Compa[illegible] interested in the Merchants' National, and Al[illegible] and Day Bank of Los Angeles. He is at pres[illegible] operating Pioneer Mine in San Francisco min[illegible] trict, Mohave county, Arizona, where a quarter[illegible] has already been expended in purchase and [illegible] ment of property. His love of nature is shown[illegible] fact that he originated the Golden State Plant [illegible] ral Company, of which he is president.

He has certainly rubbed up against all kin[illegible] classes and knows man in all his phases. [illegible] likes a MAN THAT IS ALL MAN.

Schader will quote you Spencer, Huxley, [illegible] or any scientists of note; Shakespeare, Socra[illegible] other writers and philosophers. He will tell y[illegible] that he does not think he has even started [illegible] life's work and that the same divine power, o[illegible] he claims to be a mere spark and believes he [illegible] and of, has simply been conducting him up [illegible] vocation or calling that will finally be the a[illegible]



a boulevard and electric line leading from Van Nuys to San Fernando, the approximate cost of which two improvements will be $150,000; the laying of the Midway Gas Company's lines through the valley, which will serve this section as well as the city of Los Angeles with natural gas; the development of intensive farming operations; planting of hundreds of new orchards to citrus and deciduous fruits, olives and walnuts; the building of a portion of a system of improved county highways that will eventually lead to every part of the valley; the location of and starting upon the State highway which will follow the old Calabasas road along the southern foothills of the valley and which will extend from Los Angeles to San Francisco; the decision of the Public Service Commission of Los Angeles awarding a generous distribution of the surplus Owens River water in this valley for irrigation purposes.

The Lankershim and Van Nuys Highway lighting districts were formed during the year. In the Van Nuys district, $75,000 is being expended in one of the most extensive projects of its kind ever attempted in the United States. It calls for the lighting of Sherman Way, the famous boulevard of the valley, with ornamental cluster lights its entire distance of sixteen miles, extending from Encino avenue a few miles west of Lankershim, through the towns of Van Nuys, Marian and Owensmouth, to the new State highway near Calabasas. The Lankershim district is providing lights along San Fernando avenue from the State highway near the entrance to the Cahuenga Pass, to Lankershim and along the county highway leading from that town to Encino avenue, where it connects with the Van Nuys boulevard. These two districts will thus provide a continuous lighted highway over twenty miles in length, extending through the central part of the valley. The installation will be completed early in the coming year.

* * *

TOWN OF SAN FERNANDO.

The town of San Fernando, situated in the northern part of the valley, has had a year of unprecedented progress and activity. Handsome new business blocks and residences have been built; a magnificent hotel is under construction, and $50,000 was recently voted to erect a new High School. The crops of oranges, lemons and olives were extremely satisfactory, and the quality of the fruit grown demanded the highest market prices. Many new orchards were set out to citrus fruits the past season. Ornamental street lights were placed along Brant boulevard. This boulevard is rapidly being extended to Van Nuys, where it will connect with Sherman Way. It is proposed to put in ornamental lights the entire distance.

* * *

VAN NUYS, A LUSTY TWO-YEAR-OLD.

Van Nuys, situated almost in the center of the valley, is a town less than two years old. It was established February 22, 1911, on a site where there was nothing but growing grain, and was a part of the gigantic development of a 47,000-acre tract by the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Company. The growth of this town has attracted attention of people in all parts of the world. Since the beginning of the year, there has been expended in buildings at least $200,000. Among the principal ones are the new $50,000 grammar school; an apartment-house; the business blocks of J. B. Langum, J. B. Brackett, J. W. Miles, Thomas F. Keefe, F. Bouttier; a fine garage; a hotel; a $10,000 Presbyterian church; telephone exchange building; electric power house. About fifty handsome residences have been built, ranging in price from $1500 to $5000. The majority of the business buildings are faced with white enameled brick, as are the school and church. On account of this feature, Van Nuys has often been termed "the White City."

A national bank was organized and opened last March, with a capital of $50,000. Its deposits are already much over $100,000. Headquarters of the American Beet Sugar Company were established here for its extensive operations in the culture of sugar beets, beans and grain in the Van-Nuys-Lankershim lands, and 65,000 acres were planted to beets the past season, which averaged about 25 per cent. in sugar content and in some cases ran as high as 29 per cent. The Southern Pacific established a beautiful park near its passenger station. Surrounding the town in all directions are hundreds of country homes, many of them palatial in appearance, which sprang up simultaneously with the town. The people occupying these homes are mostly engaged in farming five, ten, twenty and forty-acre tracts, while some are beautifying and fitting up their

Fruit Company, engaged in canning, and the principal industry of the town, had a very successful season. The apricot and peach crops were up to the standard and returned good profits to the growers. One crop that was especially profitable this season, was Satsuma plums. Some growers realized as high as $400 net per acre from this fruit. With the addition of the Pacific Electric Railway service and the building of improved highways on all sides, Lankershim is fast developing into an ideal suburban town.

* * *

OWENSMOUTH—MULHOLLAND.

At the extreme western end of the valley and the terminus of the new Pacific Electric Railway is Owensmouth. This town is also a part of the Lankershim-Van Nuys development and was formally opened last March. It is destined to become one of the most important shipping points in the valley. Business blocks, a handsome glazed-brick passenger station, a newspaper building and many handsome residences are the results of the few months' growth. Business enterprises of many kinds have been established and are making good. A separate school district was recently organized and a movement is now under way to vote bonds for the erection of a fine grammar school. A congregation of the Methodist church has been organized, with T. A. Hull as pastor, which already has a large membership. Owensmouth has an active Chamber of Commerce that is playing an important part in its rapid development and growth. Sherman Way, the famous boulevard, passes through it and forms its principal street, and only a short distance southwest connects with the new State highway. If Owensmouth continues its present gait it will be a city of no mean proportions within a very few years.

Mulholland is the baby town of the valley. It is situated midway between Burbank and San Fernando on the Southern Pacific line, and is in a proven citrus fruit growing belt. Many lots were sold on the opening day November 10. It will no doubt be heard from within a short time if it keeps pace with its neighbors.

Cahuenga Valley.

HOLLYWOOD.

GREAT strides have been taken during the past twelve months at Hollywood, the beautiful city of homes in the foothills north of Los Angeles. This high-class residence community, with its matchless home-sites, canyons and glens, has advanced 50 per cent. in population in the two years since it was annexed to Los Angeles and its building figures have been higher during the past year than at any previous time. The population is now 7500, a contented gathering of families of the middle class, of successful business men and retired merchants. Building permits during the past year have reached almost $1,000,000. This amount has chiefly gone into the erection of homes, pretty bungalows and classic mansions. Energetic work on the part of enterprising citizens has secured for Hollywood some of the finest streets and boulevards in the Southwest, most of the through roads having been built during 1912. Portions of Hollywood boulevard and Sunset boulevard, Western avenue and Cahuenga avenue have been paved. Two routes from Los Angeles to the sea go through Hollywood.

The banking institutions of this beautiful place are prosperous. The deposits of the Hollywood National Bank for September 4, 1912, were $516,505; on September 4, 1911, $389,178. The First National Bank of Hollywood reports deposits of $360,000, and a year ago $256,000. The Citizens Savings Banks on September 4 had deposits of $199,673, while a year ago but $168,562. The Hollywood Savings Bank deposits amount to $185,000; a year ago $155,000. In the hills north of the city the Theosophical Society is building an immense institution. The classic and commodious Hollywood High School is now completed. Improvements on Lookout Mountain, including the completion of an elegant driveway to the summit and the finishing of Lookout Mountain Inn, added to the attractiveness of Hollywood.

* * *

COLEGROVE.

Among the enterprising communities clustered about Los Angeles, Colegrove has taken a prominent position by reason of the improvements completed within the past year. Nearly twenty miles of street work now under way will make this section one of the best in

equipment, once defeated, will come up again before the voters. School bonds in the sum of $20,000 were voted in the summer. The congregations of the eight churches have vastly increased, and two new schools will be opened in January.

The Sawtelle Commercial Club is taking in hand ambitious plans for the general improvement of the city. The principal street, Oregon avenue, has been changed to Santa Monica Boulevard, and Washingtonia robusta palms will be placed along its entire length within the city. The agricultural interests of this section are getting larger every year. A new lima bean cannery has been started.

* * *

SHERMAN.

This enterprising foothill community has felt the prosperity and rise in property values in common with all the places along the range from Hollywood to the sea within the last year. The population of Sherman, now 1100, was, a year ago, but 750. Deposits in the Bank of Sherman have increased from $81,000, a year ago, to over $100,000. There is not a vacant house in Sherman at present, and a score of cottages averaging $2000 in cost have gone up within the past few months, with a demand for more. A fine brick business block is being finished by James Gulley, and Orris Matthews is erecting a fine garage and blacksmith shop. An apartment-house will be started the first of the year.

The shipment of lima beans and bean straw from Sherman this year was greater than ever before. This city is the shipping point for a large territory in the vicinity. Of limas there were 20,000 sacks shipped, and a thousand tons of bean straw went out on the Pacific Electric. Of general freight 250 carloads leave Sherman every month. Two new boulevards have been built through the city. The county has let the contract for street work and sidewalks all through town at a cost of $21,000. The Sherman Improvement Association, of which M. H. Pritchard is president and H. C. Hartley secretary, will take up the matter of incorporating the town into a city of the sixth class within a few weeks.

* * *

BEVERLY HILLS.

The building of the magnificent Beverly Hills hotel at a cost of $300,000, which was opened early in the summer, was one of the signal improvements completed at this enterprising home section in 1912. The most sanguine hopes of the men who selected a bean ranch as the site for a high-class subdivision have been surpassed in the rush of moneyed men to build on large lots bordered by pretty curved drives leading up to the foothills. No less than thirty fine homes have been built here within the past six months. B. E. Green, president of the Rodeo Land and Water Company, owners of Beverly Hills, has commenced work on a $30,000 home. M. H. Straub is erecting a classic home near the foothills.

The Wood Lumber Company has recently established a plant in the section set aside for industries. Two merchants have come to town in 1912, with the prospect for more. The Amalgamated Oil Company is drilling in the southern part of the subdivision with every prospect for a good flow of oil.

Several hundred acres are still given over to the growing of beans near Beverly. The crop of the Rodeo Land and Water Company this year totaled 20,000 sacks.

* * *

BRENTWOOD.

Great activity in building and subdividing of bean fields into handsome home sites has marked the year 1912 in the vicinity of Brentwood. The original subdivision of Brentwood was so well planned and so popular with the buyers of home sites that two more pretty subdivisions, Brentwood Park and Brentwood Place, have been opened to the south and west. A score of homes have already gone up on these magnificent home places.

Streets in the new subdivisions are being paved with oil and rock scientifically mixed and laid, with curbs and sidewalks throughout. Uniform shade trees will be planted every sixty feet throughout the tract, and will be kept up by the subdividing company. Wide parkways are laid out in every part of these new sections. Gas and water mains were laid before the streets were paved.

San Gabriel and Pomona.

pended $500,000 to date in school buildings and [illegible] ment.

The city's total assessed property valuation [illegible] $7,500,000, and the total bank deposits about $2,[illegible] The business and receipts at the postoffice an[illegible] railroad offices have increased the past year fro[illegible] 35 per cent. over 1911. The approximate incom[illegible] oranges, lemons, deciduous fruits, alfalfa, barley[illegible] grain, poultry, eggs, vegetables and dairy produ[illegible] Pomona and vicinity the past year is over $5,0[illegible] Considerable road improvement work has been [illegible] here and much more is contemplated in the imm[illegible] future; the money will be raised by a bond iss[illegible] new hotel and a modern $40,000 hospital are a[illegible] prospect.

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CLAREMONT.

The past year has marked wonderful progress [illegible] development and improvement of this section o[illegible] Angeles county. The Foothill Boulevard has been [illegible] pleted to the city limits, thus giving one [illegible] macadamized road extending from Los Angeles thr[illegible] Pasadena and the foothill region to Claremont. [illegible] this road has been completed, this town has be[illegible] the mecca for tourists from all parts of the cou[illegible] Travel has increased to such an extent that the C[illegible] mont Inn has been greatly enlarged, and the Clare[illegible] garage is now one of the largest and best equippe[illegible] this part of the State, having been doubled in size.

Several hundred acres of land have been graded [illegible] planted to oranges and lemons. Claremont is kn[illegible] as "the college town among the orange groves." T[illegible] have been 200 carloads of oranges shipped from C[illegible] mont groves during the past season. These gr[illegible] keep three packing-houses busy here, as well as [illegible] houses at North Pomona. Many new homes have b[illegible] built; Claremont is strictly a residence town, and [illegible] home of Pomona College," which now has an enr[illegible] ment of nearly 500 students. During the past year [illegible] Claremont National Bank has been organized, the [illegible] ond in this town, and its handsome new bank buil[illegible] has just been completed. A new $65,000 High Sch[illegible] has been erected here and fully equipped. This [illegible] taken the place of the former College Preparato[illegible] School.

Claremont now has direct connection with Los A[illegible] geles over the Pacific Electric Railway, the gap betwe[illegible] Claremont and San Dimas having been completed [illegible] way of Pomona Junction. Commutation tickets ov[illegible] either the Pacific Electric or the Santa Fe Railw[illegible] make the cost now only 80 cents the round trip.

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ALHAMBRA.

The very rapid growth of Alhambra during the pas[illegible] year has made necessary two bond issues to enab[illegible] municipal and school improvements to keep pace wit[illegible] the advancement of private enterprise. Municipa[illegible] bonds amounting to $173,000 were issued, on which th[illegible] city realized a premium of $1287. As a result of thi[illegible] bond issue there is now in course of construction [illegible] $50,000 City Hall, a $50,000 library building, a $10,00[illegible] incinerator and $31,000 is being expended for increased [illegible] fire protection. Bridge and storm drains at a cost o[illegible] $72,000 are being constructed. School bonds amounting [illegible] to $115,000 were issued, $55,000 being used to add six[illegible] acres of land and various internal improvements to the [illegible] High School, and $60,000 going to the building of the [illegible] Granada avenue graded school and the purchase of [illegible] seven acres of land for school purposes. An addition [illegible] of twelve teachers was made, making fifty-five in all, [illegible] and an increase of 20 per cent. in attendance at the [illegible] High School and 15 per cent. at the graded schools over [illegible] last year was attained. Many streets have been im[illegible] proved with cement sidewalks, curbs and gutters and [illegible] oil macadam roadways, fourteen and one-half miles be[illegible] ing completed at a cost of $190,000. The ornamental [illegible] street lighting system has been increased by two miles [illegible] of streets lighted by ornamental concrete lamp posts [illegible] at a cost of $15,000. Proceedings are now under way [illegible] for lighting seven miles of streets which will cost ap[illegible] proximately $50,000.

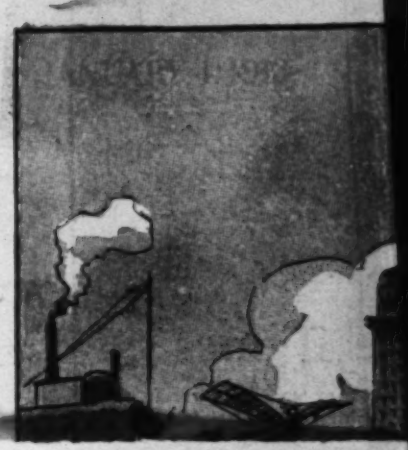
The Alhambra Savings Bank is building a new home costing $40,000. The Amalgamated Motors Company has installed a $100,000 plant for the manufacture of motor trucks and pleasure cars. There were 372 building permits issued amounting to $536,344. Assessed valuation for 1912 is $7,388,295, an increase over 1911 of $2,378,586.

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SAN GABRIEL

Los A[illegible]

PART V: 24 PAGES.



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The city's total assessed property valuation is now $7,500,000, and the total bank deposits about $2,500,000. The business and receipts at the postoffice and local railroad offices have increased the past year from 30 to 35 per cent. over 1911. The approximate income from oranges, lemons, deciduous fruits, alfalfa, barley, hay, grain, poultry, eggs, vegetables and dairy products for Pomona and vicinity the past year is over $5,000,000. Considerable road improvement work has been done here and much more is contemplated in the immediate future; the money will be raised by a bond issue. A new hotel and a modern $40,000 hospital are also in prospect.

* * *

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The past year has marked wonderful progress in the development and improvement of this section of Los Angeles county. The Foothill Boulevard has been completed to the city limits, thus giving one grand macadamized road extending from Los Angeles through Pasadena and the foothill region to Claremont. Since this road has been completed, this town has become the mecca for tourists from all parts of the country. Travel has increased to such an extent that the Claremont Inn has been greatly enlarged, and the Claremont garage is now one of the largest and best equipped in this part of the State, having been doubled in size.

Several hundred acres of land have been graded and planted to oranges and lemons. Claremont is known as "the college town among the orange groves." There have been 200 carloads of oranges shipped from Claremont groves during the past season. These groves keep three packing-houses busy here, as well as two houses at North Pomona. Many new homes have been built; Claremont is strictly a residence town, and "the home of Pomona College," which now has an enrollment of nearly 500 students. During the past year the Claremont National Bank has been organized, the second in this town, and its handsome new bank building has just been completed. A new $65,000 High School has been erected here and fully equipped. This has taken the place of the former College Preparatory School.

Claremont now has direct connection with Los Angeles over the Pacific Electric Railway, the gap between Claremont and San Dimas having been completed by way of Pomona Junction. Commutation tickets over either the Pacific Electric or the Santa Fe Railway make the cost now only 80 cents the round trip.

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ALHAMBRA.

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* * *

SAN GABRIEL.

The most noteworthy occurence in San Gabriel in the past twelve months was the completion of the Mission Theater, especially built for the home of the famous Mission Play, at a cost exceeding $30,000. The Dominican Sisters, one of the orders of the Catholic Church, has erected a $10,000 school building on a site adjoining the old Mission San Gabriel. Among the new business buildings are the San Gabriel Theater, the new postoffice building, four general merchandise stores, the Johnson block, a two-story $10,000 business block and a new lumber yard. Many beautiful and substantial cottages and bungalows have been built in the immediate vicinity.

* * *

COVINA.

The Covina orange district has seen 400 acres of new land planted to young trees this year. The new district is just a mile south of the center of the town, and is known as Valencia Heights. It has been argued for years that, although the Covina district proper was frostless, the country on the south was too cold to venture the planting of citrus trees. Adventurous investors finally took the plunge, and discovered that not only is this new district frostless, but it is even warmer than the old Covina district. The territory is a part of the Puente ranch of the late E. J. "Lucky" Baldwin, the well-known turfman, and the portion planted to orange trees hugs the line of the San Jose hills. Water for this tract is raised in abundance by the installation of deep wells. The Ronita Vista Water Company, from two wells, is pumping 150 California miner's inches, and there are five other fine wells in that district. Another significant fact of the year is, that while the sale of vacant lands for the planting of young trees has been a feature, the sale of old, established groves has decreased, showing that the owners of full-bearing groves are not at all anxious to sell. Full-bearing groves are worth approximately $3000 an acre, this price being based upon the annual returns from the packing-house. One mile on Citrus avenue, one mile on Badillo avenue, the shorter streets of College, Mavilla Place and San Bernardino Road have been laid down in asphalt and macadam. The three mile strip of county road from the Covina city limits to the Foothill Boulevard on the north has been surveyed by the county and will be laid this winter in concrete and asphalt, thus connecting Covina with the upper county boulevard. When this is done Covina will have one county boulevard on the north side, one on the south side, and one (the valley road) running directly through the city. The Chamber of Commerce is figuring strongly in a community spirit of progress. The slogan adopted is "Boost from the Inside," which means that Covina will bend all its efforts toward civic improvement, on the assumption that work done at home will attract people from elsewhere.

From September, 1911, to September, 1912, the Covina Fruit Exchange shipped 1150 cars of oranges, or 460,000 boxes. The Covina Orange Growers' Association returned $270,000 to the growers, and the Covina Citrus Association, $300,000. This constitutes about 70 per cent. of the fruit shipped from Covina, as the remainder is shipped through small and independent concerns. In common with the entire State, the navel orange crop for the coming season is estimated as the largest in citrus history. The extension of the Pacific Electric Railroad from Covina to Pomona, a distance of twelve miles, has come about during the year, and the community of the Upper San Gabriel Valley is richer by a "get-together" feeling among the towns of this end of the county.

* * *

SIERRA MADRE.

Forty-five minutes from Los Angeles and sixteen miles distant is the foothill town of Sierra Madre, which has a population of 1600. Its altitude is 1200 feet and the townsite consists of a tract of 1100 acres which is subdivided into lots and acreage plots. There are all modern improvements, well-paved streets, public schools, library, churches, bank, stores and handsome residences. The average rainfall for the past twenty-three years has been in excess of twenty-five inches.

* * *

SAN DIMAS.

The growth of San Dimas has been phenomenal during the past two years and it is still growing. Here are located three large packing-houses, one the largest in the world, which, together with the Teague Nurseries, have an annual pay roll of over $225,000 and the pay roll of Brubaker Brothers Cement Works further augments this amount. The citrus groves now coming into bearing more than equal those now in full bearing. The tendency is more and more to divide the groves into smaller tracts and build thereon comfortable and even luxurious homes. The bank has been compelled to double its capital stock to take care of the growing business and enlarge its building to more than three times its original size. Of all the lemons grown in the United States, San Dimas raises one-tenth. Groves are rapidly increasing in value and the contour of the country is such that each grove has its own ideal building site. On the south are beautiful, sloping hills from which Pasadena can be seen, and to the north stretches the Sierra Madre range and its foothills, with several high peaks standing sentinel—snow-capped most of the year and Baldy always wearing its cap of white. Then there are the magnificent San Dimas and Live Oak Canyons, the former with its five beautiful falls, along the banks of which a number of summer bungalows have been built; and Puddingstone Canyon and falls in the very midst. Several blocks have been erected in the business center and probably 200 houses put up during the last two years. A magnificent structure has been built by the Christian Church at a cost of $30,000. The main roads are macadamized and a large majority of the streets have been graded, curbed and paved. Every effort is being made to build well what is bound to be a city of 5000 population within the next two or three years.

* * *

MONROVIA.

Twenty-odd years ago, W. N. Monroe and a handful of friends were staking out a town below the mouth of Sawpit Canyon. Today the original half-dozen inhabitants have increased to as many thousand, while the widening city limits spread to Arcadia on the west and Duarte on the east. The passing of two decades has witnessed the arrival of the railroads, of the electric lines, the recent completion of as perfect a public school system as the State boasts, the springing up of stately churches and beautiful homes. Just now, the city is interesting itself in the attention and care of its biggest scenic attraction, Monrovia Canyon and its branches. Other cities may have as beautiful streets and homes and as excellent schools as those of Monrovia, but no other city has within its municipal limits, in its own back yard, as it were, similar possibilities for a perfect natural park. The winding trails of Spanish Canyon, the dim leafy beauty of Sawpit, crowned with the silver spray of the falls, are becoming famous. A well-graded automobile road now leads into the heart of the canyons, and since its completion, six months ago, more than 25,000 nature lovers have shown their appreciation of it by their visits. Stone fireplaces, tables and benches, piped water and comfort stations provide luxuries in the matter of picnicking, and the city is now planning for further improvements.

* * *

GLENDORA.

Though the growth in population and wealth of Glendora has been remarkable since the advent of the Pacific Electric trolley line six years ago, it is felt by those best informed that Glendora is just fairly entering upon an era of improvement and development that will scarcely find a precedent in municipal progress.

Two grammar school buildings are to be erected at an estimated cost of $81,300. Negotiations are on for municipal water and light and power plants. Ground for a city park and sites for a City Hall and a library have been selected by the City Council and a bond issue provided to cover the purchase price. One and one-half to two miles of paved streets, sidewalks and curbing has been advertised for construction and a street lighting system is under way.

The building improvements during the past year include the Glendora Woman's Clubhouse erected at a cost of $6000; two, two-story pressed brick business blocks, one large one-story business block; 109 residences, ranging in price from $1200 to $15,000; a two-story lemon packing-house with basement under the entire building, the dimensions of the structure being 103 by 145 feet. This was opened for packing November 1, fully equipped, and the Glendora Citrus Association has replaced its old packing-house with a new one 140 by 175 feet, built on modern lines to meet the requirements of a constantly increasing yield of oranges.

A well, flowing fifty miner's inches of water, was brought in near the heart of the city in August, since which time five other wells have been put down with prospects equally promising and 350 acres have been set to citrus fruit trees, 110 of which are lemons. The postoffice receipts show a gain of 33 per cent. over last year. The volume of freight business increased from $427,942, for the year ending July, 1911, to $473,232 for the year ending July, 1912. The bank deposits were increased from $300,115 in 1911 to $429,409 during the year 1912.

The school population has grown from 281 in 1911 to 348 in 912. Glendora was incorporated October 31, 1911, and has an assessed valuation of $783,765.

* * *

DUARTE.

Nestling under the mountains, just east of Monrovia, lies the most expensive orange land in the United States. It is the famous Upper Duarte district, sometimes spoken of as the "Millionaire's Paradise." A Duarte orchardist recently refused an offer of $175,000 for his forty-five acres of oranges. Groves of navels and Valencias, separated by long avenues of stately palms, with beautiful vistas terminating in dignified country places, furnish the scenery. Absolute freedom from frost, unexcelled water systems, phenomenally fertile soil, and picturesque location, explain the prices. Duarte is the home of the celebrated "Iris" brand orange.

* * *

ARCADIA.

Arcadia, the first and last home of one of California's most picturesque characters, "Lucky" Balwin, is stirring from a dream-steeped past, and is beginning to take an interest in the affairs of the present. Situated on three railroads bounded on the north by the Foothill Boulevard, and on the south by Huntington Drive, the little city, forty minutes from Los Angeles, and with every earmark of the coming suburban center, promises well for the future, when the opening of the Big Ditch will treble the population of Southern California.

* * *

EL MONTE—PUENTE.

The demand for sugar beets, coming from the Alamitos and Chino sugar factories, has caused El Monte to become one of the beet-shipping centers this year. More than a thousand acres in the vicinity have yielded fine crops. A beet-loading station was built at the Pacific Electric tracks near the depot, and 476 cars of beets were shipped. The walnut crop is a shade smaller than last year, in the estimation of the shippers, but the prices received are good. The soft-shells bring 14 cents and the budded walnuts, which are the pride of this region, 16½ cents, as the flesh of the nut is whiter and more firm, and more uniform in size.

The Puente Valley Walnut Association has reached a point this year where it is deemed advisable to erect a packing-house, the crop running close to twenty-five carloads, from about 2000 acres. The trees are all just coming into bearing, none being over eight years old. The association was formed during the last summer, with the following officers: S. L. Watts, president; W. S. Sawyer, vice-president; C. J. Hurst, secretary; B. F. Maxson, Samuel Robinson. The black-eye, or Mexican bean, has again been a favorite crop, about 900 acres being planted between the walnut trees. Puente is the shipping point for a great area of grain, and although the warehouses show the results of a splendid crop of barley, wheat and oats, the amount is each year diminishing, owing to the fact that the E. J. "Lucky" Baldwin ranch is rapidly being subdivided and the land irrigated. Dry farming is fast becoming a thing of the past. The three large realty concerns operating in this vicinity have subdivided about 4000 acres. The development of water by pump machinery has been a remarkable feature of the past year. A branch of the county "good roads" system which runs directly through the town has materially assisted in placing Puente on the map.

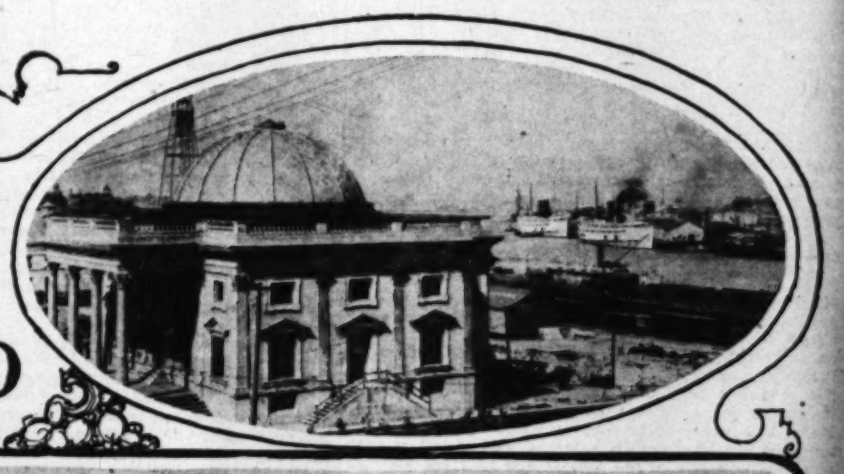
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AZUSA.

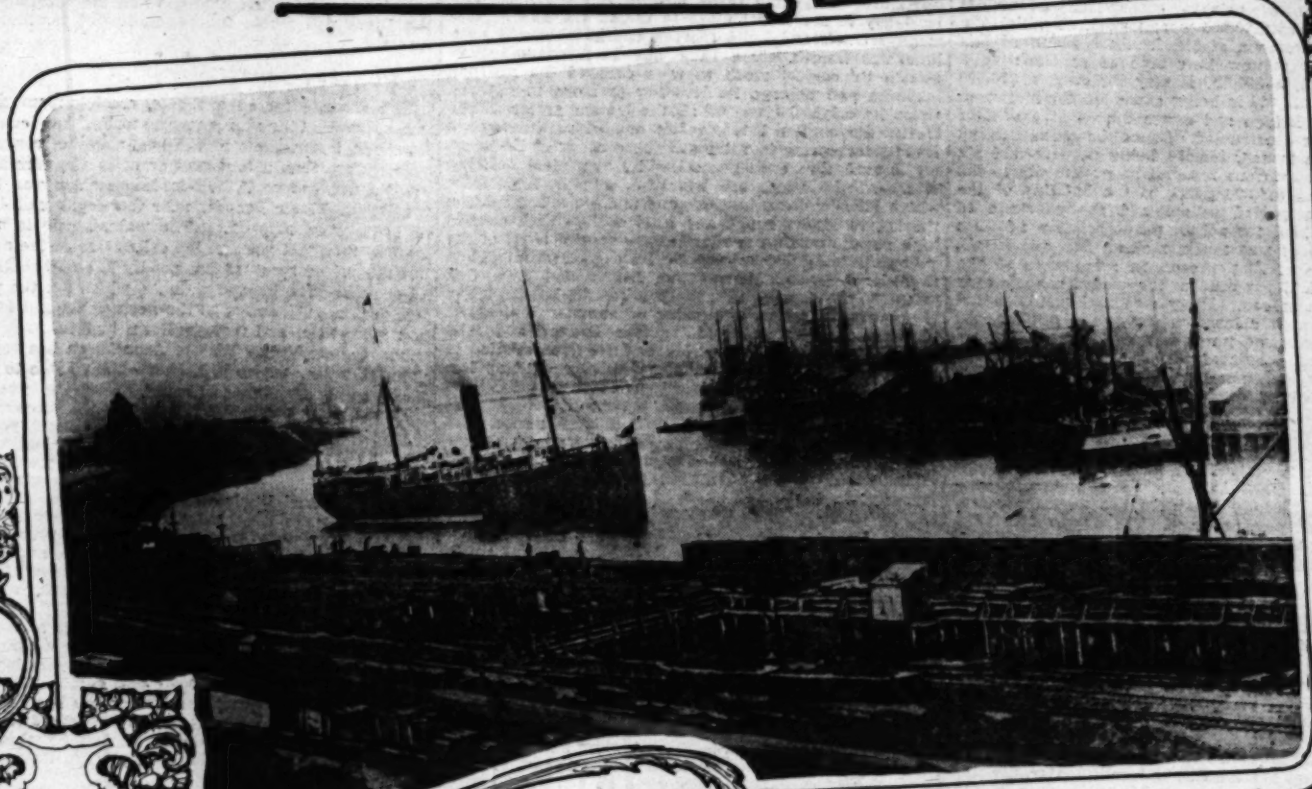
From September, 1911, to September, 1912, the Fruit Exchange of Azusa shipped 3030 cars of oranges and lemons, or 1,180,000 boxes. This shipment includes the fruit from Azusa, Glendora, Charter Oak, Irwindale, Lamanda Park, and twenty-five cars from San Fernando.

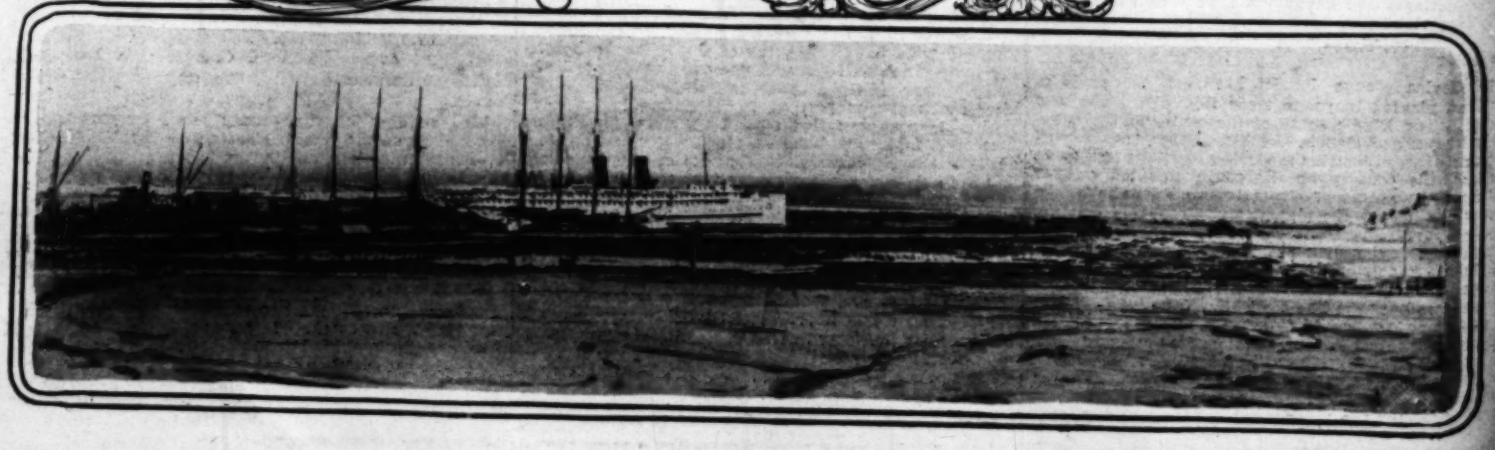
The building of the county road, known as the Foothill Boulevard, which bisects this city, has brought a rush of trade here and Azusa has seen a year which has been the most active of any in its history. One citizen, with a penchant for figures, estimated that the value of the automobiles passing through the city on a Sunday was $100,000 per hour. Azusa, known as the "Canyon City," has done an increased trade with the dwellers in the San Gabriel Canyon this year. Because of better canyon roads, the campers have been more numerous. Camp Rincon and Follows' Camp have had larger crowds than in former years. In October, Azusa held a big harvest festival, with parades, speeches, automobile races and sports, which over 5000 people attended. Being distinctly an orange-growing community, the prosperous year in oranges has made this city very complacent about its material welfare.

On Land and Sea at San Pedro

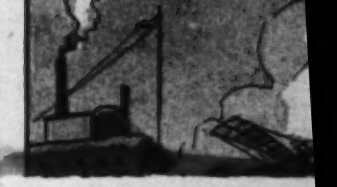


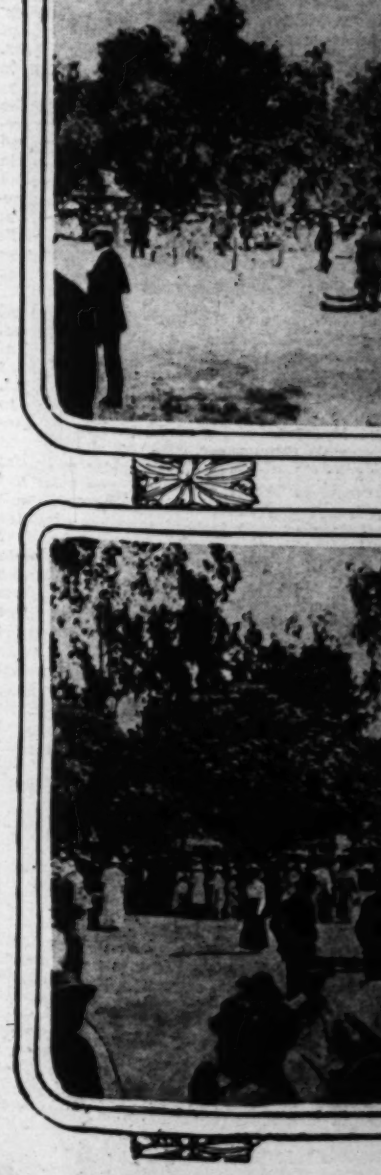






Grape at Esco





Grape Day Celebration at Escondido, San Diego County.









SPADRA—WALNUT.

These two districts, with contiguous interests in the heart of the fertile valley west of Pomona, have been smiled upon most kindly by fortune during the year 1912. Home-makers have located on numerous ranches and more are coming.

On the Phillips estate, Currier, Steele and Green, Fryer, Hicks, Newton and Sentous hay lands in the Spadra-Walnut district, over 4000 tons of hay have been raised. At Walnut the fruit exchange has handled in the neighborhood of 275 tons of walnuts and has had a most successful season shipping Valencia oranges. Citrus acreage is choice and held at from $2000 to $2500 per acre.

Whittier and Los Nietos.

WHITTIER.

WHEN a little colony of Quakers laid out the poet city twenty-five years ago they had visions of a large and prosperous community, and within recent years their dream has come true, and now more than 7000 people call this city their home. The land purchased for the townsite was then known as the John M. Thomas ranch and was a big barley field. The price paid for the ranch, which comprised 160 acres, was about $4000. Today Whittier has a property valuation of about $12,000,000, bank deposits of nearly $3,000,000 and the valuation of public buildings is estimated at $750,000. Situated fifteen miles from Los Angeles on the southern slope of the Puente hills, Whittier has an unequaled climate and being free from saloons offers every advantage to the home-seeker. Twenty years ago one man could have picked all the citrus fruit grown in this locality in two days, while today there are more than 4000 acres of citrus bearing orchards producing 1200 cars of fruit, bringing the growers $1,500,000 annually. Most of this fruit is grown in the East Whittier district, where the famous Leffingwell rancho and the Murphy ranch, the largest lemon orchards in the world, are located, and the fruit is shipped through the Whittier Citrus Association, the La Habra Citrus Association and individual growers who have well-established brands. Another one of Whittier's industries is its oil wells, which produce over 3000 barrels of oil a day. It is also known as the largest walnut growing district in the world and the nuts are handled through the Whittier Walnut Growers' Association, controlling 2500 acres of groves. More than $1,000,000 was paid for the walnut crop for the last year.

Because it is almost free from frost the Whittier district is especially adapted to the growing of citrus trees, and budded and seed bed stock is shipped from here to all parts of this State and the citrus growing sections of Arizona and Texas. The King citrus nurseries, the largest exclusive citrus nurseries in the State, are located here. Besides citrus trees there are also extensive walnut and avocado (alligator pear) nurseries. Most of the walnut buds being taken from the famous "Chase" walnut tree, a variety immune from blight, and the alligator pear buds from the Woodworth tree, from which more than $2000 worth of buds were taken from the single tree last year. Besides its oil, walnut and citrus growing industries, Whittier has an extensive vegetable growing business and sends more than 100 cars of vegetables to the eastern market each year. The city enjoys a steady growth, the building activities averaging about $200,000 annually. There are at present more than $100,000 worth of buildings under construction. As an educational center Whittier boasts of three grammar schools, a Polytechnic High School and a college. Practically every religious denomination and fraternal order is represented here and the normal influence of these institutions together with the other advantages offered are responsible for the rapid growth of the city. Whittier has a municipal water system costing $170,000 and a complete sewer system that cost $110,000. There are twenty-five miles of paved streets and forty miles of sidewalks, most of which are bordered with ornamental shade trees and green parkings. There are three public parks. Whittier is reached by the Pacific Electric Railway, which runs more than fifty trains daily, the Southern Pacific, the Salt Lake and the Santa Fe routes, and is on the main boulevard leading from Los Angeles to San Diego. About two miles west of the city on the Los Angeles road is located the Pico mansion, the home of the last Spanish Governor, Don Pio Pico. Other points of interest are the sky-line-drive, the Turnbull Canyon Road, and the State Industrial School for Boys and Girls.

* * *

LOS NIETOS AND RIVERA.

The little town of Los Nietos promises soon to become a great industrial center. It is advantageously located at the junction of the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Pacific Electric Railroads and already has a number of packing-houses. It is also the shipping point for the great Whittier oil fields and the large oil companies are planning extensive improvements there. It is about two miles south of Whittier. Los Nietos also possesses advantages for the grower of hay, grapes and vegetables. Its excellent transportation facilities offer special inducement and its proximity to Los Angeles provides a ready market for its products. A large acreage in the immediate vicinity of the town is under long-time leases to the oil companies, but that does not in any manner interfere with its agricultural advantages.

A few miles west is the thriving little city of Rivera, the center of the famous English walnut section of Southern California. Rivera has all the advantages of a city, including electricity, telephones, bank, excellent school system and three churches. Every line of business is well represented and many people of wealth and refinement reside there. Rivera is one of the oldest settlements of the county and the land was originally planted almost exclusively to walnuts, but of late years it has demonstrated its adaptability to the producing of late Valencia oranges and many of the older walnut groves are being rooted out to make way for this golden crop. Rivera is on the Santa Fe and Pacific Electric Railways and enjoys excellent passenger and freight accommodations to and from Los Angeles. It is exceptionally well equipped with a bountiful water supply and the land is very valuable owing to its great production of high-grade and high-priced products. For the man who wants a small ranch which will bring an income sufficiently large to support his family in comfort, Rivera and the surrounding country offer every advantage. Macadamized roads run through the district in various directions, giving the automobilist every possibility to quickly motor to beach or city. With its beautiful country roads, nestling among the giant walnut trees; its quiet, home-loving people and its excellent social and moral atmosphere, Rivera stands among the foremost as a home city.

* * *

ARTESIA.

Artesia derives its name from its location in the center of the "Land of Flowing Wells," the greatest artesian water basin in Southern California. Here flowing wells are obtained at from 100 to 500 feet and the soil is of exceptional richness. One peculiar feature is its ability to produce sweet vegetables and fruits. The sweet Muscat and Tokay grapes grow to perfection and the sugar beet tests a percentage exceeding that grown in almost any other part of the world. A large winery changes the grapes into sweet wines, which find a ready market along the Atlantic Coast, while just south of the town is one of the largest beet sugar factories in the State. Artesia is on the Pacific Electric Railway, eighteen miles from the center of Los Angeles, and has its local car service to and from the city in addition to the cars on the Santa Ana line. The town is just being incorporated as a city, and is equipped with all city advantages, such as gas, electric lights, telephones, paved main street, bank, newspaper and the regular assortment of well-stocked stores. The building restrictions are excellent and there are many new homes being built.

* * *

NORWALK.

Four miles north of Artesia and on the Southern Pacific Railway is the town of Norwalk. Like Artesia, it produces hundreds of carloads of sugar beets, while alfalfa fields and dairy herds furnish a steady income to its inhabitants. It has just completed a new High School at a cost of $35,000 and a number of new residences have been erected within the past few months. It is equipped with the usual assortment of business houses, has two churches and a good steam car service to Los Angeles. The Union Oil Company has a large pumping plant at this point, receiving the oil from the Puente Hills and forcing it through a pipe line to the harbor at San Pedro. Norwalk is one of the older towns of the valley, but is gradually taking on new life and has recently formed a Commercial Club to boost the community. The surrounding country offers splendid opportunities to the grower of garden vegetables and small fruits. Water is easily obtained and the land being so uniformly level, irrigation is easily accomplished. Just east of Norwalk is the large Windemere ranch belonging to the McNally estate, where thousands of acres are planted to lemons and olives.

* * *

DOWNEY.

To supply the necessary milk for a city like Los Angeles requires hundreds of large dairies and countless herds of inspected cows. At Downey are located a great many of these. Tons of milk are shipped to the city every morning and a very satisfactory profit accrues to the dairymen in this community. Gravity water and good oil provide an abundance of luxuriant alfalfa for the herds, and the proximity of the city, only twelve miles away, permits the placing of the product on the market in the best of condition. Downey also produces a large amount of walnuts, apples and some citrus fruits. The town has a population of about 2000. It has two banks, two newspapers and many excellent stores. The county boulevard system branches from Downey in every direction and the little city is justly proud of its good roads and streets. Downey has electric lights, telephones and gas piped from the Artesia plant. It possesses an excellent school system, consisting of two grammar schools and a High School. Several churches have edifices here and the social surroundings are of the highest standard. It is the largest as well as the oldest town in the fertile Los Nietos Valley.

Soldiers' Home.

DURING the year just ended there was expended at the Pacific Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the sum of $1,030,827.96 under several heads, as follows: General fund—that allowed by Congress for maintenance of the branch—the sum of $396,434.68; pension fund, $600,996.19; post fund, $39,297.69.

For the first time in the twenty-five years' history of this branch, no additional building was needed or asked for, and but two items in construction called for "special appropriation," viz., $1000 for installation of an elevator in the convalescent barrack where aged veterans are too feeble to be subjected to stair climbing, and $20,000 for adding to the septic tanks a sewage disposal system. Other works completed during the year were, a water-softening plant, $5990; an ornamental fountain, near the library building, and connecting pipe lines, $4485. Much, too, has been added to permanent improvements under the head of "repairs," such as, a main junction pit, near the power-house, for control of steam and water lines, $3600; a monument to the nation's dead, in the branch cemetery, $2450; additional wells for improvement in water supply, $2254; electric dough mixer in bakery, $683; door and window screens in hospital building, $589; metal shelving in library, $400; alteration and addition to postoffice building, $318.50, and many minor improvements totaling upward of $40,000 for the year.

Subsistence—under which head the veterans' table is provided—always demands the largest expenditure from the total appropriation. The sum of $175,000 was disbursed under that head. Here are some of the articles therewith purchased: Fresh beef, 247,177 pounds; corned beef, 16,000; ham, 50,700; pickled pork, 34,800; salt pork, 7900; link sausages, 13,000; bologna sausage, 5000; fresh fish, 22,000; codfish, 16,000; flour, 280,000; corn meal, 20,000; oat meal, 15,000; cracked wheat, 7500; rice, 17,000; soda crackers, 12,100; coffee, 58,960; sugar, 146,000; oleomargarine, 59,158; eggs, 39,690 dozen; cheese, 7425 pounds; honey, 3000; evaporated apples, 8000; potatoes, 518,790; navy beans, 9970; onions, 32,000; split peas, 5500, and numerous other articles of diet in smaller quantities.

The orchard, owing to a limited rainfall last winter, has not been as productive, this, as in other years. The farm and the vegetable garden, however, were prolific as heretofore, which was largely due to the fact that, during the past year, three wells had been added to the group composing the home's water-supply system, which, in the absence of precipitation, provided needed irrigation for the thirty acres of garden patch. Among vegetables raised in that section and consumed in the home throughout the year were, beets, 16,730 pounds; cabbage, 12,950; carrots, 21,170; chard, 12,800; lettuce, 5630; onions, green, 13,700; rhubarb, 6675; pumpkins, 31,500; squash, 16,100; turnips, 31,380; tomatoes, 59,200; watermelons, 8500, and from the orchard, 35,000 pounds of oranges and 4900 pounds of lemons. In addition to supplying the table, there was sold as surplus, 76,950 pounds of lemons. Other sales of surplus products were, lima beans, 25,000 pounds; straw, seventeen tons; alfalfa, twenty-seven tons, and twenty-eight tons of oat hay. The total yield of the latter was 150 tons.

With up-to-date machinery recently added to the branch laundry, it is now possible to meet every requirement of the home in that line. There was handled in that place, during the past year, 1,450,000 pieces. In the same period, from the recently acquired dry cleaning plant, was turned out 27,700 uniforms which, soiled, had been treated by this process. The old soldier's wardrobe needs frequent replenishing, and that means that there must always be a liberal stock on hand. On a recent inventory, it was shown that in the quartermaster's storehouse was clothing for veterans appraised at $112,300, and worn-out uniforms and other clothing valued at $14,200 are to be condemned and ultimately destroyed—because of no further use for wear.

The post fund is not subject to Congressional disposal. Deriving its revenues from sales at the post store and from receipts of the hotel and restaurant—all the property of that fund—the proceeds are employed in affording members of the home diversion from the monotony of barrack life. At least twice weekly, special entertainments paid for from this source, and free to members, is the rule. Besides which in what is known as amusement hall—also a property of the post fund—accessible day and evening except Sundays, that fund provides for billiard, pool, chess, checker and card playing. The amount expended in this direction during the year was $6699.

One of the most important improvements within the year has resulted through the adjustment of a previously much mooted question, between the county and the home authorities, as to title in what is known as the home as Brown boulevard. Title was finally ceded to Los Angeles county and it is now, virtually, an extension, through the home, of Wilshire boulevard. It forms a junction at the home's western entrance with Nevada avenue, Santa Monica, and is now regarded as one of the most popular automobile roads between Los Angeles and the beach.

Estimates of the needs of this branch for the next fiscal year, in shape for action thereon by Congress, have been forwarded to the president of the board of managers in New York. Among items of improvement asked for therein are special repairs in hospital, $14,900; repairs to several barracks, $6300; addition to guardhouse, $1600; curbs and gutters on Bonsall avenue, $2000; ammonia compresser, $3500.

Five hundred and forty-seven books, principally the latest and choicest in fiction, were purchased for the library during the year, making a total of 8365 volumes now on the shelves of that institution. For sanitary reasons 360 books were transferred to the tubercular ward as the nucleus of a library to be established in that place. There are constantly on the racks, in the library, 114 periodical publications from various points in the United States, viz.: twenty-two dailies, three semi-weeklies, forty-three weeklies, and forty-six monthlies.

The great register of this branch contains over 11,500 names of veterans who now are, or at sometime have been, members of this home. Total present and absent at this time is 3407. Average present and absent year, 2275. There were 389 deaths during the past year, of which number thirty died outside the Home and 279 are "at rest" with comrades in the Home's beautiful cemetery on the near-by hillside.

Along the Coast.

LONG BEACH.

TWENTY-TWO miles south of Los Angeles lies Long Beach, evolved in a decade from a sheep pasture and a summer camp meeting ground to a live, progressive and thriving city, the third in size in Los Angeles county. The census of 1910 gave 17,809 population, an increase of 690 per cent., the banner showing of any city in the United States. Since then the growth has continued and, judging by the increased volume of business, postoffice receipts, banking resources and growth of the public schools the average has been well maintained during the past two years, and Long Beach

today has not less than 25,0
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amount, making a total of building
which is the high-water mark for
vast amount of building more tha
permits are for homes alone, rang
cottage of $1000 to the more pret
from $5000 to $25,000. During
have been several big apartment
blocks and one seven-story hotel
ceiving its finishing touches.
blocks erected are the Emporium
the Kennedy block at Second and
cantile block at Pine and Broadw
site corner the Lowell block, the
and Pine and the Moody block at
other fine building is the Elks Ho
facing Pacific Park. All these
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city is dotted with new homes a
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Exclusive of the water properti
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One amusement feature of whi
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vertise the city. It is maintained
year, paid from the city taxes.

There are six banks in the city,
State banks, whose aggregate res
with aggregate deposits of $6,715,
in three months of over $696,000.

The public school system of th
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manual training course has resu

today has not less than 25,000 people. Its growth is only another instance of the great advancement going on in the Southland and especially that part tributary to Los Angeles.

The reason lies in the combined possibilities here of resort features, residence advantages and commercial resources. Practically all of the city lies upon a broad mesa fifty feet and more above the ocean level, thus possessing the scenic, climatic and topographical conditions that make for residential peace and comfort; the frontage on the ocean and nine miles of sandy beach with a gentle and gradual incline into the water of the Pacific with its peaceful surf make the city famous as a resort, while to the west is a vast area of tide flats, traversed by an inland waterway that makes the natural surroundings for commerce and manufacturing industry. And these three combined have made and are making Long Beach a substantial city of manufacturing plants, beautiful residences, magnificent hotels and apartment-houses, solid business interests and yet a home place alike for tourists and permanent residents.

The most remarkable thing about Long Beach has been its building operations the past two years. In 1911 there were 1361 permits issued of the contract value of $1,823,410. In 1912 for the ten months ending November 1 there were 1400 permits issued of the contract value of $2,240,000. The permits for the two remaining months, estimated from inquiries of the building inspector, reports from contractors and new plans in preparation by architects will add over $500,000 to this amount, making a total of building for 1912 of $2,700,000, which is the high-water mark for Long Beach. Of this vast amount of building more than five-sevenths of the permits are for homes alone, ranging from the modest cottage of $1000 to the more pretentious residences of from $5000 to $25,000. During the past year there have been several big apartment-houses and business blocks and one seven-story hotel, the latter now receiving its finishing touches. Among the business blocks erected are the Emporium at Second and Locust, the Kennedy block at Second and American, the Mercantile block at Pine and Broadway and on the opposite corner the Lowell block, the Jones block at Third and Pine and the Moody block at Ocean and Pine. Another fine building is the Elks Home on Cedar avenue, facing Pacific Park. All these are handsome three-story brick structures, adding by their massiveness to the lasting business strength. Every section of the city is dotted with new homes and the sound of the hammer and saw has been one of the delights of the year.

The assessed valuation of property in the city is $21,757,115, which is exclusive of corporation values, not taxable by the municipality. The tax rate this year is $1.19, which is a decrease of about 10 cents from last year. The bonded indebtedness of the city is $1,268,907.50, of which $850,000 was for the purchase of two private water plants now under municipal ownership, net revenues of which, despite a lower rate to the consumer, will take care of the bonded indebtedness and interest and in addition permit of the yearly expenditure of $70,000 for the extension and betterment of the system in the way of stronger pipe lines and the development of more water. There is now pending a proposition to unite all factions in a greater bond issue of $1,300,000, which is to be applied to the acquisition of a new sewer system, the building of concrete piers at Pine avenue and Devil's Gate, the acquisition of more water frontage on the harbor and $100,000 for a municipal lighting plant, all needed improvements hitherto held back because of sectional jealousy.

Exclusive of the water properties, which include 600 acres of water-bearing land, the property owned by the city is valued at $2,621,047.23, of which $2,219,180 is realty, $289,795 improvements and $112,072 personal property. Included in this are six parks, comprising about 30 acres, 2100 feet of frontage on the inner harbor improved with wharves and docks, City Hall block, corporation yards and engine-house sites. In addition the city owns an 1800-foot pleasure pier, an auditorium seating 6000 people and a public library building.

The city is governed by a special charter which gives it many special privileges and advantages, but this has proved inadequate for present needs and there are now before the people two propositions, one providing for a managerial form of government, the other amendments to the present aldermanic charter, which will be voted upon in time for submission for ratification to the Legislature which meets the coming year. Fire and police protection are thoroughly modern and efficient, made especially so by the civil service rules which govern both departments. The sanitary condition of the city is first class and with proposed additions early in the year will add about thirty miles to the present system in addition to an entire new outfall system and septic tank.

One amusement feature of which the city is proud is its municipal band of thirty pieces which is maintained the year around, giving free concerts twice a day for the entertainment of tourists and residents, and occasionally taking a jaunt through the country to advertise the city. It is maintained at a cost of $35,000 a year, paid from the city taxes.

There are six banks in the city, four national and two State banks, whose aggregate resources are $8,233,165, with aggregate deposits of $6,715,287, recording a gain in three months of over $696,000.

The public school system of the city is one of its chief assets and its especial pride. It is governed by a board of five, under a superintendent, assisted by 180 principals and teachers. There are nine grammar school buildings with a teaching corps of 134 teachers and an enrollment of 4017 pupils. The buildings are badly congested and within the next month an election will be held to vote $150,000 for additional buildings. This was done last year but a technical error rendered the bonds unsalable, necessitating the calling of another election. The Polytechnic High School, built two years ago, is a success beyond the hopes of the board. At present there is a faculty numbering forty-six and an enrollment of 945 students. The inauguration of a manual training course has resulted in a good male attendance. The High School is accredited in all the universities and colleges and this year added to its course a post-graduate department which will take the place of preparatory work for colleges. The value of the school property is close to $400,000.

The postoffice receipts for this year will show a total of approximately $75,000, an increase over 1911 of about $15,000. New territory has been added the past year and the office and carrier force almost doubled.

For twelve years Long Beach has enjoyed the distinction of having no saloons, something remarkable for its size, and this accounts in a measure for the high religious standing of the community. There are forty-two different religious denominations in the city, about twenty-five of which own their own buildings, some of them among the finest on the Pacific Coast. Secret and fraternal societies have a strong following in the city, there being thirty-eight different kinds, represented by strong lodges. Of these the Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen are the strongest numerically.

West of the city, below the bluff which skirts the west as well as the south end, lies the industrial district on what was once a vast flat marsh, but which has been transformed by an inland waterway that has been developed by private capital at an expenditure of over $1,500,000. Three channels and a big turning basin all dredged to a depth of thirty feet afford a safe refuge from storms and the municipal docks give shippers unequaled facilities for cheap freight. The docks and the entire district are connected by a municipal railway and a belt road, owned by the Pacific Electric, which by its franchise is compelled to show equal favors to all roads and shippers. On the harbor is located the Craig ship plant, employing 700 men and with a monthly pay roll of $100,000. During the year two big steel steamships costing $450,000 have been built and launched and there are now under construction two similar ships and another will be begun as soon as one of the berths is vacated. In addition the plant has the largest floating dry dock south of San Francisco and so far this year has accommodated over sixty vessels of all sizes for cleaning and repairs. There is also the Edison $2,000,000 power plant; the Western Boat Works; the California Glass Insulator factory; the Star Drilling Machinery Company, the Union Oil Refinery, mammoth lumber yards, several planing mills and smaller industries, all employing in the neighborhood of 1500 men.

All in all Long Beach is more than pleased with the past year's growth and development and is planning greater expansion and prosperity the coming year.

* * *

SIGNAL HILL.

To the northwest of Long Beach rises Signal Hill, 364 feet above the sea, from the summit of which can be seen ocean, mountain and valley, and on a clear, day twenty-two cities and towns of the Southland. In the frostless belt, gardening is carried to the highest state of perfection. Cantaloupes, watermelons, strawberries, blackberries and every kind of vegetable are grown on the hillside and shipped to Los Angeles daily by the carload. One of the features of horticulture here is the fact that a large part of the carnations, violets and other flowers used in Los Angeles are grown here, whole acres of beautiful blossoms presenting a wonderful sight to tourists and affording a great industry in this flower culture. Lately the Japanese have evolved a winter growth of cucumbers and this product early in the market commands top prices. Signal Hill, however, with its wonderful scenic view is rapidly becoming a residential suburb and many small ranches are disappearing before the irresistible rush of home dwellers.

* * *

SEASIDE PARK.

One of the prettiest suburbs of Long Beach is Seaside Park on the beach west of town. It is purely a residential district, an ideal place for homes beside the sunlit sea. Just at present it is being brought into special prominence by reason of the construction along its front of a thirty-foot cement sidewalk, bulkhead and parapet, extending from Magnolia avenue to the San Gabriel jetties, a distance of 7000 feet, for which the abutting property owners will pay $100,000 and which equipped with boulevard lights will connect with the Pike and the Walk of a Thousand Lights and afford a beach promenade of nearly three miles. In addition to this the coming year will see the construction of the $1,000,000 Barndollar amusement and pleasure pier, at the foot of Golden avenue, for which already there has been secured a $500,000 amusement attraction. For the protection of bathers the city maintains at Seaside Park two fully equipped life saving stations. Adjoining the suburb are three tent cities popular in summer time for visitors.

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ALAMITOS BAY AND NAPLES.

Close to the Orange county line and adjoining the western city limits lie Alamitos Bay and Naples, hamlets and yet destined to be in the no distant future important suburbs of the city. Both are connected with the city by two electric lines with a twenty-minute service. Naples is famed for its five-mile system of canals whose banks are dotted with pretty summer homes. There is also a modern hotel of fifty rooms and two splendid cafes noted for their Sunday dinners. Fishing is good sport and launch parties are numerous. During the coming year a bridge will span the bay and the electric line will be extended to Bay City. In addition a canal will be built from the bay into Bay City and the bar in front of the bay dredged out to permit of deeper draught vessels entering.

* * *

OBISPO.

Across the San Gabriel channel, now dredged to permit the entrance of vessels of heavy draught, lies Obispo, which is part of the industrial district of the city. Here are located the Western Hardwood Lumber plant, which makes a specialty of the harwood timbers of Japan; the salt works, the Sunset oil refinery and a creosoting plant for curing piling and railroad ties. It is only a hamlet and yet it is a part of the thriving city and as such will grow as the years pass on.

* * *

SAN PEDRO.

Vigorous activity in developing the inner and outer harbors in preparation for business expected with the completion of the Panama Canal continued throughout the year. The Outer Harbor Dock and Wharf Company dredged 1,000,000 cubic yards of material at a cost of $250,000 and completed 3800 feet of wharf at a cost of $100,000, giving this company 5400 feet of completed wharfage in the outer harbor, with a depth of water of from thirty to thirty-five feet. This company has under course of construction a modern warehouse 105 by 600 feet in the outer harbor, which will cost when completed $60,000. The total expenditure on the Miner Fill during the year aggregated $450,000. The shore end or approach to the breakwater, 2000 feet in length, was closed, at a cost of $200,000, giving the breakwater a complete length of 11,250 feet, and providing a harbor of commerce and refuge for San Pedro, the port for Greater Los Angeles. A modern light-house will soon be completed on the outer end of the breakwater. Greater Los Angeles has begun the construction of Municipal Dock No. 1 on the Huntington Fill in the outer harbor, which marks the first important development in the expenditure of $3,000,000 voted for harbor improvements. The site for proposed fortifications, purchased near Pt. Firmin light-house station at a cost of $250,000 by the Federal government, was recently inspected by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and the port will be strongly fortified in the near future. In the last fiscal year the United States dredger San Pedro dredged 692,000 cubic yards of material at a cost of $77,000, providing a channel thirty feet in depth from the entrance of the harbor up to the turning basin and in the turning basin along the Kerckhoff-Cusner, Southern California and Hammond Lumber Companies wharves. The material was pumped from 1000 to 2600 feet and wasted on the East San Pedro and Terminal sides of the bay. This dredging was done at the low cost of 9 cents per cubic yard.

Domestic and foreign imports broke all records in 1912. Lumber receipts distanced all other Pacific Coast ports. Included in these receipts were 720,050,000 feet of sawed lumber, 251,982,000 shingles, 10,353,000 shakes, 9,363,000 laths, 41,368 poles, 10,970 piles, 10,174 posts, 1,035,585 ties, the aggregate of which is equivalent to 793,610,000 feet, having a wholesale value of approximately $20,000,000. Domestic imports included in addition to woodstuffs received, 96,000 tons of merchandise, 71,000 tons of grain, 499,789 barrels of crude oil, 27,750 tons of paper, 115,959 doors, 2707 tons of flour, 6543 head of sheep, 937 head of cattle and 1,393,400 gallons of refined oil. Thirty foreign vessels entered the harbor during 1912, bringing cargoes of general merchandise, pig-iron, coal, coke and steel from European ports; coffee, tea, hardwoods and general cargo from China and Japan, and nitrates, cedar and mahogany logs and tropical fruits from Central American, Mexican and South American ports. During the year there were exported 50,871 tons of merchandise, 18,307 tons of cement, 80,300 barrels of crude oil, 1858 tons of plaster and 3703 tons of asphalt.

The net tonnage of vessels entering the harbor far distanced that of any previous year, amounting to 1,920,570 tons, and included 2487 steamers and 155 sailing vessels. These vessels carried in crews 83,287 seamen, or an average of 6107 each month. During 1912, including the Avalon traffic, 201,292 passengers arrived at this port, and 214,308 departed. The fishing industry gave employment during the year to about 700 men and sixty boats. In excess of 5,000,000 pounds of fresh fish were shipped from San Pedro during 1912, finding a market as far east as Kansas City, as far south as Dallas and north to Seattle and British Columbia. The building for the year totaled $450,300, including the State Bank building that cost $33,000, and a new theater that cost $28,000. Postal and money order receipts were in excess of $195,000. In the local postal saving bank there are 303 depositors, having deposits aggregating $37,000. Deposits in the three banks aggregate $1,250,000 and loans $1,000,000. Important improvements during the year included the construction of the large drawbridge between the turning basin and the west basin by the Southern Pacific Company at a cost of $400,000 and the erection by the Globe Milling Company of a steel grain elevator on the inner harbor.

* * *

TERMINAL.

Lumber once more reigned king at Terminal during 1912, the various companies operating there showing substantial increases in receipts. Including receipts by the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company the total receipts of woodstuffs on the Terminal side of the bay for the year aggregated 250,000,000 feet. The Southern California alone received 96,000,000 feet, and sold to consumers 55,000,00 feet. It is estimated that there is stored on the Terminal side in the yards of the Southern California, Hammond and Crescent Wharf Companies in excess of 50,000,000 feet of lumber. The Hammond Company constructed during the year 600 feet of wharf at a cost of $10,000, and the Southern California Company, 300 feet at a cost of $5000. The latter company expended in repairs $3000. A new cannery was built on the Crescent Wharf by the White Star Canning Company at a cost of $4000 and about 100 small houses formerly occupied by squatters at East San Pedro were removed by the Salt Lake Railroad Company, and the space will be improved for extensive trackage and terminal facilities by that company.

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WILMINGTON.

The transformation of Wilmington from a sleeping pueblo to a modern city of handsome business blocks, well-paved streets and sidewalks and beautiful homes continued throughout the year. Money spent for street work alone aggregated $450,000, three streets having been paved to the water front, sidewalked and curbed. A complete sewage and storm-drain system was installed, and $300,000 expended in making a fill over the



Glimpses of the NEW STATE of ARIZONA



Roadway over Roosevelt dam



Roosevelt dam, showing Supply gates' discharge



Irrigating canal, Mesa





Salt River Project — Transmission line between Mormon Flats and Government Wells



U. S. Indian school and grounds.

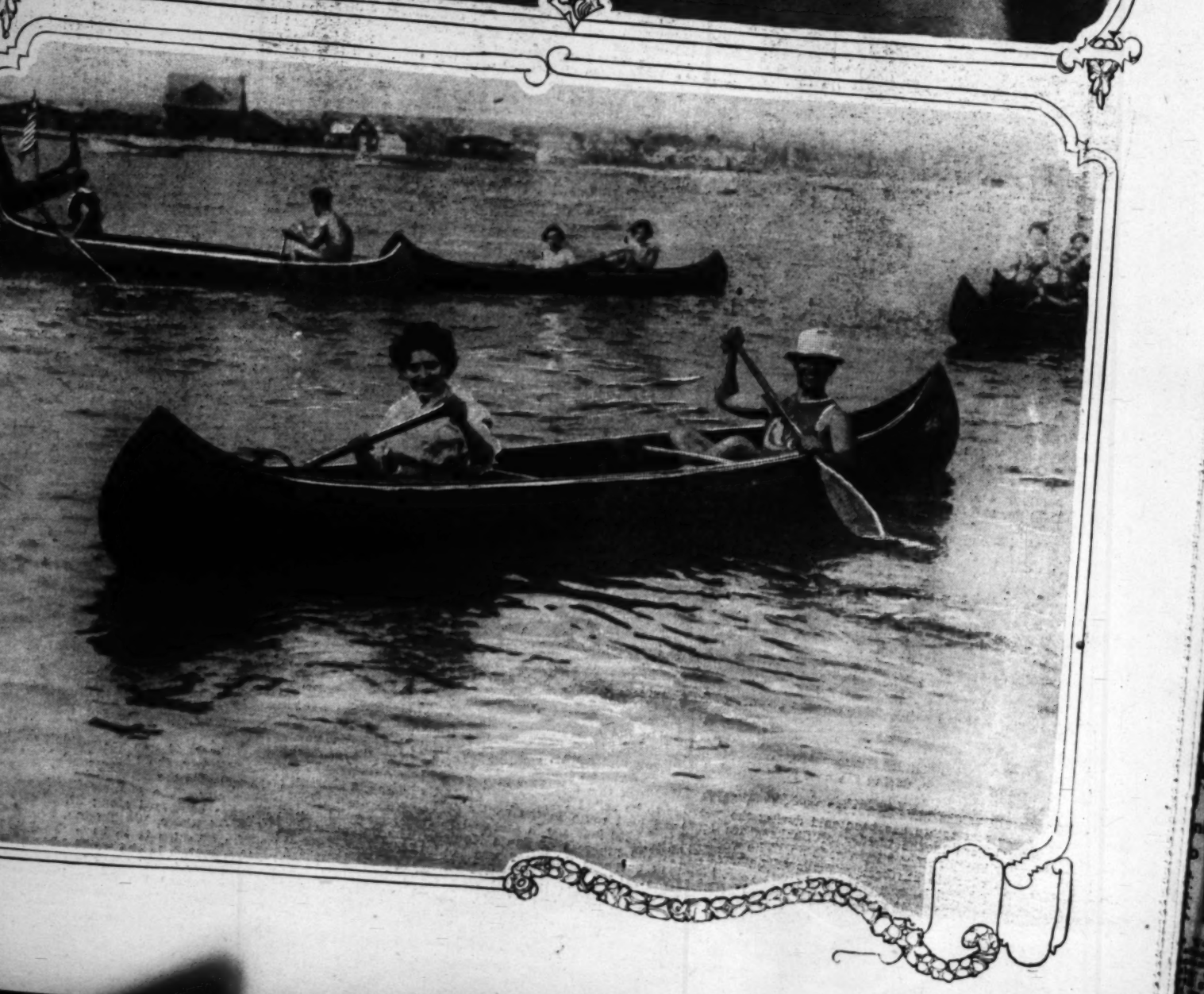


Summer





Summer Pleasures on our Sunlit Sea.



business section of the city seven and one-half feet above the former elevation. The money spent for dredging operations at Wilmington was in excess of $300,000. An additional fill west of the Pacific Electric tracks is being made at an approximate cost of $90,000. Contracts for additional street work and wharves have been let, amounting to $250,000. Building operations for the year totaled $200,000, including a score of new residences. A modern, handsome new High School building was completed at a cost of $62,000, and appropriately dedicated. Bank deposits total $250,000, and are growing steadily. The plants of the Consolidated and Pacific Lumber Companies were materially enlarged to accommodate the increased tonnage coming to Wilmington. Lumber receipts averaged from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet each month. Early in November the big dredger Turbine was moved through the new Southern Pacific drawbridge and began the work of digging a ship channel through the west basin to the south city limits of Wilmington. The material dredged from this slip will be utilized in filling another extensive area within the city limits. An important addition to Wilmington was the dividing of the Wilgary tract into city lots, which were improved with sidewalks, curbs and streets.

* * *

REDONDO.

The new grammar school building, modern in every respect, just completed at a cost of $75,000, and additions to the High School amounting to $3500 are among the civic improvements that testify to the growth and prosperity of Redondo Beach. Nearly $200,000 has been spent in street improvements and paving, much of which is now in process of construction. Early in the year a large Hippodrome, costing $40,000, was added to the amusement district and at present a $100,000 racing coaster is being built north of Pier No. 1. These with the mammoth bath-house, the largest hot salt plunge in the world, the dancing pavilion, the Casino, and the bowling alley, which is being remodeled, will make a group of amusement devices and attractive building in the Spanish renaissance style of architecture that will represent more than $500,000. During the year 138,738,472 feet of lumber, 35,367 tons of merchandise and 2,956,487 barrels of oil were received over the three wharves, an increase of 10 per cent. over the previous year in lumber receipts and 50 per cent. in oil. There are 500 men employed on the wharves and the pay roll amounts to $40,000 a month.

Building permits for 1912 were $200,000, while for the preceeding year they were $137,500. The grammar school, the St. Edgar hotel, a $20,000 building of thirty rooms, the Neptune apartments, costing $22,000, the Fancher, Culler and Ridgely business blocks and the First Baptist Church are among the notable buildings put up during the year. The Warman Steel Casting Company, whose plant has been operated a year, is increasing the capacity and has added a large storage building. The company has a pay roll of $2000 a month and the output of the plant is 25,000 pounds of finished product a day.

The Redondo Planing Mill Company's plant has been increased one-third in capacity and has a dry kiln holding 150,000 feet of lumber at one time. Twenty men are employed here. From seventy-five to 100 men are employed at the local lumber yards of the C. Ganahl Lumber Company and the Montgomery & Mullin Company. The farming country adjacent to Redondo Beach is very rich and the bean crop is becoming a substantial one, gradually supplanting the grain crops owing to the greater returns to the rancher. To care for the bean crop the Redondo Milling Company has installed a $1200 bean cleaning outfit. The bean crop this year was about 12,000 sacks while the grain crop brought $75,000. The Pacific Electric car shops employ about seventy-five men while at the Pacific Light and Power Company's plant 100 men are employed. During the year the circulation of the public library increased 4487, making a circulation of 16,630. There are 3050 volumes.

* * *

HERMOSA.

The completion of a $40,000 grammar school, the voting of a $60,000 bond issue for a concrete pleasure pier, work on which is begun, and a building record of over 200 buildings, aggregating in cost over $200,000, are some of the achievements in the past year, of which Hermosa boasts. There are seventeen miles of concrete paved streets which were completed during the past two years at an expenditure of $500,000. Many fine business blocks and pretty homes have been built, including a $10,000 block of ten storerooms built by J. E. Walker and the F. L. Ryder business block costing $8000. The Berth hotel is being enlarged to twice its original size and a small theater is being built on Eleventh street by J. E. Walker. The Hermosa National Bank with a capital stock of $25,000 has been established recently, the stockholders of which are largely local people. Business property has increased in value about 100 per cent. and residence property 50 per cent. A lot in the business portion of the town recently sold for $10,000, which brought but $5600 six months ago.

Hermosa has two flourishing industries—the Furlow Pressed Brick factory, which employs fourteen men and has an output of 20,000 bricks a day, and the Hermosa and Redondo Home Laundry, established a year ago, has a $10,000 plant and employs seventeen people.

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SHAKESPEARE—MANHATTAN.

Extensive street work in Shakespeare, a charming subdivision of Hermosa, during the past year has made that beach more attractive than ever for home sites and property values have increased more than 50 per cent. More real estate has been sold during the year than ever before in the history of Shakespeare and many pretty beach cottages have gone up. The work of paving with concrete has been commenced on most of the streets and will be completed early this year. Adjoining Shakespeare on the east is fifteen acres of land purchased by the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints for a convention park and model community summer resort and more than $6000 has been spent recently in improving the streets and planting trees in this settlement.

Manhattan, the pretty little beach town adjoining Hermosa on the north, has now attained the dignity of a bona fide city of the sixth class, through its incorporation last November. Manhattan has under way extensive plans for street improvements which it was impossible to carry out before incorporation. The improvement of Manhattan avenue and Speedway are included in these plans as well as the building of a pleasure pier. The population is now over 800, an increase of 40 per cent. and during the year twenty-three new homes have been added to the many pretty residences of Manhattan, which range in cost from $1500 to $3000.

* * *

SANTA MONICA.

When, a quarter of a century ago, the pioneers of Southern California drove over dusty, rutty roads or bumped over the ties of a primitive railroad line to Santa Monica, a row of tents, a cluster of cottages, a mediocre hotel, and a bath-house greeted their eyes. Today, as they ride in the palatial cars of five railroad lines or motor over three glass-like boulevards to the modern city of Santa Monica, the Gem of the South Coast, they realize what marvelous changes have been wrought. This beautiful city, set like a jewel where mountain and sea meet, is stretching east along the mountain range to meet the splendid western residence district of Los Angeles. On the mesa, where cool breezes blow in summer and a warm sun shines in the mis-named California winter, dozens of beautiful homes are going up monthly; a small army of men is completing modern pavements on a score of streets; the bean fields have been seized by tract makers who are laying out new subdivisions and on the ocean front new pleasure palaces are rising.

Memorable has been the year 1912 in the business, civic and educational progress of Santa Monica. Hearing the call of destiny, firm in the belief that this beautiful section is to become the premier residence place of Southern California, its enterprising citizens have prepared for the entertainment of Lame Prosperity on a large scale. In fact, this munificent guest has already arrived, for the past twelve months has witnessed an unprecedented growth here along all lines.

Nearly 4000 residents have been added to the population of Santa Monica within the last year. An estimate of the number of persons residing within the city borders based on the city directory just issued shows that the population is now 18,040, an increase of over 100 per cent. since the Federal census was taken in 1910. Over 600 buildings were erected here during the past year, while the figures of 1911 were but 337. The total value of buildings erected in 1912 has reached the enormous total of $1,227,433, while last year the total was $723,599, and for 1910 the building permits amounted to but $208,557. Fourteen fine apartment-houses of two, three and four stories have been erected, eleven office and store buildings and four large amusement enterprises, while the number of residences built totals 583—an average of almost fifty a month. Bank deposits in the three institutions of Santa Monica total $1,506,384, an increase of $345,000 over last year. The postoffice receipts, always a criterion of general growth, tell the tale of prosperity for the year, amounting to $17,908 while last year they were $13,878, and during 1910, were $12,749. Among the largest buildings erected during the year were the magnificent $225,000 Polytechnic High School, said to be the finest in Southern California, the $60,000 Elks' home, the palatial Sunset Inn, the three-story $35,000 Junipher business building, and the Parker hotel.

Probably the greatest achievement of Santa Monicans during the past year has been the completion or commencement of nineteen miles of asphalt, bitulithic and oil macadam paving and grading, with curbs for all this mileage, and sidewalks, street lights and palm trees for some of the work. Fifteen principal thoroughfares have been paved or are being paved and graded, including Oregon avenue and Fremont avenue through their entire lengths, at a cost of $599,950.85. On October 15, 58,000 lineal feet of this grading and paving was let to contractors, the contracts totaling $337,000. No city in Southern California approaching the size of this can show such a magnificent evidence of the enterprise of its residents in this respect. Next in importance to the street work, perhaps, was the opening of eight vast tracts to the northeast and east of the city, a total of over six square miles, to the home builders of the whole country. All of these are high-class, restricted residence places, Santa Monica Canyon, a tract of 533 lots valued at $600,000, in the picturesque ravine to the north of the city; the New Palisades, valued at $500,000, east and north of the original Palisades; Brentwood Bark, Brentwood Place and Brentwood Terrace, three faultless subdivisions to the northeast; the J. J. Davis subdivision; the handsome Stadelman tract, and the new Christobal Machado tract of 165 acres on Fremont avenue and Cambridge street. But the greatest evidence of growth in this direction probably was the grading, curbing, sidewalking and, in places, the paving, of forty blocks bounded by Seventh, Seventeenth, Nevada and Montana avenues, by the property owners in a spot which presented the appearance of a barley field.

A new boulevard will be completed to Santa Monica within the next three months. The Supervisors have promised that, now that the paving of Fremont avenue is well under way, they will complete a fine roadway, on the right of way which extends from the eastern limits of this street to Pico street, Los Angeles. This is to be called Pico boulevard, and will be the shortest and best route to the center of Santa Monica. Over $1,000,000 increase in assessed valuation tells the story of the progress of Santa Monica. The valuation for tax purposes this year was $12,491,785. Last year it was $11,099,120. The school attendance has increased over 500 within the past year, there being now 1900 pupils in the public schools. Church membership here has increased over 25 per cent. within the past year. Civic and social progress has been noted and business has expanded in almost every line.

OCEAN PARK.

From the ashes of the disastrous fire of September will arise a greater, a bigger Ocean Park. Business men and property owners in the section swept bare by the $4,000,000 blaze, cast into deep gloom the night of the fire, awoke the next morning to set architects busy on plans for larger and more pretentious buildings. The fire in this respect was a disguised blessing, for the new buildings are all to be strictly fireproof. In the scene of the conflagration men and teams are digging deep holes in the ground for foundations of buildings from two to eight stories, of brick and steel, and reinforced concrete. Already a dozen buildings are well towards completion, but large bodies move slowly, and some of the biggest projects are no further along than the excavation. But July 4, 1913, will see a new and finer resort, with handsome fireproof buildings, in the Pier avenue section. The strong-hearted, optimistic California spirit, so well demonstrated after the fire in San Francisco, has taken hold of Ocean Park, and here will be built the most modern resort of any on the southern coast. The first large building to be erected in Ocean Park since the fire is the six-story King George hotel, of white pressed brick, on Rose avenue and the Ocean Front. This handsome structure contains eighty rooms, with every modern appliance. It cost $125,000. The four-story Byrne building on Marine street near Speedway is well along towards completion. This building will cost $35,000. C. M. Jones has started his five-story Marine Hotel, to cost $120,000, on the corner of Speedway and Marine street, on a lot with a frontage of 120 feet. This hotel will contain 100 rooms. J. H. Allen will erect at the corner of Pier avenue and Speedway a six-story hotel building, with stores below, which will cost $125,000. He has already leased the hotel to Henry Meyer. Other building projects in the burned section begun are the T. D. Huff three-story brick building to cost $25,000; the Couch building, costing $20,000; Stineman & Cramer's theater and store building on the corner of Ocean Front and Marine, to cost $60,000; the Packard $12,000 building; the John Yonkum brick building, which will cost $10,000; and the Kelly business and apartment structure, on the Ocean Front between Marine street and Pier avenue, the investment for which will be $60,000.

Adolphus Busch has purchased the holdings of A. R. Fraser on the ocean front between Marine and Navy streets, and will erect on the frontage one of the handsomest hotels on the southern coast. The present plans call for an eight-story structure, containing 225 rooms, which will cost $500,000. Although A. R. Fraser has retired from business in Ocean Park, negotiations are now well along towards securing his pier property and the rebuilding of the structure.

The postoffice receipts in Ocean Park show a great increase. This year they were $22,100. In 1911 they were $19,703. The deposits in the six banks this year totaled $1,526,814, and last year they were but $1,004,130.

Early in 1913, Ocean Park will be protected by a complete and modern salt water fire system equalled by few cities on the Coast. The city of Santa Monica is to spend $85,000 on the system, so that the fire disaster will not be repeated. The contract for the installation of the pumping plant, mains and fire equipment are already let.

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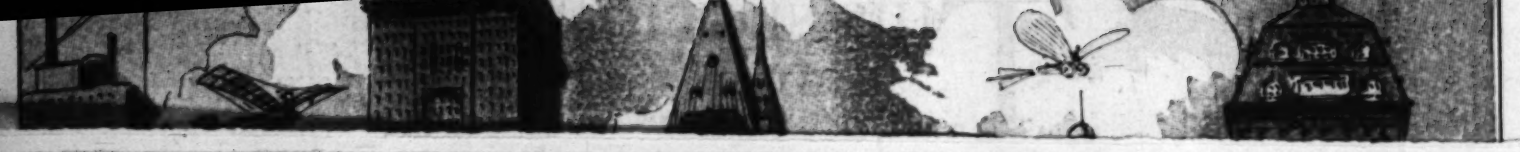
VENICE.

Atlantic Coast resorts with a jaundiced eye watch the progress of the modern Venice of America towards the goal set by its founder, Abbot Kinney, who declared eight years ago when the City of Canals was christened that it would soon be the best and most enterprising coast resort on the continent. With gigantic strides this city, once composed of a row of Venetian buildings and a tent village, has grown to the importance of a city of hundreds of homes, of 8000 inhabitants.

Venice has, according to its building superintendent, outstripped every city in California with less than 10,000 inhabitants in the matter of building during the past year. All classes of structures have gone up at an amazing rate, hotels, apartment-houses, business houses, piers, amusement places and homes. The total of building permits for the past year is $2,600,000, more than 500 per cent. greater than the 1911 figures, which were $439,258.

In the twelve months no less than thirty-seven apartment-houses, of two, three and four stories, all modern structures, have gone up within the city limits. Four big amusement enterprises have been erected in the pier district, and 536 residence and alteration permits have been issued within the year. The opening of another summer season will see vast changes in Venice-by-the-Sea. The $1,500,000 Maier pier at the foot of Center street will then greet the astonished gaze of the summer visitor. This pier enterprise, built on an enormous scale and planned to be the finest and most modern pier in the country, will embrace a huge dance pavilion, an immense auditorium, an ocean liner cafe, a children's amusement palace, an open air plunge with bath rooms, a submarine aquarium, and scores of other contrivances and halls to amuse the visitors. Three and four story business structures are planned for the ocean front at the foot of the pier. The story of the growth of Venice in 1912 is graphically told by the postoffice receipts and the bank deposits. During the past year the receipts from the sale of stamps and money orders was $11,490, and for the preceeding year $8613. The deposits of the First National Bank of Venice increased from $167,134, to $261,860. The total assessed valuation for tax purposes this year was $7,983,633, an increase of $1,300,000 over that of last year. Crews of men are rushing the construction of a new highway, the Short Line boulevard, into Venice, this will give the autoists a new entry into this popular resort city. The municipality has completed a $5000 entrance boulevard along St. Mark's avenue, and has improved Rialto, Washington, Elena, Center and other streets. Venice is to have the finest salt water protection system in the world for a city of its size. The system now in existence is the pride of the residents, having stopped the Ocean Park fire at the northern city limits, but the City Trustees have called an elec-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 122.)



Orange County Products Bring Over $20,000,000

ROAD AND BRIDGE BUILDING.

AUTHORIZING the expenditure of $1,270,000 in building a good roads system, $100,000 for concrete bridges and $60,000 for a county hospital, Orange county wound up a year stamped with unusual development in many lines. Widely known as a county whose soil produces annually many millions of dollars, the enterprising citizens of the smallest of the southern counties crowned the year's efforts by determining to have macadamized roads connecting all cities and communities. While contracts have not yet been let, the battle is won and the county is on the good roads map.

The State Highway Commission gave assurances that it would build a highway from La Habra through Fullerton, Anaheim, Santa Ana, Tustin and San Juan Capistrano to the San Diego county line on the south. The county guaranteed the right of way and permanent bridges. Immediately, a bond issue of $100,000 for bridges was carried. The County Highway Commission made its report of plans to improve 107 miles of county roads. The necessary $1,270,000 bond issue was followed by the declaration of the Board of Supervisors of other highway improvements to be paid for out of county funds. One of these projects is a fine boulevard connecting the coast towns from Laguna Beach to Bay City, and another is an improved road from Orange to the county park in Santiago Canyon.

Bonds for $60,000 were given for a new hospital to be erected on a $25,000, seventy-two-acre tract bought at West Orange in October.

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MOST A THOUSAND NEW FARMS.

No less than 900 new farms were established last year by subdividing ranches into two, three or more tracts. A twenty-acre orange grove or walnut orchard allotment was cut into two ten-acre places, and made to support two families instead of one. Subdivisions of this sort, with new farmhouses and new orchards, are familiar features of the county's progress. Another feature just as striking is the turning of pasture land into cultivation, and crop land into orchards.

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SCHOOLHOUSES GO UP LIKE MAGIC.

More schoolhouses were built in the last year than in five or six years previous. Santa Ana, Fullerton, Anaheim and Orange bonded themselves, each for a new High School. Placentia expended $50,000 for a grammar school; El Modena, $35,000; Santa Ana, $35,000; Newport Beach, $27,000; Ocean View, $10,000; Commonwealth, $3000; Delhi, $1500. Many districts voted bonds for remodeling their buildings. Educational institutions all over the county were improved by raising the standard of requirements for teachers.

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COUNTY RECEIPTS TOTAL MANY MILLIONS.

Producing many varieties of marketable things and some of them in great quantities, the county last year received over $5,000,000 for its crude oil; $2,150,000 for its oranges; $1,440,000 for its walnuts; $1,220,000 for its eggs and poultry; $2,500,000 for its sugar beets; $5,000,000 for its sugar; $1,000,000 for its beans; $1,125,000 for its hay and grain; $700,000 for its sweet and Irish potatoes; $200,000 for its celery, and sums varying from $25,000 to $100,000 for lemons, tomatoes, cabbages, apricots, fish, cattle, horses, winter vegetables and berries.

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OIL WELLS CROWD ORCHARDS.

The two industries that saw the greatest development in the year are those of crude oil, the sugar beet and sugar making. In the north end of the county there was an unprecedented widening of the field in which oil was found. From the near-by fields the pioneers successfully dug new wells closer to Fullerton than ever before. For the first time, the oil wells began encroaching on fine orchard lands.

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FIVE SUGAR FACTORIES.

With the completion of the new plant of the Santa Ana Co-operative Sugar Company, the county began the sugar beet harvest with five factories, three of them added in the last two years. Hundreds of acres of prune were turned to beet acreage. Growers received an advance of practically 75 cents a ton, making $5.25 per ton for the low percentage beets. Orange county factories reached out into sections of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Diego counties, and secured many hundreds of acres of beets, the output of which was made into sugar in the plants of this section. Among improvements made by the Southern California Sugar Company was the completion of an outfall sewer reaching to the ocean.

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PACKING-HOUSES BUILT.

For the better handling and marketing of crops, a number of associations of growers have been formed in addition to the dozen or more already in existence. Citrus men of McPherson built a packing-house there. Olive and orange men did likewise. Vegetable growers of Villa Park built a packing-house and are marketing their winter peas, beans, tomatoes and chili peppers, grown in a fruitless belt, together instead of individually. For the first time, growers of sugar beets formed an association to negotiate with the factories.

With two giant dredgers at work, the Newbert Protection District made a permanent channel for the Santa Ana River from the mouth of the Santiago creek to tidewater, a distance of eight miles. This work gives protection to many thousands of acres of rich lowlands, hitherto liable to damage from overflow during unusually wet winters. The total cost of this improvement will be $130,000.

PUMPING PLANTS MULTIPLY.

Scores of pumping plants have widened the area devoted to orchards, providing water in districts not supplied from gravity sources. The Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company and the Anaheim Union Water Company have added to their gravity streams by establishing new wells and pumps along their ditches. Several neighborhood companies have been formed among fruit-growers to dig wells and pump water independently of the co-operative water companies.

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SANTA ANA.

Santa Ana, the county seat, has completed a $20,000 reservoir for storing water in connection with its fine municipal plant, the capacity of which is to be doubled immediately. An outfall sewer connection to the ocean rid the city of a troublesome sewer problem. For laying mains in the south end of the city, the municipality spent $15,000. Twenty-two acres of land were bought for $32,000 as a site for a $200,000 Polytechnic High School, for which plans have been accepted and a contract let. A new $35,000 grammar school just completed gives the city another fine educational institution. New store fronts and new buildings in the business portion of the city, and an average of one new house every day have marked building operations, which represent the expenditure of $750,000 during the year. Improved street lights, streets and an energetic city administration were features of municipal life. With the establishment of the Santa Ana Wholesale Grocery, Santa Ana got its first successful wholesale house. The Santa Ana Co-operative Sugar Company opened its sugar factory, making two sugar plants established here.

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FULLERTON—SECOND CITY IN COUNTY.

The assessed valuation of all property in Orange county shows Fullerton to be the second largest city. The official tax rolls show that it leads in increased valuation, the great oil development being largely responsible for an increase of something like $1,000,000. Fullerton has recently voted $80,000 bonds for a municipal water system; $132,000 for thirteen miles of paved streets, and work is now under way on a $50,000 sewer system. A group of High School buildings are now being completed at an expense of $250,000, including the buildings and fifteen acres of grounds. Fullerton is lighted by electricity and building records show that more than 100 homes have been erected and building permits for 1912 will total more than $300,000.

Fullerton ships annually nearly 1500 carloads of oranges; 125 carloads of walnuts; 300 cars of cabbages; 200 cars of tomatoes; 25,000 sacks of potatoes and other fruits and vegetables. The oil output averages 750,000 barrels monthly and is increasing every year. Many new wells are being drilled—some right in the city. Since Fullerton has been made the main junction point for San Diego, Riverside and San Bernardino, Phoenix and Chicago trains on the Santa Fe it has daily twenty-two passenger and eight freight trains. The Chamber of Commerce is taking up with the railroad the erection of a big depot and the installation of a Harvey eating-house here as the present building has been enlarged four times during the past few years. There are ten packing-houses in Fullerton. Business at the postoffice was $11,293.05 for the year ending June, 1912. Fullerton has free city delivery of mail with four rural routes. There are 1000 telephone subscribers and the assessed valuation has increased from $252,000 in 1908 to $2,665,675 in 1912, a gain of over 1000 per cent. The Fullerton-Placentia district is the home of the Valencia orange. Fruit from the Chapman groves brings the highest prices in the world. The season's pack from this district, which ended recently, is estimated at 5,760,000 boxes. The Baptist congregation is completing a new $20,000 church, and the Catholics will at once erect a new church. Plans have also been drawn for two large additions to the Fullerton hospital.

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ANAHEIM.

Anaheim, the Mother Colony, which is in the heart of the orange and walnut-growing section, is a rich, healthful and progressive city of 5000 inhabitants. The population has trebled within the past seven years, estimates based upon school census, directories and water users. The city owns its electric light plant and water system, which ranks among the best in the State. There is no city in California of the size of Anaheim that offers better educational advantages. Its rapid growth made it necessary last year to erect new and larger quarters for the local High School students, which was done at an outlay of $150,000. A group of six modern buildings now constitute the Anaheim High School. The sugar factory is located just north of town and is considered the most modern of its kind in the Southwest. It has 800-ton capacity and the company is planning to enlarge the plant to 1000-ton. Only five years ago one bank took care of the financial affairs of Anaheim and today there are four strong institutions and a building is being erected for another bank. Three have been organized during the past year. Anaheim is provided with splendid transportation facilities, being located on two transcontinental railroads, the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific.

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ORANGE—TUSTIN.

Achievements beyond any other year's record put Orange forward this year. Over $100,000 was spent in paving principal streets. The new $50,000 municipal water plant gives an equipment for many years to come. Bonds of $5000 voted for fire protection raised the money for an automobile fire truck. New sewers costing $60,000 were laid and an excellent city sewer system was put into operation. C. B. Campbell's $25,000 brick block was completed six months ago. To care for the year-around crops of this vicinity three new packing-houses have been built. Orange, walnut, lemon and vegetable shipments are increasing. A right of way for the Pacific Electric extension of the Los Angeles line from Santa Ana was secured.

In a year's time the business section of Tustin has more than doubled. There are a new drug store, bank, hardware store, two packing-houses, many new residences and numerous other improvements to show for twelve months of unusual growth and enterprise.

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HUNTINGTON BEACH.

Voting municipal bonds for building a $70,000 reinforced concrete pier; the supplying of gas by the West Coast Gas Company; the building of ninety-two new homes; the improvement of two miles of streets; a forty-five minute service on the Pacific Electric Railroad to and from Los Angeles; a $100,000 addition to the Holly sugar factory with the employment of 100 additional employees; an addition to the local grammar school providing for a third more pupils and the increase of the attendance at the school by more than that number; the spending of nearly $5000 to supply additional facilities to the local High School are some of the things done at Huntington Beach during the past year. A modern sewer system and the building of a City Hall are next on the list of coming improvements. Just one year ago the population was about 1000. It is now nearly double that. Property has increased in value, and especially acreage near by is in strong demand. The tremendous output of valuable farm products in the adjacent territory explains the growth of Huntington Beach in the past year. Its beach feature is really the least of the factors which have made for its advancement. Sugar beets by the thousands of tons, celery by the hundreds of carloads, lima beans, small vegetables—all these have contributed to the fast settlement of the adjacent acreage and to the city's growth, which has been steady and permanent.

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NEWPORT AND BALBOA.

The survey of Newport Bay by the War Department during the last year has been a goal for which the people of the beach have been striving for six years. On the recommendation of the commercial bodies of San Bernardino, Redlands, Riverside, Santa Ana, Pomona and other cities tributary to Newport harbor the War Department made the survey and the city of Newport Beach will follow up the report with an issue of $100,000 to begin the work on a jetty at the entrance of the bay. There will be ample room inside the harbor for enough commerce for years to come as the narrowest channel recommended is that of the Santa Ana River, which empties into the bay, and that will be 400 feet wide. A depth of eighteen feet over the bar has also been recommended, which will allow boats of twenty-four foot draft to come in with the tide. The bay has an area of eight square miles and is completely landlocked.

So, it is by Newport Bay that Newport Beach, comprising the subdivisions of West Newport, Newport, East Newport and Balboa, is best known. The place has a population of about 5000 during the summer and about 1000 during the winter, but owing to the equable climate more people are yearly making the city their home the year around. The town, built on a long, narrow sand spit between the ocean and Newport Bay, is almost entirely surrounded by water. Being nearly at sea level and sheltered on the north and east by bluffs and on the southwest by Catalina Island the ocean winds are tempered. These conditions in connection with the equalizing effect of the water on both sides of the city, give Newport a climate that is nearly the same summer and winter. Newport Beach owns its water system and has an abundant supply of clear, pure artesian water from its wells. Bonds in the sum of $25,000 were voted for the wholesale purchase of electrical current and $27,000 for a new school building.

Beautiful Newport Bay, which is seen at its best at Balboa, offers great attractions. The bay is dotted with pleasure boats of every description from the stately two-mast sailboat or the romantic gondola to the noisy launch and the canoe.

Many substantial apartment-houses have been erected during the past year. Balboa is a part of the municipality of Newport Beach and has water, gas and electricity from the same plants.

The demand for property in Balboa has taken all vacant lots of the company and no real estate firm now owns any property in this part of the city; thus, it is the first subdivision to be sold out.

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GARDEN GROVE—EL MODENA—SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO.

Increased shipments of sugar beets, poultry, eggs, vegetables and fruit show the growth of Garden Grove. With many new pumping plants installed, near-by farms are being set to oranges, lemons and walnuts. New residences are providing for an increased population.

El Modena voted $50,000 for a new schoolhouse, a contract was let and the building is now going up. Many ranches have been divided into two and three parts, making room for newcomers.

A new garage and schoolhouse, a hotel remodeled, several new houses constructed mark a year's progress at San Juan Capistrano, where the old Franciscan mission is located.

A big year in celery and a fair yield of sugar beets made Westminster, Smeltzer and Talbert feel their usual prosperity.

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OTHER PLACES.

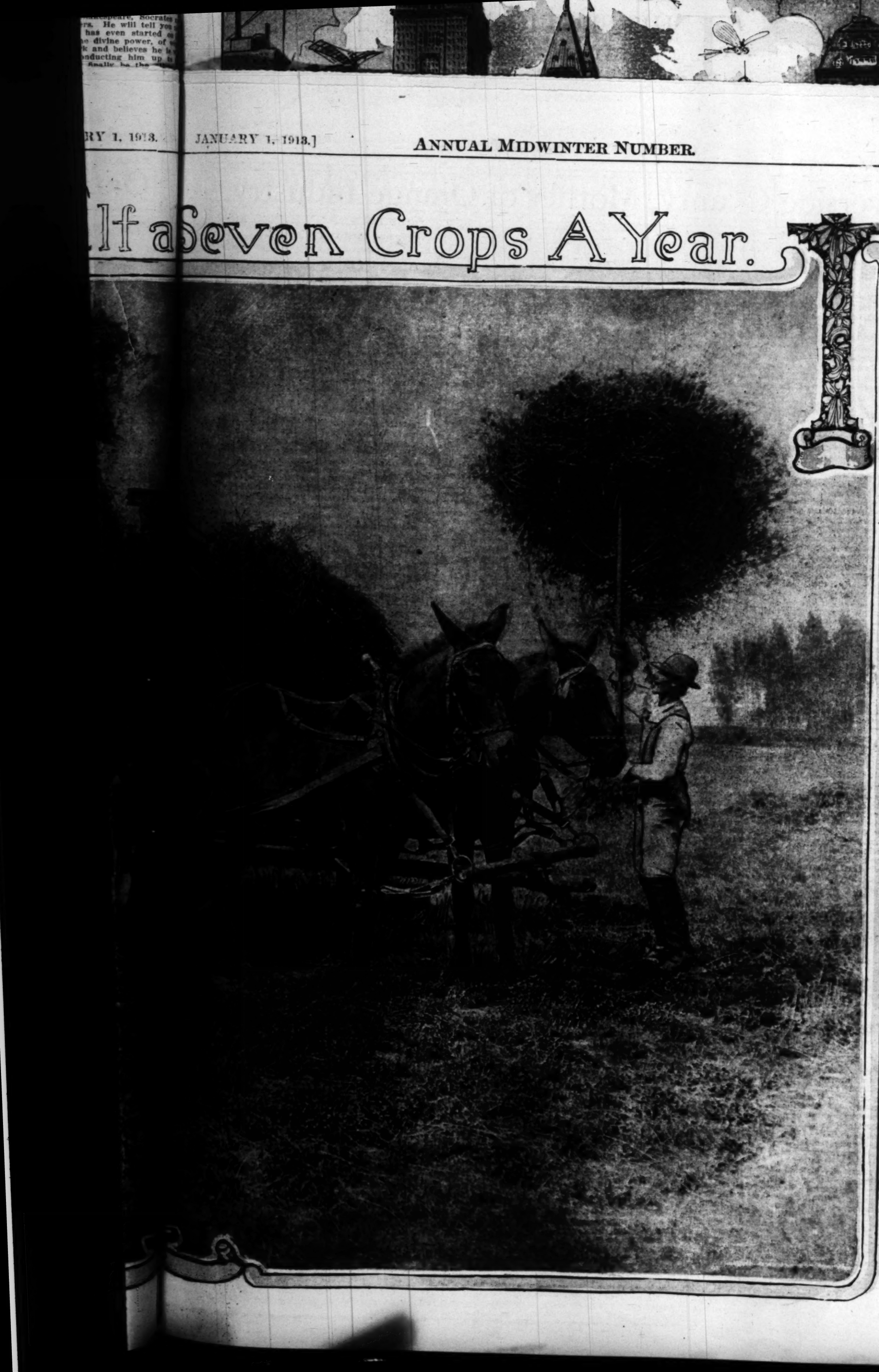
The Los Alamitos sugar factory had a successful season, cutting beets from about 9000 acres. Hundreds of lots were sold at Laguna Beach, Sunset Beach and Bay City, mostly to Los Angeles buyers, and the summer was the busiest these beaches have ever known.

Placentia, Brea and Stanton, all under two years old, developed rapidly, with new business houses and new dwellings to show excellent growth and a prosperous condition.

Harvesting Alfalfa Seven



lf a Seven Crops A Year.





Riverside County, Mother of Orange Industry.

REMARKABLE BUILDING.

RIVERSIDE, famed as the mother of the navel orange industry, is steadily moving forward to her manifest destiny as the largest of Southern California's inland cities. Here building statistics are singularly keeping pace, in proportion to population, with Los Angeles' remarkable record. With nearly $1,000,000 to Riverside's building credit the past year, Los Angeles, with thirty times more population will approximate to $30,000,000. Riverside is proposing a project that is quite as stupendous in its way as the Owens River aqueduct, and the city has called a special election to determine whether $1,160,000 in bonds shall be issued for the purpose of acquiring and developing a municipal water system.

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RIVERSIDE'S BEAUTIFUL STREETS.

Riverside still maintains her lead among the cities of the State in the adornment of her streets and avenues with shade trees. She was the first city in the West to provide for the municipal control of street trees. While the city can boast 115 miles of improved streets, there are many more miles that are lined with ornamental trees. It is the policy to keep ahead of street improvements by planting trees as soon as a thoroughfare is opened. Thus, by the time a street is built up with homes, the trees have attained a good growth.

The introduction of ornamental lighting, in connection with a new type of concrete post, has created a large demand for the system on all principal streets within the mile square, and many flourishing subdivisions outside. There were installed during the year no less than 540 ornamental posts of all classes, and this will be increased to more than 700 when four residence streets on which the system is now being installed are completed. Property owners are encouraged to beautify the streets in this way through the policy of the city in furnishing current from the municipal lighting plant free of charge. This enterprise has proved a profitable one, and has accumulated a $40,000 sinking fund.

With the adoption of a new city charter a little more than five years ago, Riverside entered upon a development that has never lagged. Figures recently made available show that during that time there were improved through direct assessment of property owners 22.25 miles of macadam streets. To this total, the city's street department added more than forty miles of good roads by improving with gravel and oil. During this half decade, the enterprise of private citizens has made it possible to tread on 21.65 miles more of cement sidewalks. Nearly seven miles of asphalt has been laid in the business section, and the sanitary and drainage sewers installed have reached the surprising total of forty miles.

* * *

MILES OF HOMES BUILT.

The homes erected in Riverside during the past year, costing many hundreds of thousands of dollars, would, if placed side by side, cover a frontage of thirty-four city blocks, or nearly three miles. They range in cost from $1500 to $10,000. Nearly $500,000 has been expended in the erection of business and public buildings. The most notable is the group of buildings comprising the Boys' Polytechnic High School, for which bonds of $250,000 were voted. Other big projects include the Federal building and First Congregational Church, costing about $100,000 each, and the hotel and other improvements made in the George N. Reynolds properties, amounting to fully $100,000.

Riverside's reputation as a home city has blinded many to the fact that there is probably no other city in Southern California, outside of Los Angeles, which turns out as varied and extensive a line of manufactured articles. During the past year the Riverside Portland Cement Company, which has a monthly pay roll of $40,000, has increased its capacity to 6000 barrels per day, placing it in the foremost rank of cement factories in the United States. Riverside's iron works supply by far the larger part of the packing-house equipment used in citrus fruit centers of California. The finest type of devices used for this purpose are the invention of Riverside brains and the product of Riverside factories. The city is a center for the production of dairy products, ice, soda water, mill goods for building construction, brick and cement products.

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ARLINGTON'S ALFALFA, FRUIT AND POULTRY.

What has been said of the general progress of Riverside applies with equal force to Arlington, its most important suburb. Located seven miles from the business center, on the Magnolia avenue electric line, there has developed at Arlington an extensive residential district, and the establishment of a business center that is steadily enlarging. The business structures are of brick and concrete, of attractive architecture, and all lines of merchandise are represented. All the principal religious denominations are represented and have erected handsome edifices.

With the remarkable foothold which the poultry business has secured in Arlington, the community may be said to have three strings to its bow, the others being the alfalfa and citrus fruit industries. It is estimated that the number of laying hens in this district has reached a total of 35,000. One of the hatcheries is conducted on a scale that places it among the largest in the State.

* * *

HIGHGROVE, HOME OF CHOICE ORANGES.

Just northeast of Riverside, nestling near the base of Blue Mountain, commanding a magnificent view of valley, hills and distant mountains, lies the beautiful little town of Highgrove. Surrounded by productive orange groves, which bear some of the choicest fruit in the Riverside district. Here are the famous Sunny Mountain navels, together with some of the choicest brands of the National Orange Company and L. V. W. Brown's celebrated packs. The town has excellent railroad facilities, the Southern Pacific, Salt Lake and Santa Fe Railroads all passing through it, and the Pacific Electric's Colton-avenue line touching it on the west. Highgrove has seven large citrus packing-houses, a good hotel, flourishing bank and a number of other business houses, one of the best schools in the county, and a good Methodist church. Its streets are electric lighted, and gas and water are piped to nearly all residences.

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THE HOME OF THE DATE.

In Coachella Valley, the rich desert section of Riverside county, the date industry is reaching its highest state of perfection outside of Africa. This remarkable below-sea-level valley has produced dates that have been pronounced by the very best experts of the continent to be equal to the finest Africa grows. By official count of the Horticultural Commissioner, there are 11,493 imported date palms in Coachella Valley. The government maintains two well-equipped experiment stations. Both are producing remarkable results, which are being closely followed by private growers. The advancement made in the valley the past year is indicated in the fact that more than 1000 acres of land was purchased by outside investors, and the cultivated acreage has doubled in extent. The assessed valuation has more than doubled, and there are nearly four times as many voters registered this year as last.

In addition to the development of some 5000 inches of pumped water, there is 4000 miner's inches of flowing artesian water. The expense of pumping is light, as the water is found near the surface. Sixteen well-rigs are now engaged in sinking wells on land cultivated for the first time. The valley's passenger and freight business has more than doubled the past year. Coachella is the principal shipping and business point, but Indio and Thermal are growing almost as rapidly. Mecca is the supply center of a large and growing group of mines in the near-by mountains. Coincident with the general development, the schools and churches are growing rapidly. The ocean-to-ocean highway will pass through the main street of Coachella. New garages and hotels are supplying the wants of the ever-growing stream of traffic by way of the rubber-tired route.

* * *

CORONA.

Special significance attaches this year to the sobriquet "Circle City" for Corona, the second town of importance in Riverside county. The Grand boulevard, which encircles the business section, with its three miles circumference, has been macadamized. With the paving of other streets there has been improved the past year about seven miles of roadway. Bonds were voted for a $30,000 city hall, which is now in course of erection, as well as for the purchase of land just outside the Grand boulevard, on the main thoroughfare to Riverside, for the development of a park. Funds were also raised for a seventy-horse-power automobile fire truck, which was placed in service at a cost of nearly $6000. Numerous fine homes have been erected during the past year and some substantial business structures, the most notable being the Corona National Bank building, which cost about $25,000 to complete. Through the organization of the Corona Country Club, a well-appointed clubhouse was erected.

A notable citrus fruit development is the planting of 750 acres by the Corona Foothill Land Company, principally to lemons. The enlargement of the plants of three large rock quarries tell only part of the story of how this section is expanding industrially. Corona will be one of the important points on the Riverside-La Habra electric line to Los Angeles. The city has granted the Pacific Electric Company a right of way over Third street.

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ELSINORE VALLEY.

Lake Elsinore Valley comprises one of the most fertile sections of the county, due largely to the fact that it is a natural water basin. The lake itself is about twenty miles square with an average depth of ninety feet, fed by springs and mountain seepage. Well drillers guarantee water, and four wells recently put down on an acre of ground yielded an aggregate of 600 miner's inches. The water is warm, obviating the necessity of smudging. The climate is frostless, rainfall plenty, and the nights fogless. Elsinore is a health resort and agricultural center for citrus and deciduous fruits. Hot mineral springs attract 10,000 tourists annually, and these are accommodated by five modern hotels and about 100 furnished cottages. The city is on the main auto road from Los Angeles and Riverside to San Diego and all the valley towns are connected with Riverside by the Santa Fe Railroad. An average of a new business building a month is the rate of growth for 1912.

The ranch country around the lake is particularly fruitful. Olives pay about 26 per cent., walnuts 20 per cent, and other products of the soil in proportion. Truck gardening is successful. Land can be bought at a remarkably reasonable figure, an attraction which, in the last year, has brought more than a score of new settlers along the shore. A macadamized boulevard around the lake makes it a drawing-card for motorists.

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WILDOMAR—MURRIETTA—TEMECULA.

Wildomar is located south of the lake in the center of a splendid alfalfa section. The ranches are larger and well supplied with water. Six miles farther south is Murrietta, one of the busiest small towns in the county. Realty has had a rapid rise in values in the last six months, due to plentiful water and record crops of alfalfa. Hogs are also raised with high profit.

Temecula, the most southern town in the valley, is in the heart of the cattle and grain section. Its stores do a big business with the ranches to the south, one of which comprises 50,000 acres, all of which is worked or grazed. Cattle shipments to outside markets are large.

BANNING BUILDS BUSINESS BLOCKS.

Banning has kept pace with the development of all Riverside county and presents a remarkable record of achievement. Six fireproof business blocks have been built, a score of more or less pretentious dwellings completed and 200 acres of deciduous fruits added to the 1000 acres of the colony, comprised principally of prunes, almonds, apricots and peaches. New streets were laid out, and a general appearance of civic beauty accentuated. Electricity has been installed and cement paving quarries have been opened within a mile of town for paving Los Angeles streets. The last of the work of diverting the Whitewater River to Banning is being done and an additional area of irrigable land amounting to 2500 acres will be added to the resources of Banning. The town will have a cannery by March 1 next, and it will be incorporated early in the year 1913.

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BEAUMONT BOOMING.

Beaumont, at an altitude of 2560 feet above the sea, located in San Gorgonio Pass, is growing in the line of horticulture, agriculture and general business. Many new establishments, such as stores, steam laundry, have been added to the town's resources this year and the outlook is favorable for the establishment of a suburban colony at the famous Highland Home rancho, which is under subdivision. The Southern Pacific utilizes Beaumont as a division point for its freight crews and this feature has been a growing aid to the town coincident with the growth of shipping along the division. Beaumont will be incorporated as city of the sixth class this fall.

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EPOCHAL YEAR FOR PALO VERDE VALLEY.

In the Palo Verde Valley, 1912 is memorable as the year of the big flood. The back waters of the Colorado, in the lower valley, met the onrush of the flood through a break in the levee at the upper end of the valley and caused consternation among the ranchers. About half the lands were submerged. It was a blessing in disguise. The Mutual Water Company was reorganized and vigorous efforts were put forth to make the levee solid and put the canal system in good shape for winter crops. A State levee district has been formed, bonding the entire valley to make the experiences of the past year impossible in the future. The organization of an ice plant and creamery at Blythe is one of the greatest events of 1912, giving the ranchers a chance to go into profitable dairying. Floyd Brown, one of the valley's most enterprising citizens, has been the moving spirit in securing a good wagon road to Blythe Junction, on which he is operating ten-ton motor trucks, covering the thirty-eight miles in a few hours. A material reduction in freight and passenger rates to Los Angeles is the result.

The cotton crop of the valley is excellent and the advanced prices stimulate to a larger acreage for 1913.

The new town of Neighbours has been surveyed and put on the market. It is finely located and promises to be one of the best trade centers.

Blythe continues to lead in growth and importance, having a bank, hotel, fine schools, several stores, ice plant, creamery and cotton gin. The land troubles that have harassed the people for many years have been settled and the rightful owners of the rich valley lands have come into their own. Rannells, with a new store building, is growing. Palo Verde and Mesaville are important centers. The valley's future was never brighter.

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SAN JACINTO.

The establishment of the beet-growing industry on a certain foundation in this valley is, perhaps, the most important industrial feature of the year for San Jacinto. The crop from about 2000 acres has been gathered and the tests ran from 19 to 24 per cent. saccharine matter. The further promotion of this industry will be of the greatest importance to the San Jacinto Valley, where there are 10,000 acres of low, artesian land specially adapted to sugar beets. Postoffice business has nearly doubled during the year; a number of new business firms have been established; bank deposits have increased from $200,000 to more than a third of a million; more than 2,000,000 feet of native pine and oak have been shipped from San Jacinto, and railroad business, both in passenger and freight, has increased substantially. Lumber dealers and contractors state that 1913 will be the biggest year for their business in the history of the town. Among the more important buildings completed, or now in course of construction, are, a $40,000 hotel, a $12,000 Methodist church, improvements on the Nat C. Goodwin ranch amounting to more than $12,000, storeroom, warehouse and grain mill of Sargent, Rice & Fowler and business block of the Sierra Power Company. Many private dwellings have been erected throughout the town and on the acreage properties surrounding.

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WINCHESTER—AULD.

At Winchester the alfalfa acreage has been materially increased during the past year, as a result of the discovery of a remarkable underground water supply, at a depth of from seventy-five to 150 feet. This works wonders and makes the continued development and prosperity of the community assured. Increased activity at the magnesite mine in the hills adjacent to Winchester has been of importance to the town's business interests.

Auld has the distinction of being the best wheat-growing section in Riverside county. The heavy, black soil is particularly adapted to wheat-growing. It is near enough to the ocean to receive benefit from the fogs and this has encouraged the planting of beans during the past year. Auld Brothers raised a fifty-acre crop of black eyes with such good results that they will increase their acreage next year and other land owners intend to plant beans.

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MINES AND MANU

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, itself, faces the new year with strong assurances that the Bumper crops have brought a g have yielded abundantly of their h factures have witnessed continue tradesman has prospered.

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NEW ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

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The building of county roads has ing and mining activity in the deser completion of the high-power line Sierras Power Company from Bishop, San Bernardino, cheap and unlimited for light and power purposes has aided telephone lines have been built conne seat with many desert towns, and rail proceeded steadily, opening up many agricultural sections.

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TROLLEY CONNECTION WITH LOS

San Bernardino, Colton, Redlands, towns on the west side of the San Bern are uniting in securing private rights extension of the Pacific Electric syste geles. Already this extension is going Riverside and San Bernardino, and wor to complete the gap between San Ber tario.

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SAN BERNARDINO CITY.

The industrial growth of San Berna seat, has dotted the business district wi business blocks. The total value of during the past year will creep very clo mark. The Santa Fe Railroad has a to its machine shops, giving employm increased force of mechanics. The P extending its line from Los Angeles nardino, and has selected a site here fo shops. The city government has kept private improvements by large expend work, many miles of rock macadam stre added. Contracts, totaling many thous have just been let for additional work of other contracts just awarded call for c sidewalking and additions to the sple sewers. A campaign for a bond issue City Hall is now under way. The Fede has bought a site for a Federal building expected between $80,000 and $100,0 pended in this improvement. The po show an immense gain over previous y led the Washington authorities to rec nardino in appropriating handsomely fo poses. The Chamber of Commerce has matters of large importance for the deve and county, and in the plans for the c Orange Show, which San Bernardino c annual feature of the citrus industry, that the next exposition will rival all o the demands of the growing populatio Water Commissioners have added the Po ing station to the splendid water system ing sunk which add a flow of 250 inches system. At the Lytle creek plant an been redeveloped with a flow of 150 i city is in position to meet demands of 25

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REDLANDS, THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Redlands is a city of beautiful homes, c tional environment, health-giving sun

San Bernardino County's Bumper Crops.

MINES AND MANUFACTURES.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, an empire within itself, faces the new year with big expectations, and strong assurances that they will be fulfilled. Bumper crops have brought a golden return; mines have yielded abundantly of their hidden wealth; manufactures have witnessed continued activity and the tradesman has prospered.

Development of the county's agricultural resources has been unusually active. There are now over 15,000 acres of non-bearing orchards in the county. The greater part of this represents acreage set to fruit trees and vines during the past year, as follows: Rialto, 4020 acres; Highland, 200; Redlands, 214; Crafton, 235; Etiwanda, 100; Bryn Mawr, 444; Colton and Highgrove, 137; Cucamonga, 388; Ontario and Upland, 1900. In the Rialto district this showing makes the total new acreage almost equal to its bearing orange groves.

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NEW ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS SET.

Etiwanda has set 2000 acres to new vineyard. The 3000 acres to bearing vines in that section have proved a heavy profit-maker for the vineyardist during the year. In Yucaipa Valley, far-famed for its apples, 800 acres have been set to new orchards, and this coming year will see the acreage doubled. On the desert, in the Hesperia, Oro Grande, Barstow and Victorville districts, over 500 acres have been planted to apples. Apricots and peach trees have been set out in large numbers, while the acreage to pears and other deciduous fruits has been largely increased.

Preparations for setting new orchards this spring are already under way. In the Rialto district the Fontana lands, and thousands of acres adjoining, are ready for the young trees. Water development everywhere has been successfully carried forward. In the Chino Valley this activity is also paramount. Agricultural development has attracted homeseekers, and a great increase in population is noted by the county school authorities.

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DESERT GROWS BEETS AND OLIVES.

Experiments in the growing of sugar beets on the desert in the neighborhood of Hesperia, Oro Grande, Victorville and Barstow show splendid success along the Mojave River. One syndicate has taken control of 30,000 acres, and this will be placed under a complete water system during the coming year. Olive culture has also been found successful and 1000 acres will be set to olive trees before next March, while many hundreds of acres have been set to orchards and alfalfa.

The building of county roads has accelerated farming and mining activity in the desert country. The completion of the high-power line of the Southern Sierras Power Company from Bishop, in Inyo county, to San Bernardino, cheap and unlimited electrical energy for light and power purposes has aided in development: telephone lines have been built connecting the county seat with many desert towns, and railroad building has proceeded steadily, opening up many rich mining and agricultural sections.

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TROLLEY CONNECTION WITH LOS ANGELES.

San Bernardino, Colton, Redlands, Ontario and other towns on the west side of the San Bernardino Mountains are uniting in securing private rights of way for the extension of the Pacific Electric system from Los Angeles. Already this extension is going forward between Riverside and San Bernardino, and work is being rushed to complete the gap between San Bernardino and Ontario.

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SAN BERNARDINO CITY.

The industrial growth of San Bernardino, the county seat, has dotted the business district with many modern business blocks. The total value of buildings erected during the past year will creep very close to the million mark. The Santa Fe Railroad has added extensively to its machine shops, giving employment to a largely increased force of mechanics. The Pacific Electric is extending its line from Los Angeles into San Bernardino, and has selected a site here for its light repair shops. The city government has kept pace with these private improvements by large expenditures for street work, many miles of rock macadam streets having been added. Contracts, totaling many thousands of dollars, have just been let for additional work of this kind, while other contracts just awarded call for extensive cement sidewalking and additions to the splendid system of sewers. A campaign for a bond issue to build a new City Hall is now under way. The Federal government has bought a site for a Federal building here, and it is expected between $80,000 and $100,000 will be expended in this improvement. The postoffice receipts show an immense gain over previous years. This fact led the Washington authorities to recognize San Bernardino in appropriating handsomely for building purposes. The Chamber of Commerce has taken up many matters of large importance for the development of city and county, and in the plans for the coming National Orange Show, which San Bernardino originated as an annual feature of the citrus industry, the outlook is that the next exposition will rival all others. To meet the demands of the growing population the Board of Water Commissioners have added the Perris Hill pumping station to the splendid water system, two wells being sunk which add a flow of 250 inches of water to the system. At the Lytle creek plant another well has been redeveloped with a flow of 150 inches, and the city is in position to meet demands of 25,000 population.

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REDLANDS, THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Redlands is a city of beautiful homes, churches, educational environment, health-giving sunshine and air, and scenic attractions, as well as a commercial center—one of the foremost in the country on account of its location in the greatest orange-growing belt in the world. Redlands has grown from a mere hamlet in 1904 to a metropolitan city of 12,000 inhabitants at the present time. Twelve years ago the assessed valuation was $3,656,397 (these figures based upon one-third the actual valuation.) The present year, 1912, the assessed valuation is $9,201,400, an increased gain of $5,545,000.

The banking houses of Redlands are among the solid financial institutions of the West and their steady growth and splendid showing are also an indisputable evidence of the generally prosperous condition of the community, which prosperity comes through commercial resources. Bank deposits have increased from $1,765,825 in 1907, to $2,635,860 in 1912—and the savings bank figures show something like $100,000 per year placed in saving accounts each year for five years.

The postoffice receipts for 1900 totaled $15,750 and for 1911 had increased to $41,626, which placed Redlands in the list of first-class cities.

The soil and climate of Redlands are particularly adapted to fruit growing of almost any variety found outside of the tropical regions. Lemons, grape fruit, olives, apples, peaches, cherries, plums, figs, pomegranates, loquats and guavas are bountifully produced, but orange growing is the chief industry and produces the wealth of Redlands. The season's shipments totaled 5050 cars of 384 boxes each. The returns from these sales, as reported by leading shippers, were something over $3,000,000 at Redlands prices. The greater part of this fruit was of the Washington navel variety, which reaches the highest stage of perfection in this district. Because of this, orange land is steadily increasing in value, a basis price of $2000 per acre having been reached for orange groves in full bearing with the finer groves running as high as $3500 per acre.

Redlands has 200 miles of streets, thirty-five miles paved with macadam and petrolithic and twenty blocks with asphalt; thirty miles of cement walks; 122 miles of curbs and gutters. It has ten school buildings employing seventy-four teachers and enrolling over 2000 pupils; a High School and Polytechnic building in addition and the University of Redlands with an enrollment of 165 students and sixteen professors.

There are twenty-five churches, a Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and a business college of high rank, all of which combine to uplift in a spiritual and educational way and make Redlands an ideal city of California and the West.

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HIGHLAND.

To the north of the county seat the Highlands nestle on the southern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains, wooing prosperity with some of the most productive citrus groves in the world. Noted for its frostless situation the Highland district has seen a remarkable leap in realty values during the year. The fruit season just closed saw the shipping of 2300 cars of oranges which brought handsome returns. The famous Arrowhead Hot Springs, with their strange boiling waters, highly curative, lie within close reach of the town of Highland. Rapidly the raw land is disappearing under cultivation. Packing-houses have been running full force during the shipping season to rush the crop to market.

* * *

COLTON.

Colton is on the eve of extensive municipal improvements. Bonds of $60,000 have recently been voted for building a system of rock macadam roads through the town; a splendid sewer system has been completed; the water department has been active in developing water on the municipal water lands, and it is estimated that the building improvements have exceeded by a third any record of past years. Many new homes and a splendid theater building are now in course of construction. Colton's assets are the Pacific Fruit Express repair shops, the Southern Pacific's $1,000,000 precooling plant, the California Portland cement plant, the Globe Mills and other industries giving employment to a large force of men. Besides these, rich citrus groves have proved a permanent source of income.

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RIALTO—BLOOMINGTON.

Over 3000 acres set to citrus trees in the Rialto-Bloomington section tends to indicate the immense activity which 1912 has witnessed in the development of agricultural resources. Large tracts have been subdivided into small ranches, and there is a healthy demand for these. It is estimated that the population of the district has almost doubled within the year. Water development has been immensely successful. The Fontana Land and Water Company has been the largest factor in setting out fruit trees for clients. About Bloomington a record-breaking potato crop has proved the capability of the fertile soil. Acreage to olives and grapes has also largely increased. Returns from citrus and deciduous crops have been splendid. Building activity at Rialto has followed the incorporation of the town, which is now governed by a regular board of city trustees.

* * *

ONTARIO.

Ontario citrus fruit growers this year received nearly $3,000,000. The packing-houses and deciduous fruit canneries, two of the latter being the largest in the State, during the year gave employment to some 2000 men and women. Ontario factories give employment the year around to upwards of 1000 hands.

The past year has seen the completion of a $300,000 High School and the erection of two new grammar schools at a cost of $65,000. Two fine new churches, built at a cost of $100,000, have just been completed and many new business blocks have either been built or are in process of construction. Building permits were issued during the year to the amount of $575,000, the greater number of them being for residences. During El Festivo de Ontario, this city's annual fall two days' carnival, 30,000 visitors were entertained from all over the State. The streets are now being improved at a cost of $75,000 for which the citizens recently bonded themselves. Latest census figures give the population at 7144.

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UPLAND.

With citrus fruit shipments totaling almost $2,000,000; with building permits for the year well over the $100,000 mark; with a material increase (some 30 per cent.) in postoffice business, and with a splendid gain in both population and in attendance at her public schools, Upland has finished one of the best years in her history. The building of homes can scarcely keep up with the influx of residents. Street improvements are keeping pace, also, with other advancement. About three-quarters of a mile of asphalt, on the principal business street, and one and one-quarter miles of macadam on the Foothill boulevard, are among the improvements made during the year. A new street lighting system for the business district is also installed. New citrus acreage added during the year will soon swell the already splendid revenue from that source. Upland's population is now close to 4000.

* * *

CHINO.

Growth in population, increase in business prosperity and in the area of cultivated ranch lands is the record of this little valley town—seat of the big plant of the American Beet Sugar Company—for the year 1912. New settlers have located on numerous small ranches and are engaged in beet, alfalfa and fruit-growing.

Many houses have been erected; an $11,000 manual arts department of the High School has been built; and increasing financial requirements in the community has resulted in farming from the old Chino State bank, the First National and the Chino Savings banks.

The American Beet-sugar factory has enjoyed one of the most successful seasons in its history. Numerous improvements have been added to the plant, including complete equipment for drying beet pulp. Southeast of Chino, in the locality of the lands about the large McAllister ranch, arrangements have been made for the construction, from a bond issue, of a long canal by which hundreds of acres of land, heretofore untillable, may be drained and thus made suitable for the growing of crops and alfalfa. Railroad and postoffice receipts have grown and the assessed property valuation is about $1,400,000. The population is estimated at 2300.

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ETIWANDA.

For superior table grapes and raisins Etiwanda has scored high within the year. Vineyardists have reaped splendid returns from their vines. The olive crop has also brought a good figure. Etiwanda now has an olive mill which has been doing a large business, even bringing in olives from distant points for oil purposes. The citrus crop has returned a good profit and many new families have moved to Etiwanda, land in this section being in demand. The land owners have joined heartily in bringing the Pacific Electric to Etiwanda, many attractive homes have been built during the year, and large tracts newly set out to trees and vines.

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HESPERIA—ORO GRANDE—VICTORVILLE.

This rich section is rapidly forging to the front as an apple and pear country; in fact experiments conducted by large syndicates during the year have shown that general farming and dairying will reach a high state of success in the Mojave River Valley. The Golden State Cement Company maintains a large plant here, offering work to a force of skilled and unskilled workmen, development of the mining resources having progressed steadily. It is estimated that 2000 acres have been set out during the year to apples, peaches and pears. Large tracts have been sown to alfalfa, and ground is prepared for the setting out of 1000 olive trees. The Apple-ton Land and Water Company has expended largely within the year to develop water, and an extensive irrigation system is now being constructed to bring under cultivation 30,000 acres.

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BARSTOW—DAGGETT—OTIS.

At no point on the desert has the Santa Fe been more generous in its expenditures than at Barstow, a division point, midway between the county seat and Needles. Over $1,000,000 has been expended in improvements enlarging the machine shops and roundhouse, and largely increasing the importance of the desert town as a railroad center. A number of substantial business structures have been erected and growing interest in agricultural and mining resources has tended to give to the town a prosperous year. Many homesteaders have located land within a short distance of Barstow. A vast amount of money has been spent in an effort to find oil, and prospects are reported to be bright. Daggett and Otis have shared in the prosperity radiating from Barstow. Large soda and salt deposits near Otis have added to healthy growth.

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NEEDLES.

Building activity has been a feature of the year's progress. Along the Colorado River the Santa Fe Railroad Company is carrying forward extensive flood protection work, which will result in placing an extensive area beyond danger of the annual freshets. The Santa Fe has expended considerable sums in enlarging the repair shops at Needles, and adding to the trackage. The development of rich mining resources of California, Nevada and Arizona have resulted in centering large trade relations on Needles, which has become the chief commercial town of the desert country for hundreds of miles around.

San Diego County Jumps in Population.

BEST RECORD EVER.

WITH a 20 per cent. increase in population, building operations that have added millions of dollars to the assessed valuation of city property, a record of commercial and industrial growth unparalleled in its history, an unfluctuating asset that has made it famous the world over—an unexcelled climate—San Diego city closes the year with a better record and prospects than ever before. It is not necessary to see San Diego to appreciate the extent of its material progress, for the story is told in figures of public records. While its climatic advantages are not thus capable of effective demonstration to the reader who has not experienced them, even these are apparent in the slight variation of its thermal record, and, indirectly, by its rapid increase in population—an evidence of appreciation of its other charms as well—and its enviable reputation as a summer and winter resort.

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ENORMOUS GAINS.

A comparison of statistics obtained from various offices of the city, county and Federal governments shows enormous gains this year over the corresponding period of 1911. The percentage of increase indicates that prosperity and expansion have been shared by all industries and all lines of enterprise. In the aggregate these figures give 1912 rank as the banner year in the history of progress for San Diego city and county. Building permits, recorded real estate transactions, postoffice receipts, school enrollment, registration figures, railroad traffic, bank clearings and ocean commerce are included in the comparisons which reflect the general condition of prosperity. More than $8,250,000 had been expended in building operations up to November 1, 1912, and the total now is nearly $10,000,000. The exact value of building permits issued from January 1 to November 1 was $8,281,065, against $4,677,680 for the corresponding period of 1911, an increase of nearly 80 per cent., yet 1911 was a record year for building in San Diego.

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CONTRACTORS RUSHED.

This unprecedented building activity has afforded all the work that local contractors can handle. In fact many of them are compelled to decline contracts because they have reached the capacity of their facilities and are having difficulty, also, in obtaining workmen. It has often been said during the last few months that there is no excuse for a man's being idle here if he is not overparticular about the kind of work he seeks. Building tradesmen in all branches readily find steady work on large contracts and it is almost impossible to engage a plumber, carpenter, plasterer, bricklayer or other skilled workman for a small job.

Postoffice receipts for the three-quarters ending September 30, 1912, show a gain of 21 per cent. over the figures for the previous year, which was a record one in this line. The total receipts to September 30, 1912, were $212,248.71, as compared with $174,209.66 for 1911, a gain of $38,039.05. Every quarter shows a proportionate increase over the corresponding one of the previous year and the facilities and working force of the postoffice are taxed to their capacity. Delivery routes have been extended to a number of outlying sections and in other sections the service has been improved by the addition of carriers.

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REALTY DEALS INCREASE.

Although many new real estate firms have opened places of business in San Diego during the last year the old established agencies report a gratifying increase in transfers. Deeds and other instruments filed with the County Recorder bear out this statement, for from January 1 to November 1 of this year 28,360 documents were recorded, a gain of 8151, or 40 per cent. more than for 1911. On a conservative estimate secured from registration figures the population of San Diego county is placed at 98,000 and that of the city at 65,000. The Federal census of 1910 gave the city's population as 39,000, hence the estimate shows a gain of 26,000 in two years. The total registration of the county for the Presidential election was 30,041 and that of the city alone 19,830. This rapid growth in population has made work strenuous for the city and county boards of education, which have had difficulty in providing for the added enrollment. In the city about half a million dollars is being expended on new school buildings. Notable among them is a group of three polytechnic buildings which will cost about $225,000, fireproof with stone exteriors and located north of the $200,000 high school which was erected a few years ago.

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OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

For the grammar department three permanent edifices are being built, while at least sixteen portable structures are either in course of construction or have been completed during the last few months. The largest of the permanent buildings embraces sixteen class rooms and is located in the Middletown district. Bids for this improvement were opened November 4. It will cost about $125,000. In the Mission hills section a structure of concrete and hollow tile is being built at a cost of $20,000. Another building of the same design to cost a like sum is being erected in West End. These buildings are of the mission style and embody the open-air feature of modern school architecture which is becoming popular among educators in this section of California. The Board of Education is preparing for the construction of the same kind of a school for La Jolla next year. A portable building is being erected there and another in Old Town to relieve the crowded condition of present buildings.

Figures from the superintendent's last report show a gain of 23 per cent. in the enrollment of the city schools and of 35 per cent. in the High School. The total enrollment of all the schools at the time the report was prepared was 8019 pupils, compared with 6484 for the corresponding day a year ago. The present enrollment of the High School is about 1250. A year ago it was 925.

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BANK CLEARINGS GAIN.

San Diego leads every city on the Coast in the percentage of increase in bank clearings. During the month of September, 1912, in comparison with figures for the corresponding period last year, San Diego's closest competitor was Sacramento, but that city's gain was only a little more than half that of San Diego, this city's increase being 39.6 per cent. against Sacramento's 21.8 per cent. These figures are taken from the report of the California Development Board, which also gives San Diego's monthly clearings as more than $10,000,000.

Ocean commerce through the port of San Diego probably has developed more rapidly than any other industry for which records have been kept. Receipts of lumber by sea have been enormous, having amounted to more than 8,000,000 feet in a single week recently. Naturally this expansion of trade has brought many new ships to port and a still greater volume of shipping is expected to center here when the Panama Canal opens. In preparation for this new commerce from the Atlantic, and at the same time to provide for the increase of coastwise shipping, the city, which now has control of the harbor, has begun the expenditure of $1,000,000 for the improvement of the water front.

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BUSINESS BUILDINGS MULTIPLY.

A feature of San Diego's remarkable building record for 1912 is the large number of business blocks in different sections of the city, especially on all the principal downtown thoroughfares. Up to November 1 permits had been issued for 103 buildings to be devoted wholly or in part to business. These represent a total frontage of more than two miles and a cost of about $2,500,000. This does not include several large structures which were begun last year and are in course of construction now or have been completed in the downtown district this year. Prominent among these is the Spreckels theater and office building built by John D. Spreckels at a cost of more than $1,000,000. It is a six-story building of reinforced concrete construction and occupies practically an entire block. Well-known theater men have pronounced the playhouse one of the best and most modern in the country.

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ANOTHER BIG HOTEL.

Two blocks west of the theater building Mr. Spreckels is constructing a hotel building which will cost nearly $1,000,000. This also is of reinforced concrete and occupies an entire block. It is Mr. Spreckels' intention to erect a six-story building of similar design and construction on every block on the south side of D street, from Third street, where the Union building stands, to the foot of the street, where the harbor improvements are being made.

There is not a street in the downtown section of San Diego that does not show its share of new structures. All this activity has had its effect in spreading the retail district over a much greater area than it formerly covered. The older streets have been greatly improved by the displacement of frame buildings by substantial structures.

A section of the city which probably has developed more rapidly than any other in the business part during the last year is that in the vicinity of the new $225,000 Federal building that is nearing completion in a section which for years received little attention from the investor, but as the time for the opening of the government building draws near activity there becomes more and more pronounced. Several three and four-story buildings now are in course of construction in the district.

Contracts call for the completion of the Federal building by February 1. The interior finishing is now being put in. It is a handsome three-story structure of mission design. In it will be located the postoffice, the customs offices, weather bureau, immigration office and other branches of the Federal service.

Although San Diego's business district has been greatly enlarged this year a still greater change is expected during the next twelve months. Plans are being made for the erection of a number of skyscrapers that will materially improve the appearance of some of the streets. Among the proposed buildings are a twelve-story structure on the northwest corner of Sixth and D, another of fourteen stories on the southeast corner, and one of eight or ten stories on the southwest corner of Sixth and D.

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BUILDING BIG PIER.

Plans for harbor work under the recently inaugurated municipal regime include a huge concrete pier and fireproof freight house at the foot of D street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and a bulkhead extending northward about 2000 feet to the foot of Date street. From the main harbor channel a wide area will be dredged to the pier, deep enough to accommodate the largest ships. The space along the outside of the seawall or bulkhead also is to be dredged and the material so removed placed back of the wall, thus reclaiming many acres of ground which will be suitable for factory sites, freight sheds, or other similar buildings. All contracts for the improvements were awarded some time ago and work on them is being rushed, dredging operations being in progress night and day.

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SUBURBS KEEP PACE.

Although San Diego city's progress during the year has been almost phenomenal, adjacent towns have gained in like proportion in improvements and population. Coronado, which is famous throughout the country as a winter resort and which boasts of one of the largest tourist hotels in the world—Hotel del Coronado—has added greatly to the number of its permanent residents and advanced materially in all other ways. Its civic affairs are administered by a board of trustees whose members are imbued with a spirit of enterprise and the result is manifest in substantial public improvements. Among these are the paving of Orange avenue, one of the city's most attractive thoroughfares, at a cost of $85,000, the building of a seawall which will entail an outlay of $75,000 and the construction of an $85,000 grammar school.

National City, situated on San Diego Bay four miles from the latter city, has also a prosperous record to show for 1912 and the same is true of El Cajon, La Mesa, Julian and other towns in the southern section of San Diego county.

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ESCONDIDO.

An idea of the development of Escondido and surrounding tributary country the past year may be gained from the following statistics: Building operations, $150,000; increased bank deposits $100,000, making the total $700,000; city street improvements, including the paving of Grand avenue, the principal thoroughfare, $50,000; improvements to service of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, $60,000, making Escondido a "checking station" for a wide area of country, and local service of over 500 phones; oranges and lemons shipped, 240 carloads, bringing $135,750 to the growers and the planting of 350 acres to citrus fruit. The shipments of butter and cream were valued at $90,000, the returns for butter alone from the San Pasqual Creamery being nearly $50,000; the incorporation of an electric light and power company capitalized at $50,000; the completion of the 1900 foot tunnel through a mountain at the upper end of the irrigation system at a total cost of $40,000, and the completion of a programme of improvements elsewhere on the system calling for $60,000.

Notable increases were made in the shipments of poultry and eggs, as well as of fruit and vegetables. The shipments of Muscatel grapes, more than half of which went to eastern markets, were about 800 tons, while the shipment of raisins was about 250 tons.

An $8000 bond issue was voted by the grammar school district for the purchase of additional ground for the city school and the improvement of other school property. A course in manual training was added to the High School and a building erected for the same. The High School now has an enrollment of 75 pupils, while the teaching force numbers nine. An addition to the city grammar school will be built the coming year.

Early in the year an arrangement was entered into between the City Trustees and the directors of the Mutual Water Company which contemplates the segregation of the city from the country, the bonding of the city for the purchase of the city distributing mains from the water company and the bonding of the water company for increasing its storage capacity, either by adding to the height of the present reservoir or by installing a second reservoir. With the mountain water enterprise completed it will be possible to fill the present reservoir with the flood waters of the San Luis Rey River in thirty-six days, whereas under existing conditions it has required three months. The electric light and power company is to furnish light and power for ranchers and others, particularly those outside the incorporated limits of the city, and is expected to result in the installation of a large number of pumping plants, auxiliary to the irrigation facilities now in hand. During the year several large tracts of land have been subdivided and placed upon the market, insuring an important increase in population and wealth the coming years. The Chamber of Commerce reorganized in 1911, made a gain of seventy-five members during the year, now having a membership of 275.

D. Cozzolino, for several years chief chemist at the Italian vineyards at Cucamonga, has entered the local field and promises interesting developments in the wine industry. He says the wines made here the past year are a revelation and will be classed as fine wines to be kept for aging and bottling.

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OCEANSIDE—RAMONA.

Oceanside's assets were materially strengthened the past year by the development of the sugar beet industry, which was introduced on the big Santa Margarita ranch in 1911 by the planting of less than 200 acres. The experiment was so successful that 1500 acres were planted on the ranch the past year, and 400 in the San Luis Rey Valley, east of Oceanside. The growers realized about $100,000 gross from the crop. The coming season 5000 acres will be planted, the ranchers of the San Luis Rey Valley having signed up for 2000 acres on the promise of the South Coast Land Company to secure a four-mile extension of the Santa Fe railway up the valley from this city.

The bean crop of the Oceanside country was 45,000 sacks, the acreage planted having been 4500.

Late in the year the Union High School district voted a bond issue of $15,000 for the erection of a high school building at Oceanside. The building operations of the year included a business block for J. E. Jones and a garage for Jesse Kolb.

In October Ramona dedicated its Union High School building, completed at a cost of $10,000. It is of reinforced concrete, the dimensions of the main part of the structure being forty by seventy feet. The assembly hall is of this size, and there are two classrooms, each twenty-six by twenty-six feet. Considerable building has been done the past year and the population of the valley is increasing. The new State bank has deposits of nearly $40,000. Many of the ranchers are installing water developing plants.



Imperial—

FROM DESERT TO GAR

IMPERIAL COUNTY, the youngest in C developing so rapidly from a desert that it is the wonder county of the Twelve years ago it was a gray, barren des ing nothing. Last year upwards of $10,000,0 was yielded from the soil. The list of ite up this substantial total is a long one, includ grain, hay, dairy products, cotton, cantaloup honey, early fruits and vegetables, horses, c sheep, turkeys and chickens. The returns ing year were $5,000,000, in round numbers, of 100 per cent. in twelve months.

With the magic combination of ample, ch rich soil, and ardent sunshine twelve mont year, crop returns are certain, and it has t growing season in the United States. Eve some crop is ripening and convertible int These dollars are put back into improvem the work of development is pushed forward.

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INLAND EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.

In the Imperial Valley a great inland emp the making, and the rapidity with which this going on is one of the marvels of Southern development. The hard, pioneering days are The most strenuous part of the fight to con desert has been waged and won. Now the p farmer uses a high-powered automobile in faithful old Dobbin. He breaks his soil with traction plow, his mail is delivered by rural ca he enjoys telephone facilities and many othe conveniences.

* * *

HEAVY GRAIN AND ALFALFA CROPS.

The year 1912 was the most successful Colorado River was brought to the valley fo lamation. Good crops and good prices ha money more plentiful than ever before, as ever in the valley testifies. An active tree-planti paign is on, and every nursery in the valley that the past year has been the busiest ever In round numbers, 218,000 acres are under cu Barley was raised on 116,000 acres. The crop formly heavy, and top prices prevailed, both and hay, which were shipped out in trainloa average yield of grain per acre is about 2000 p

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CUT HAY EIGHT TIMES A YEAR.

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The creameries of the valley report a combi put of 30,000 pounds of butter a day, the grea of which is shipped to Los Angeles. A daily in $10,000 from butter alone is not an unimportan in the general prosperity. With an output of 000,000 pounds of butter in the past year, county now occupies first place among the but ducing counties of the State.

* * *

MILLION CANTALOUPES A DAY.

A million cantaloupes a day were shipped dur busy season in June and July, raised on 5500 The cantaloupe crop touched the 3000 carload and the season was the most successful one th ers of the valley have known. The distributin lem was handled better than ever before a cantaloupe growers received a good profit, es at $1,080,000, and the gross value of the crop round numbers $3,000,000. Watermelon shipme the year amounted to 250 carloads.

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CALIFORNIA'S COTTON FIELDS.

The cotton fields of California's new Dixie th aggregate 8900 acres. In addition to the short cotton, about 300 acres of Egyptian cotton we vested, this being the first year in which this has been grown here on a commercial scale. the same quantity of Durango medium staple was grown. County Horticultural Commissioner who was sent East by the cotton exchange to sh eastern spinners the quality of Imperial Valley was assured by Washington and Boston expert the Durango samples were the finest in textur had ever seen. Durango cotton has a market va present of from 22 to 23 cents a pound; it pr about one bale to the acre in Imperial Valley, an for almost double the price of the common v Experiments of the year indicate that the cotto seed from the Durango cotton fields will yield the er about $100 an acre.

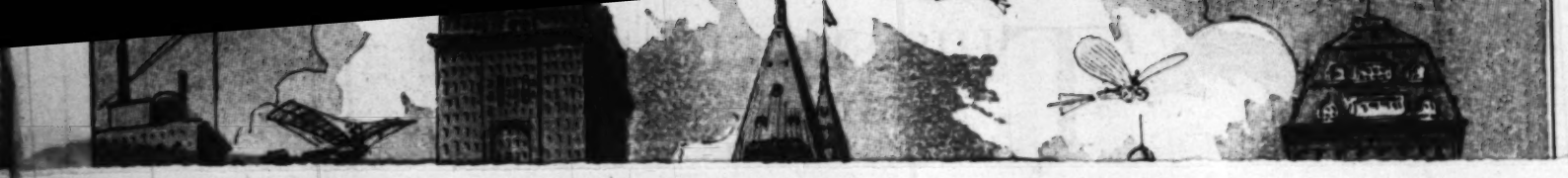
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FRUIT AND CORN.

The first fruit fair ever held in Imperial Valley conducted early in June, with surprisingly goo hibits of apricots, figs, early peaches, pomegra olives, grapes, berries, oranges, lemons and grape thus demonstrating that this will be one of Califo great deciduous fruit sections.

The grape crop of the valley amounted to abou carloads, raised on 2000 acres. Imperial Valley the earliest grapes in the market and receive



Imperial—The Wonder County of the West.

FROM DESERT TO GARDEN.

IMPERIAL COUNTY, the youngest in California, is developing so rapidly from a desert to a garden that it is the wonder county of the whole West. Twelve years ago it was a gray, barren desert, producing nothing. Last year upwards of $10,000,000 in wealth was yielded from the soil. The list of items making up this substantial total is a long one, including alfalfa, grain, hay, dairy products, cotton, cantaloupes, grapes, honey, early fruits and vegetables, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, turkeys and chickens. The returns the preceding year were $5,000,000, in round numbers, or a gain of 100 per cent. in twelve months.

With the magic combination of ample, cheap water, rich soil, and ardent sunshine twelve months in the year, crop returns are certain, and it has the longest growing season in the United States. Every month some crop is ripening and convertible into dollars. These dollars are put back into improvements, and the work of development is pushed forward.

* * *

INLAND EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.

In the Imperial Valley a great inland empire is in the making, and the rapidity with which this process is going on is one of the marvels of Southern California development. The hard, pioneering days are passing. The most strenuous part of the fight to conquer the desert has been waged and won. Now the prosperous farmer uses a high-powered automobile instead of faithful old Dobbin. He breaks his soil with a giant traction plow, his mail is delivered by rural carrier, and he enjoys telephone facilities and many other modern conveniences.

* * *

HEAVY GRAIN AND ALFALFA CROPS.

The year 1912 was the most successful since the Colorado River was brought to the valley for its reclamation. Good crops and good prices have made money more plentiful than ever before, as every banker in the valley testifies. An active tree-planting campaign is on, and every nursery in the valley reports that the past year has been the busiest ever known. In round numbers, 218,000 acres are under cultivation. Barley was raised on 116,000 acres. The crop was uniformly heavy, and top prices prevailed, both for grain and hay, which were shipped out in trainloads. The average yield of grain per acre is about 2000 pounds.

* * *

CUT HAY EIGHT TIMES A YEAR.

The alfalfa area of the county approximated 85,000 acres last spring. Hay sold at a high figure, and many ranchers secured eight cuttings in the year. During the summer an additional 20,000 acres were seeded, and the alfalfa fields of the county now cover 160 square miles. In the older section, one can drive in a machine for a day without being for a moment out of sight of the rich green of alfalfa fields.

The creameries of the valley report a combined output of 30,000 pounds of butter a day, the greater part of which is shipped to Los Angeles. A daily income of $18,000 from butter alone is not an unimportant factor in the general prosperity. With an output of over 10,000,000 pounds of butter in the past year, Imperial county now occupies first place among the butter producing counties of the State.

* * *

MILLION CANTALOUPES A DAY.

A million cantaloupes a day were shipped during the busy season in June and July, raised on 5500 acres. The cantaloupe crop touched the 3000 carload mark, and the season was the most successful one the growers of the valley have known. The distributing problem was handled better than ever before and the cantaloupe growers received a good profit, estimated at $1,000,000, and the gross value of the crop was in round numbers $3,000,000. Watermelon shipments for the year amounted to 250 carloads.

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The cotton fields of California's new Dixie this year aggregate 8900 acres. In addition to the short staple cotton, about 300 acres of Egyptian cotton were harvested, this being the first year in which this variety has been grown here on a commercial scale. About the same quantity of Durango medium staple cotton was grown. County Horticultural Commissioner Wilsie, who was sent East by the cotton exchange to show the eastern spinners the quality of Imperial Valley cotton, was assured by Washington and Boston experts that the Durango samples were the finest in texture they had ever seen. Durango cotton has a market value at present of from 22 to 23 cents a pound; it produces about one bale to the acre in Imperial Valley, and sells for almost double the price of the common variety. Experiments of the year indicate that the cotton and seed from the Durango cotton fields will yield the grower about $100 an acre.

One of the significant moves was the organization of the Imperial Valley Cotton Growers' Exchange, a mutual association for marketing the crop. The plan of the exchange is similar to that in successful operation by the orange growers of the citrus belt.

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FRUIT AND CORN.

The first fruit fair ever held in Imperial Valley was conducted early in June, with surprisingly good exhibits of apricots, figs, early peaches, pomegranates, olives, grapes, berries, oranges, lemons and grape fruit, thus demonstrating that this will be one of California's great deciduous fruit sections.

The grape crop of the valley amounted to about 250 carloads, raised on 2000 acres. Imperial Valley ships the earliest grapes in the market and receives the highest price. The daily shipments in the height of the season were ten carloads.

A new product which the Imperial Valley has just commenced to ship is broom corn. About twenty carloads were raised near Calexico which sold at a high figure.

* * *

CATTLE, HOGS AND HORSES.

Live-stock industry in the Imperial Valley is making rapid gains. There are now about 200,000 head in the irrigated area, one-half of which are sheep. In round numbers there are 20,000 beef cattle, 15,000 dairy cows, 50,000 hogs and 15,000 horses and mules in the county. Every year trainloads of range cattle are brought in from Arizona and Texas for fattening on the barley and milo maize fields, with cottonseed meal and hulls as a dessert. The homely industry of hog raising is also proving a money-making one.

Water for irrigation is taken from the Colorado River. The headgate, which is a concrete structure, is about twelve miles below Yuma, and the water is conducted by gravity through open canals. So well protected are the levees that the annual flood of the great yellow river of the West is no longer feared. The California Development Company made the appropriation of water, claiming 10,000 cubic second feet, or 500,000 miner's inches. The valley is now using a maximum of about 2500 second-feet. The use of water in the valley in the summer months has doubled in two years, showing a corresponding increase in summer crop acreage.

* * *

CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

One of the most important projects of the year has been the commencement of work on the east side high line canal, which will add 131,000 acres to the irrigated area of the valley. This canal, and also the heading, are on the American side of the international boundary. The canal is to extend for a distance of about thirty miles along the east side of the valley, to a point near Imperial Junction, running the whole length of the valley, from north to south. The cost from the heading to Imperial Junction is estimated at approximately $250,000.

A factor in the prosperity of the valley at large has been the greater celerity with which patents to government land have been issued. In the past year land patents have been received and placed on record at the County Recorder's office at the rate of about one a day.

* * *

EL CENTRO.

Busy, seven-year-old El Centro, the county seat, has broken all former records in the way of material development. El Centro shipped more freight in the past year than any other station on the Southern Pacific between Los Angeles and El Paso. Within the year, $500,000 worth of building has been done in El Centro. A $225,000 auxiliary power plant, the largest of its type in the world, has been completed and put in operation by the Holton Power Company. There is nearing completion a $75,000 high school building, affording facilities for practical work in manual arts, domestic science and commercial branches; a $27,000 Masonic temple is under construction and a dozen or more brick blocks have been added to the business section. The Methodist denomination dedicated a new church early in the year, and the Baptist and Presbyterian societies have recently completed new church buildings.

The opening of new subdivisions to meet the demand for more homes, has been a feature of the year's activity. One hundred new homes have been erected, and yet the demand has kept ahead of the supply. In the new Park addition, alone, a score of homes, costing from $1200 to $3000 each, have been built in the past six months.

The City Trustees have inaugurated many improvements. Bonds of $40,000 have been voted for the extension of the water system, in addition to $70,000 expended on it a year ago. Steps have been taken for the paving of upwards of a mile of streets in the business section with bitulithic pavement. Many street trees have been planted, and work has begun on the beautification of the city park.

The industrial section of the city has grown in a substantial way. There are now in successful operation a $100,000 cottonseed-oil mill, a cotton gin and long staple cotton roller gin, an ice factory, two creameries, a brick and tile-making plant, concrete and cement works, and electric and gas plants. A fruit and vegetable cannery is to be put in operation soon. The High School has made a gain of 66 per cent. and the grammar schools 46 per cent. within the year. Postoffice receipts and freight and passenger business show a corresponding growth.

* * *

HOLTVILLE.

Holtville, twelve miles east of El Centro, claims many advantages which give it a solid basis. Its soil is of a light, sandy nature, which produces abundantly under cultivation. Holtville lies near the headworks of several distributing water systems, and the land slopes to the best possible advantage for easy irrigation and drainage. The mutual water companies under which the territory operates have provided a system of waste ditches which drain into the Alamo River. Holtville has successfully bored for artesian water, and has a number of excellent wells. One of these supplies warm water to a natatorium, which enjoys much popularity. A co-operative creamery, owned by the dairymen, is profitably managed. The creamery, cotton gin, power plant, planing mill, ice factory and other enterprises offer a field for remunerative employment.

Holtville has a $65,000 high school of classic architecture, two banks, a well-built business and residence section, attractive city park and tree-bordered streets. Six religious denominations, Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, Christian, Episcopal and Friends, are organized and hold regular services.

This is widely known as the hospitable city that invites all Southern California to eat turkey dinner on the occasion of its annual New Year's Fiesta. The city park is transformed into an outdoor cafeteria, and an elaborate dinner is served free to thousands of visitors. Great flocks of turkeys are sacrificed; pies by the hundreds are baked by the housewives, and all of the other time-honored accessories of a turkey dinner are lavishly supplied. It is this same energetic, nothing-is-too-big-to-attempt spirit that characterizes Holtville's progress.

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IMPERIAL CITY.

Imperial has made noteworthy progress in the year just closed. Five new brick business buildings have been erected, and there has been marked activity in the building of homes. A canning factory was established last spring, and was in full operation throughout the canning season employing from fifteen to twenty men and women. A cold storage plant is now in operation, and two cement plants will begin work soon. Like all other towns of the valley, Imperial has its own cotton gin.

Preliminary preparations have been made for the paving of about two miles of streets in the business and close-in residence sections, sidewalk crossings and curbing will be put in, and several miles of cement sidewalk will be laid in a short time.

A beautiful new Christian church was dedicated last May. Imperial has a $60,000 high school, including a mechanical arts building, the grounds parked and set to trees and grass, making an attractive setting for the buildings, which are of classic style. The city has a fine Carnegie Library, the grounds of which are in course of improvement. A woman's club, newly organized, is outlining a course of usefulness, and much enthusiasm has been developed in the way of beautifying the streets and parks.

* * *

CALEXICO.

Calexico, situated on the international boundary between the United States and Mexico, draws trade from a large and fertile area in both countries. Its streets are graded and bordered with cement walks, and its business enterprises are of a high character. The citizens hope to make this town the center of trade, not only of the southern portion of Imperial Valley, but also of a great area of Northern Mexico, which is equal in productiveness to the Imperial Valley.

Calexico is of importance as a railroad terminal. The Southern Pacific here maintains car repair shops, and the town is the terminus of the Inter-California Railway running from Yuma. Calexico is a clean town, with none of the lawlessness so often found in border towns. Both water and sewer systems are fully adequate for a place of 15,000 population.

There is an opening here for new business industries, as land on the Mexican side is being opened up and divided into ranches, and all goods and supplies must come through Calexico.

* * *

BRAWLEY—HEBER.

Brawley is the center of the cantaloupe industry, and is also building up a reputation for its early fruits and vegetables. Brawley shipped more cantaloupes last year than any other town in the United States. A Catholic church costing $12,000 is nearing completion, and the erection of a new city hall is among the improvements contemplated. Many new homes are in course of construction.

Heber, located five miles southeast of El Centro, has made greater advancement in the past eight months than in any similar period. A good domestic water system has been installed. Business houses and residences have been given electric light connections, and a charter has just been granted for gas. Several substantial new brick business buildings have been completed, and all are occupied. The gain in freight shipments over the preceding year is upwards of 75 per cent. A 50 per cent. increase in postoffice receipts for the year has been made, and the merchants report about the same ratio of growth in their lines of business. About 900 carloads of product have been shipped from Heber in the past eight months, and 200 carloads of incoming freight are reported. The outgoing freight consisted mostly of hay, grain, stock, cantaloupes, watermelons, tomatoes, grapes and onions, and the incoming freight included stock for fattening, household goods and building material.

The value of ranch lands surrounding Heber has advanced steadily, and many sales have been made.

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SEELEY—DIXIELAND.

One of the youngest and most promising of these Imperial Valley towns is Seeley, situated about nine miles west of El Centro. Only a year old, about $50,000 has been put into modern brick business houses and residences. Already a dozen business enterprises have been launched, and trade from the fertile ranches for miles in every direction is centering in the new metropolis of the west side.

Two arteries of commerce will bind the town to the coast and to the rest of the valley. Already the San Diego and Arizona Railroad has reached from El Centro to a point about twelve miles west of Seeley. The new automobile highway through the mountains to San Diego will be completed by February 1, 1913.

At the head of the Seeley Town Company is that builder of great enterprises, W. F. Holt, and along with him a group of the best business men of Southern California. With its strategic location, and with the men in charge of affairs, the world will be sure to hear from the new town.

Dixieland, less than a year old, is the youngest town in Imperial Valley, but it is a lusty infant. It is located on the new line of the San Diego and Arizona Railway, at the western rim of the valley, seventeen miles west of El Centro, and is also on the line of the San Diego automobile highway.

SADIE CASE.

Santa Barbara County's Progress Unparalleled.

STEADY GROWTH.

WITH approximately $2,500,000 worth of improvements completed or contracted for, the year has been marked by unparalleled progress in Santa Barbara city and county. The onward movement has been steady and sane, with no earmarks of a boom, denoting the natural trend of affairs based on logical predictions as to the city's future. Among these improvements are: A State Normal School, for which $100,000 has been appropriated; a Federal building, $110,000; reconstruction of Santa Barbara Street Railway system, $250,000; suburban roads system completed at an expense of $350,000; proposed through thoroughfare with approaches to city, to cost $300,000; city water tunnel, four mile bore through mountain, $600,000; new cottage hospital under construction, $85,000; First National Bank building, nearing completion, $75,000; new Y.M.C.A. building, work started, $90,000; Disher building, completed, $40,000; Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson's building, completed, $50,000; Rincon sea-level road, completed, $50,000; estimated new homes and other residential improvements in Santa Barbara and Montecito, $500,000; Trinity Church, completed, $50,000; concrete bridge over Santa Ynez River at San Lucas, $40,000—making a grand total of $2,690,000.

* * *

TREMENDOUS TUNNEL PROJECT.

Santa Barbara's tunnel project is the undertaking which stands as the most ambitious ever started in the West by a municipality of similar size. Before the whole water scheme is completed the city will have spent $1,000,000, it being planned to build a reservoir on the other side of the Santa Ynez range at a cost of about $350,000. One of the remarkable features of this project is that the entire work has been carried on without a drain on the city's treasury. Soon after the bore was started an enormous supply of water was struck in the mountain and instead of allowing it to go to waste it was utilized, being sold to consumers in Santa Barbara. The revenue has been used to pay the interest on the bonds and also to meet the bond payments as they have become due. This was not counted upon when the scheme was adopted, it being expected to pay the bonds and interest out of city funds. It is proposed to use the water supply for power purposes, the flow being large enough to supply electric power for a city of 25,000 for at least seven months of each year.

SEA-LEVEL ROAD CONNECTS WITH VENTURA.

Second, probably, to the water system, Santa Barbarans take pride in the success that attended their efforts in the construction of a sea-level road connecting this city with Ventura. By popular subscription $40,000 was raised to build a series of causeways along the ocean front, $100,000 additional being contributed by the State Highway Commission. When this was arranged for, Ventura county agreed to complete the through road by erecting a $50,000 bridge across Ventura River. The principal object of the sea-level road was to eliminate the dangerous Casitas Pass, fear of which had kept numberless motorists from making the trip from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara. It is believed by Santa Barbara business men, who were largely responsible for the raising of the money, that motor travel to this city will be increased at least 1000 per cent.

Good roads activity in this section had its birth about the same time the $18,000,000 State bond issue was first broached more than three years ago and since then fully $300,000 has been expended adjacent to this city or is in immediate prospect. Eleven miles of road in the Goleta district, west of the city, cost $125,000 and eight miles in the fashionable Montecito district, cost about $100,000. In Carpinteria eight miles of roads are being constructed at a cost of $75,000. In each instance special road districts were formed, the county bearing one-third of the cost.

* * *

CLIMATE KIND TO COUNTY.

Nature has been kind to Santa Barbara in giving his city and most of the county a tempered climate that is equalled in few spots on the globe and exceeded by none. The waters of the famous Santa Barbara Channel act as a great regulator in tempering the heat of summer and subduing the cold of winter. The official records show that the difference between the mean temperature of winter and summer is only 12 degrees, the hottest days of summer rarely exceeding 90 degrees and the coldest nights of winter seldom falling below 32 degrees.

While the average rainfall is 17.86 inches the average number of days on which there is precipitation is only thirty-two. There are an average of 240 clear days a year, of the remaining days sixty are wholly cloudy and sixty-five partially so. Santa Barbara has long been famous as having one of the finest climates in the world.

RUSSIANS COLONIZE AND BUILD TOWN.

During the past year there has been great activity in transfers of real estate throughout the county, many of the big ranches having been subdivided and sold to enterprising farmers who have placed them under intensive cultivation. None has shown more progress than Santa Ynez Valley, where a colony of Russians bought an immense tract, supplied it with water from the Santa Ynez River and several hundred Russians are there making more than a good living. They have named their town Solvang, have erected a church, public buildings, started a bank and are well on with the building of a modern American city.

* * *

MILLIONS MADE FROM FARMS.

The principal valleys of the county are north of the Santa Ynez Mountains, the Lompoc, where practically all the mustard of the world is raised, and containing 13,000 acres of tillable soil, and the Santa Maria, which contains 100,000 acres of valuable land.

While Santa Barbara county is rich in the production of beans, sugar beets, wheat, wool, potatoes, onions, meat products, mustard; oats, poultry and eggs, fish, fruits, berries, walnuts, live stock, barley, hay, these representing in money upwards of $6,000,000 annually, the chief industry is petroleum. There is more activity now in the Santa Maria oil fields than at any time since opened and it is conservatively estimated that the oil production this year totals more than $7,000,000.

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SANTA BARBARA CITY OF CULTURE.

In the city there is being constructed a railway system that is to cost $250,000. The city has grown with such strides that the owners of the road found it necessary to reconstruct its lines and in addition will put into service new cars and extend the system to many new sections of the town.

Individuality marks Santa Barbara. It has a tone of its own, different from any on the Coast. It is recognized as one of the most cultured of California cities. Its art plane is high. It has several splendid musical organizations and many artists who devote themselves especially to California scenery. Some of the best known authors of the world live here and some of the most distinguished citizens of the United States have either permanent or winter homes in Santa Barbara or Montecito.

Ventura County—The Italy of America.

FACES SOUTH SEA CHANNEL.

THE name "Italy of America," as applied sometimes to Southern California, was meant to include in particular that part lying along the shores of Santa Barbara Channel between the mainland and the islands of Santa Cruz and Anacapa, twenty miles off the coast, and which serve to break the ocean winds which reach the mainland soft and balmy and give to that section of the coast a most equable temperature.

Ventura presents its whole southern face to this charming climatic condition and may be said to be the very heart of "Italy of America," though those persons who have known both the real Italy and Ventura county give the palm to Ventura for everything in climate, productiveness of soil, picturesqueness and beauty of scenery and the charms which make life worth living.

* * *

NO LAND FOR SALE.

One of the smaller counties of Southern California, Ventura is considered one of the very best in diversity of crops, richness of soil and productiveness. It is a section of beautiful homes, filled with a contented people. It is said of the county that there is no land for sale. This is a fact, as that term is generally used and understood. There is no cheap land for sale for there is no cheap land. While it is true that three-fourths of her surface of 1200 square miles is made up of rugged mountains in the northeastern section, this mountain section affords excellent range land which will be valuable for many purposes when it becomes accessible and it supplies the county with its water. Numerous mountain streams have their sources here, find their way to the sea and afford abundant water to the cultivated area for all purposes. Ventura is without doubt the best watered county in Southern California. Two main streams flow through the heart of the farming districts, their tributaries keeping them alive the year through.

When it is stated no land is for sale in the county, it means that no land to speak of is on the market. The lima bean farmers and the beet and walnut and orange and lemon growers are content, once they get a foothold and build themselves homes. If, as happens, there is an estate to settle up in the courts, an estate which includes farming lands, then ready sale is found for these lands, usually the neighboring farmer absorbing the holding. Prices of such lands range from $350 to $500 per acre for bean and beet lands and as high as $700 to $1000 per acre for nut and orange and lemon land. The eagerness with which such farms are taken is proof enough of their worth.

The county has made rapid strides in its lifetime and each year sees it healthfully ahead of the preceding year. It was in the beginning made up of big holdings, or Spanish grants. None of these are left. The county is filled with small farmers on small farms in a high state of culture. Splendid country homes are everywhere. Gas is piped practically all over the county, and electricity is in nearly every home. These, with running water and the telephone, give the Ventura county suburban dweller just as many of the comforts of life as the urban.

* * *

BEAN COUNTY OF THE WORLD.

The county is rightly entitled to its name, the "Bean County" of the world. While it produces three-fourths of the lima bean output of the world, it does not rely on beans for its wealth by any means. This year it will produce 900,000 sacks of lima beans and enough of other varieties to bring the yield up to nearly 1,000,000 sacks. But it also produced the past season 4,800,000 pounds of dried apricots; 19,500,000 pounds of lemons, 15,575,000 pounds of oranges, 5,000,000 pounds of English walnuts.

The county contains, according to the last census, 20,000 people, and may be said to be made up of four great sections—the mountain section, the Ojai section, the Santa Clara Valley section and the great Simi section lying in the eastern side of the county where it joins on Los Angeles county.

* * *

OJAI VALLEY SECTION.

Nordhoff is located in the Ojai Valley sixteen miles from the sea. The Ojai is famous as a winter resort, many wealthy easterners having built fine homes there. It is famed for its superior oranges as well as for apricots and olives. Nordhoff contains some 500 people and is a thriving village, the Foothills Hotel, one of the chain of great tourist hotels of Southern California, being located there. The citizens have established recently a fine electric light and power plant. The Ojai is famed as a beauty spot of nature. Adjacent to it is the Matilija Canyon, through which courses the Ventura River, a famous hot springs section and in summer time alive with visitors. Its streams are much resorted to by trout fishermen and the surrounding mountains afford fine sport for deer hunters.

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SANTA CLARA AND SIMI SECTIONS.

The Santa Clara Valley, through which flows the Santa Clara River, and which opens broadly on the sea, is the great lima bean growing district along the sea front. The bean thrives on the ocean atmosphere and does not produce fifteen miles back. The upper reaches of the valley in the Piru, the Fillmore, Bardsdale and Camulos and Santa Paula sections is noted for oranges, lemons, walnuts, apricots and all kinds of deciduous fruits.

In the Simi and Conejo belt are produced the hay, grain and cereals generally, though in this section are also grown small and black-eye beans in abundance, besides apricots and walnuts.

Many acres of the county are now under irrigation, more than 10,000 acres of lima bean land having been put under the ditch in the past two years, though the bulk of this crop is grown without irrigation, rain wanted upon the bean land after the beans are planted in May. The winter rainfall, averaging sixteen inches, is sufficient with the help of the ocean moisture and rain falling after planting only makes weeds to work. Bean culture constantly increases the productiveness of the soil and fertilizing is unknown and unnecessary.

* * *

VENTURA CITY AND COUNTY SEAT.

Ventura city is the county seat. It is located in the southwest corner of the county on the seacoast and the mountain ranges leading to it give it an advantageous position. It is a mission town and its location was the choice of the discerning pioneer padres. It has 3000 population, good schools and churches, twelve miles of paved streets; a new high school costing $75,000 and a magnificent new Courthouse erected at a cost of $300,000, located on the hillside and a prominent object for miles at sea or from the surrounding country. The Ventura River empties into the sea at the west boundary of the town. This furnishes water for the people in abundance by a gravity system. The city is the terminal of the new Rincon boulevard and a handsome new bridge, to be a part of that road and costing $60,000, is now being constructed across the Ventura River.

* * *

SANTA PAULA.

Santa Paula is the third city in size in Ventura county. It is located in the very heart of the Santa Clara Valley, sixteen miles from the coast, and is a wide-awake and bustling place, with good water, fine gas and the past year has installed a complete sewer system. Santa Paula has good schools and churches, every religious denomination being well represented. The past year the Union Oil Company has established an extensive refinery, giving the town a substantial pay roll. The town is an oil center, much oil being produced in the surrounding country. Santa Paula is the great distributing point. Santa Paula is surrounded by small farms. It is one of the most productive sections of the State and contains many packing-houses for oranges, lemons, apricots and walnuts.

* * *

OXNARD.

Oxnard, next to the county seat in population, according to the last census contains 2590 people. It is distinctively a factory town, containing one of the largest and most completely equipped beet sugar factories in the world, run by the American Beet Sugar Company. The town occupies almost the center of the county section of Ventura county and is in a veritable garden spot. Besides sugar beets, the section about Oxnard is a great producer of lima beans and English walnuts. The town is well sewered and lighted, and the sidewalks are nearly all of cement. The people have voted bonds for the installing of light and water plants. Oxnard has good churches and schools, besides a fine high school building.

Big Ranc

HOMESEEKERS SETTLE

THE atmosphere of the old "Mission while it still lends a distinct charm and county, has been in a great mea by a spirit of modern development an Within the past few years many of the have lost their identity by subdivision and homeseekers have dotted them with homes.

San Luis Obispo county has made rema ress during the past five years, and particu true of the year just closing. Figures ga computation of the school census show growth in population. The city of San L which is the county seat, has gained fully in population during the year, and this has creased business opportunities and advant

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BUILDING BREAKS RECORD.

Building has been more active than ever the results have been more substantial than previous year in the city's history. On Nov San Luis Obispo Lodge of Elks dedicated home, an elegant brick and stone structu $110,000. It combines an up-to-date theater and club rooms, being as elegantly appointed out as any in the State, and far in advan buildings in many other cities of the same Luis Obispo. The business section of the the construction during the past year of seve brick buildings. The cost of constructio coupled with the erection of residence hous total estimate of expenditure in building fo year of $700,000 in the city.

The big plant of the Californian Petroleum at Oilport, which has lain idle since its o some years ago, has been sold to the Union pany and is to be opened for business with ing year, which will bring into the business of the county a plant costing over $1,000,0 struction.

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STATE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

It is only within the past year that the State Polytechnic School, a State institut lished by act of the Legislature of 1901, has publicity essential to its proper recognition educational institutions of the State. This the graduates finally making their perso

Fresno,

CENTER OF FERTILE VAL

FRESNO COUNTY, the greatest fruit producing district in the State, is s the geographical center of California the middle of the fertile San Joaquin Valley the boundaries is contained the largest area land in one body in the State. On April 19, 18 county was formed and at that time was co 7746 square miles. Years later 2140 square m taken off the northern section of the county an into what is now known as Madera county. an act of Legislature, 117 square miles were Kings county, and Fresno county now consists 400 acres and is the fifth largest county in the

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LEADS THE WORLD IN RAISINS.

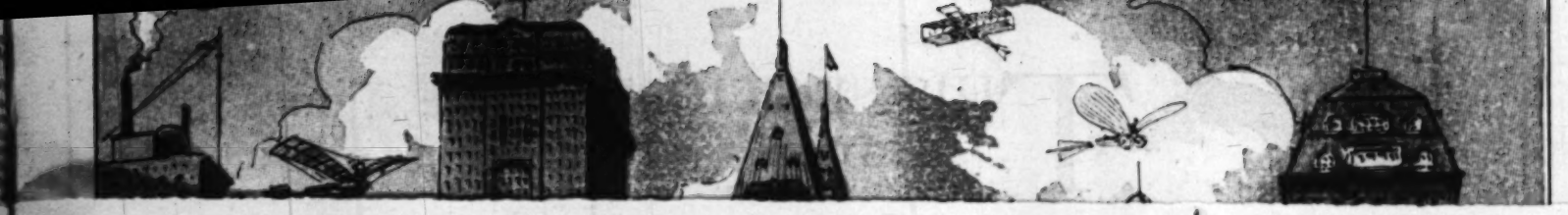
The climate of Fresno county differs from th of counties lying along the coast in that i humid, less subject to fogs and is warmer summer season. This county is largely cut off ocean breezes by the Coast range of mountain rises like a barrier between the valley and th The warmer temperature and the dry air give tion the advantage in growing most of the fr especially in the curing of the raisin crop, whi of the largest and most important crops in th Fresno county is the home of the raisin and the seeded raisins that supply the United State from this county. The average crop raised is 10 pounds, or twice that raised in Spain, which turies held the lead in the raisin industry.

California Raisin Day, April 30, which has come a yearly event, was first celebrated in but is now observed all over the United On that day val displays are made by th and as a result an increase of thousands of po raisins are being consumed about the country the formation of the Million Dollar Corporat raisin industry will be put on a solid basis grower will receive a good figure for his crops

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ALL CONDITIONS OF CLIMATE.

Fresno county extends across the San Joaqu ley from the east to west, running from th Sierra Nevada range on the east to the summit Coast range on the west. In this great range of and area is embraced all conditions of clima variety of products. Within the boundaries are found some of the largest trees in the world a forest areas which support some of the greate ber interests in the State; there are rich miners yielding most of the precious metals, and all baser, and some rich gold mines have been in tion here for years.



Big Ranches in San Luis Obispo Subdivided.

HOMESEEKERS SETTLE THERE.

THE atmosphere of the old "Mission Days," which while it still lends a distinct charm to this city and county, has been in a great measure displaced by a spirit of modern development and enterprise. Within the past few years many of the big ranches have lost their identity by subdivision and hundreds of homeseekers have dotted them with comfortable homes.

San Luis Obispo county has made remarkable progress during the past five years, and particularly is this true of the year just closing. Figures gained from a computation of the school census shows a decided growth in population. The city of San Luis Obispo, which is the county seat, has gained fully a thousand in population during the year, and this has brought increased business opportunities and advantages.

* * *

BUILDING BREAKS RECORD.

Building has been more active than ever before and the results have been more substantial than during any previous year in the city's history. On November 9 the San Luis Obispo Lodge of Elks dedicated their new home, an elegant brick and stone structure, costing $110,000. It combines an up-to-date theater and lodge and club rooms, being as elegantly appointed throughout as any in the State, and far in advance of such buildings in many other cities of the same size as San Luis Obispo. The business section of the city shows the construction during the past year of several modern brick buildings. The cost of constructio of these, coupled with the erection of residence houses, gives a total estimate of expenditure in building for the past year of $700,000 in the city.

The big plant of the Californian Petroleum refineries at Oilport, which has lain idle since its construction some years ago, has been sold to the Union Oil Company and is to be opened for business within the coming year, which will bring into the business activities of the county a plant costing over $1,000,000 in construction.

* * *

STATE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

It is only within the past year that the California State Polytechnic School, a State institution established by act of the Legislature of 1901, has gained that publicity essential to its proper recognition among the educational institutions of the State. This is due to the graduates finally making their personality felt, after leaving the institution and getting back into the affairs of the State. Students are now in attendance from almost every county in California. Estimates have been prepared during the past year which will be put before the next Legislature as a demand for $116,000 in special appropriations for additional buildings at the school. The curriculum as finally rounded out at the school this year embraces instruction in Agriculture—soils, crops and fertilizers; fruit growing, vines, insect pests; milk testing, butter and cheese making; breeding, feeding and care of animals; irrigation, gardening and surveying. Mechanics—carpentry and building, freehand and mechanical drawing, forging and blacksmithing, electrical work. Domestic science—sewing, household work, cooking, household economy. These courses have proved immensely popular at the State school and have drawn many people to San Luis Obispo.

The school is situated in a beautiful valley surrounded by picturesque hills and mountains, within a mile of the city of San Luis Obispo.

* * *

COUNTY CROPS BEST IN FIVE YEARS.

Crops throughout the county during the past year have been the best in five years, and thousands of dollars have come into the pockets of the farmer, fruit-raiser and dairyman as a result of this prosperity. It is evidenced in all sections of the county by the building of new farmhouses, barns and storehouses, while automobiles are as numerous among the farming contingent as they are with those residing in the cities and towns. Butter and cheese-making in the Cayucos and Cambria sections of the county has been augmented by the construction of modern creamery buildings. This has added to the profits in the business and dairymen who five years ago were upon rented lands are today the owners of the same. This is an element in the county's development which has proven a very potent factor.

* * *

ERA OF BRIDGE BUILDING.

The Board of Supervisors provided for the construction of several modern bridges in various sections of the county the past year. Bridges were built spanning the Salinas River at San Miguel, Paso Robles and Templeton, all being of the best type. The counties of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara, through their respective Boards of Supervisors, reached an agreement to jointly construct a substantial bridge at Guadalupe, spanning the Santa Maria River. The work on this structure is now in progress.

A bill is now before Congress, already approved by the Public Buildings Committee of the House of Representatives, providing an appropriation of $100,000 for a Federal building at San Luis Obispo.

* * *

OIL, COAL AND QUICKSILVER.

An additional pipe line from the oil fields of Kern county has been laid the past year to Port San Luis, and that point has increased its shipping tonnage. Every day oil boats are loading at this wharf, and the oil is taken to points on the California coast, as well as to the Philippines and to Central American ports.

The quicksilver mines at Klau in the northern part of the county have reopened after being closed down for a year. Quicksilver mining is now in full blast in the Cambria section. Mineral production in this county is confined principally to quicksilver. The most important mines are near Cambria and Klau.

The coal mines at Stone Canyon are again being operated after being closed for several years. Work was suspended there at the time of the heavy rains two years ago when the railroad connecting the mines with the main line of the Southern Pacific was washed out in many places, the bridge over the Salinas River going down as a loss to the company. This has all been repaired and coal mining resumed.

Owners of great tracts of land timbered with big white oak trees in the Templeton section of the county have reaped a large revenue from the sale of the trees to a company which converts the timber into charcoal for shipment.

* * *

BIG RANCHES SUBDIVIDED.

The sale of several of the large ranches in the eastern part of the county has added many homeseekers to that section, and points which were hidden far away from business and farming activity are now in close touch with the rest of the county. Cholame, the trading center of the fertile Cholame Valley, has seen its sheep industry give way to the fields of golden grain. At Estrella up-to-date farming has been given an impetus, and around Adelaide in the Las Tablas hills, with the stock raising of the old days, there has been added the profitable efforts of the farmer and fruit grower. In October a $10,000-ranch in the Huasna Valley was sold and will be opened for the settler who wants a small tract. This has been held for years as a stock range. All over the county a new era seems to be on, and the people are responding to the newer and better conditions and helping to make the progress which has been so marked during 1912.

Fresno, Banner Fruit and Wine County.

CENTER OF FERTILE VALLEY.

FRESNO COUNTY, the greatest fruit and wine-producing district in the State, is situated in the geographical center of California and about the middle of the fertile San Joaquin Valley. Within the boundaries is contained the largest area of arable land in one body in the State. On April 19, 1856, Fresno county was formed and at that time was composed of 7746 square miles. Years later 2140 square miles were taken off the northern section of the county and formed into what is now known as Madera county. Later, by an act of Legislature, 117 square miles were added to Kings county, and Fresno county now consists of 3,862,400 acres and is the fifth largest county in the State.

* * *

LEADS THE WORLD IN RAISINS.

The climate of Fresno county differs from the climate of counties lying along the coast in that it is less humid, less subject to fogs and is warmer in the summer season. This county is largely cut off from the ocean breezes by the Coast range of mountains, which rises like a barrier between the valley and the ocean. The warmer temperature and the dry air give this section the advantage in growing most of the fruits, and especially in the curing of the raisin crop, which is one of the largest and most important crops in the valley. Fresno county is the home of the raisin and most of the seeded raisins that supply the United States comes from this county. The average crop raised is 100,000,000 pounds, or twice that raised in Spain, which for centuries held the lead in the raisin industry.

California Raisin Day, April 30, which has now become a yearly event, was first celebrated in Fresno, but is now observed all over the United States. On that day rai displays are made by the stores and as a result an increase of thousands of pounds of raisins are being consumed about the country. With the formation of the Million Dollar Corporation the raisin industry will be put on a solid basis and the grower will receive a good figure for his crops.

* * *

ALL CONDITIONS OF CLIMATE.

Fresno county extends across the San Joaquin Valley from the east to west, running from the high Sierra Nevada range on the east to the summit of the Coast range on the west. In this great range of altitude and area is embraced all conditions of climate and variety of products. Within the boundaries are to be found some of the largest trees in the world and vast forest areas which support some of the greatest lumber interests in the State; there are rich mineral fields yielding most of the precious metals, and all of the baser, and some rich gold mines have been in operation here years.

LUMBER MILLS MAKE MILLIONS.

The lumber industry plays one of the important parts in the makeup of the wealth of Fresno county. The annual cut for last year is estimated at a little over 2,500,000 board feet and the valuation is reported approximately at $2,500,000.

There are in Fresno county two of the largest lumber mills in the State, the Fresno Lumber Company and the Fassett Lumber Company, besides several smaller mills. All of these are situated in the mountains, where there is one of the largest bodies of timber in the United States. During the cutting season, which usually covers about eight months, there are over 2000 men employed in different lines of work in the lumber mills. In the winter months, when the snow makes sawing and logging impracticable, there are still many men employed in repairing flumes, overhauling machinery and putting everything into readiness for work next year. The cut consists largely of sugar-pine timber, although there are white pine, fir and cedar.

* * *

GUSHING OIL WELLS.

There are important quarries of building stone, and at Coalinga there is one of the richest oil districts in the United States. Fresno county ranks as one of the greatest oil producing districts in the world. The beginning of the development of the Coalinga oil fields was in 1890, with one small well, and the first important gusher, yielding 500 barrels daily, was brought in during the year 1898.

* * *

ORANGES AND SMYRNA FIGS.

In the foothill regions lies one of the best orange sections in the State. The fruit grown there is of extra size, fine flavor and superior quality. A great advantage enjoyed by the orange growers in this county is that the fruit ripens early and is put on the market before there is hardly any danger from frosts, which so often wreck the hopes of the growers in other sections. Peaches are produced here and this fruit is one of the money crops of the orchardists of the county.

Fresno county is also famous for the commercial figs and to George C. Roeding, a horticulturist of this county, is due the glory of the introduction of the genuine Smyrna fig, the finest in the world. The Smyrna fig is fast taking its place among the more important of the fruit productions.

* * *

LARGEST WINERY IN WORLD.

Wine-making has taken its place among the important branches of agriculture here and Fresno county has one of the largest and most profitable wineries in the State. The Calwa winery, located just outside the city limits of Fresno city, is reported to be the largest winery in the world. All varieties of wine are made at this winery and are sent all over the United States and into foreign countries. The wine made here is believed to be equal to the finest in Europe and has the merits of being pure. There are hundreds of little wineries scattered about the county and the vineyards consist of from twenty to 100 acres.

Several thousand acres in this county are devoted to table grapes, the finest varieties being the Malaga and the Emperor. They grow in great clusters of several pounds each, are firm and "meaty," shipping well and reaching the eastern markets in perfect condition. They sometimes net the shippers $50 a ton and the Emperor has commanded $24.50 a ton net in recent years. There are a good many seedless grapes produced—as the Sultana and the Thompson. The latter is a favorite and has netted $50 a ton to the grower. This feature of the vineyard has been greatly developed.

* * *

OLIVES BY THE TON.

The growing crop of olives in Fresno county last year, including both for olive oil and pickling, will amount to about 700 tons, and of this amount about 450 tons will be of the pickling variety, the remainder being used for oil making. There will be about 150,000 gallons of ripe and green olives and about 10,000 gallons of oil made from Fresno county olives. The output of Fresno county olive oil has never equalled the demand, inasmuch as wherever it is tried it quickly supplants the imported oil. There is a large acreage being planted every year to olives and especially of the larger pickling varieties, and there is very little doubt that before many years this will be one of the most important industries in the county. In short there are no fruits that are not profitably grown here and fruit growing, packing, curing and shipping employ millions of capital and give employment to thousands.

* * *

DAIRIES ON THE DELTA.

The dairy industry of Fresno county is more particularly exemplified in the southwestern portion of the county which is locally known as the "Kingdom of Kings River," a territory covering many thousand acres of rich, fertile delta soil. On this delta, within a circle of fifteen miles in diameter, are located and in operation seven creameries, producing an average of seven and one-half tons of butter every day in the year and paying to the dairymen an average of 30 cents per pound for butter fat the year through. No better alfalfa land can be found anywhere and this, in connection with the fact that the land produces immense crops of Indian corn, milo maize, sorghum and beets.

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FRESNO CITY.

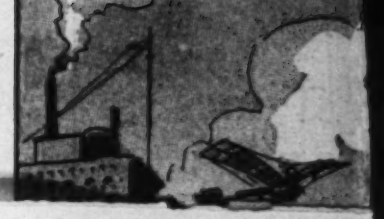
Fresno City, one of the most beautiful inland residence cities in California, lies in the center of the State, and a monument erected on the west side of the city, and within the limits, records the fact. Fresno with its suburban districts has a population of about 30,000 and is striving to reach the 50,000 mark by 1915.



ral Company, of which he is president.

He has certainly rubbed up against all kinds classes and knows man in all his phases. S likes a MAN THAT IS ALL MAN.

Schader will quote you Spencer, Huxley, D or any scientists of note; Shakespeare, Socrate other writers and philosophers. He will tell yo that he does not think he has even started life's work and that the same divine power, of he claims to be a mere spark and believes he i and of, has simply been conducting him up vocation or calling that will finally be the



Kings County—Young but Vigorous.

FRUIT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

KINGS is one of the baby counties, in point of years, of California. Even its most jealous rivals have come to admit, within the past two years, however, that she is a husky youngster for her size, and vigorous for her few years.

Kings is not blessed with quite the diversity of products that some of her next-door neighbors possess, but she is by no means a one-industry county. Grapes and deciduous fruits were, until a very recent date, the mainstay of the county, but in the past two or three years dairying and poultry raising, sugar-beet culture and alfalfa are coming into prominence. Kings county dried fruits have a large place in the economy of California, and on account of especial excellence, have a very wide market. This is true of the humble prune, which this year was an article of foreign commerce and went to more than one European country, and dried peaches, apricots and pears from Kings county have a market almost as wide as civilization itself.

Dairying has grown wonderfully as an industry. Corcoran is a word synonymous with dairy products of the finest kind. Southern California, which has done so much in the development of all portions of interior California, has exploited the Kings dairy lands, and raw land which went begging less than five years ago at $15 and $20 per acre is now on a par with the best of its kind in Southern California. The district about Hanford has developed as a dairy territory. Thrifty European people, skilled in dairying in countries where the sternest frugality has been necessary, have made an especial success of this land where crops are so abundant and where the land pays back with such liberal interest all the effort expended upon it.

* * *

PROFITABLE POULTRY RAISING.

At the poultry shows this year Kings county birds took a lion's share of the ribbons, in almost all classes. Proximity to the grain fields of the Tulare Lake district, possibilities in the culture of alfalfa right at the door of the chicken runs and land which raises prodigious crops of gyp" corn make poultry raising almost as profitable as gold mining in a bonanza district. It is estimated that the total output of poultry and eggs for shipment to city markets increased 75 to 80 per cent. over last year.

* * *

BEETS RICH IN SUGAR.

Sugar beet culture has received a new impetus this year. Financial difficulties which beset the sugar companies that took this district at the outset, were the means of closing the sugar factories just as the beet raisers were getting thoroughly into their work. It was a keen disappointment to many who had invested largely, but the setback was but a temporary one, for a company with ample capital has entered the territory again, and is executing reliable contracts with all the producers. There is a good prospect that Kings county will become one of the big factors in sugar-beet culture in a few years. The beets contain an especially large amount of sugar, and according to comparative reports which have been made by chemists of the leading sugar companies, there is but one other district of California where a greater percentage of sugar is regularly produced.

Solution of vexing water problems which beset the owners of property in the district west of Hanford, at the edge of the oil district, has meant the addition of tens of thousands of acres of general farm lands to the total arable area. There is no danger of overdoing the dairy business when production is as far behind supply as it remains at the present time, and in the newly-opened territory, now being placed on the market, there are lands to be had at prices which argue for almost absolutely sure profits, merely as an investment. As income producers, any of the Kings county fruit, dairy or beet-sugar land brings in big interest on the investment.

* * *

IRRIGATION ADDS ARABLE ACRES.

Several large irrigation enterprises have been undertaken in the Tulare Lake region and within the ensuing eighteen months, according to estimates which have been made by engineers in charge, several thousands of acres of arable land will be added to the total available area of Kings county. This land is several feet deep in soil made from thousands of years of decaying vegetation, and is therefore saturated with humus, and the most wonderful grain crops are produced at the first sowing. Some almost unbelievable yields of barley have been produced. It is too valuable soil for barley, however, at least after a year or two, and with the possibilities of subirrigation which the country presents, this newly-created land will be added to the dairy and alfalfa district.

* * *

LAND VALUES INCREASE.

Land valuations have risen decidedly during the past year. This has been due in part to the increased production of the dairy lands, dairy products bringing the highest price on record and making fine profits from lands which cost their owners $125 to $150 including the alfalfa upon them. The day of cheap land is not quite over as the opening of new territory about Corcoran, Guernsey, the Summit Lake district and in the Tulare Lake region has resulted in the parcelling out of many former large tracts which were farmed chiefly to grain. That the cheap land era is passing, however, no one doubts. With butter fat at upwards of 30 cents and with eggs at 25 to 50 cents per dozen; with pork at 10 cents per pound on the hoof, and with other products of the ranch at the same figure, ranches pay larger dividends on the money invested than in almost any other line of endeavor. The income-producing capacity of the land is as potent a factor in farming as in any mercantile pursuit.

* * *

BEES BUSY THE YEAR AROUND.

Apiary men have found Kings county particularly profitable. An excellently conducted association of beekeepers controls the marketing, and this year placed fourteen cars of honey on the eastern market at a very satisfactory price. Conditions in Kings are excellent for all-year-round production. During the proper season thousands of stands are taken to the orange groves and when the blossoms fall the stands are returned to the edge of the sagebrush country where the bees fill up the combs with the sage honey after the orange honey has been marketed at a fancy price.

* * *

HANFORD, THE COUNTY SEAT.

Hanford, the county seat, has made great progress during the year. Building operations have exceeded any previous twelve months for the past half-decade. In spite of the gloomy predictions that when the saloons were boosted out of the city there would be a surplus of vacant buildings, and business conditions would suffer, the exact opposite has been the case. There have been no vacant buildings as a result of saloon closing. Structures formerly occupied by the booze emporiums are now devoted to other business and rents have not suffered in the slightest degree. Business conditions have improved, ranchers send their men to town more freely than when the open saloons were in existence, and as far as can be ascertained the prediction that ranchers would trade where the saloons were to be found, has been proved a delusion.

* * *

BIG RANCHES CUT UP.

Kings is rapidly becoming the county of small farms and homes. The past year has seen the passing of practically all the big ranches and in their place have come the twenty-acre poultry farms, the forty-acre dairies, the ten-acre vineyards and the small fruit farms. These mean increased population and present figures indicate at least a 20 per cent. addition to the population. Assessable valuation of property in the county has increased about 22 per cent. and there has been a remarkable increase in production in all lines of products of the land. The infant days of Kings county are closing and as her birthdays increase in number she is taking her place beside her elders, their equal in more respects than one.

Central County of Tulare Rich in Resources.

DIVERSITY OF PRODUCTS.

IN ALL subtropical California, in fact in all of the Pacific Coast, there is not a political division of equal area in which there is a greater diversity of resources than those which bless this county of the Central California foothills. While more than one Southern California county is almost entirely given over to citrus fruits, there is hardly a California industry which is not liberally represented somewhere in its 3,000,000 acres. This is not a hyberolic statement of an enthusiastic realty agent, nor the lurid superlative of an over-zealous Chamber of Commerce, it is the sober fact.

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FROM TABLE GRAPES TO TURKISH TOBACCO.

Starting at the north line of Tulare county and moving south over its 4900 square miles we find raisins and table grapes, second in volume of production to only two counties of California; peaches and other deciduous fruits are produced for the packing of 200,000 cases of tinned fruits, carloads of dried stuff and trainloads of green table fruits; wheat production still keeps Tulare county within the first five counties of this State; in dairying Tulare ranks in the first ten; citrus fruits well over $1,000,000 in value are shipped annually; the magnesite for the Pacific Coast is produced in Tulare county foothills; the finest granite in the world, with the exception of that from Vermont, of which it is the full equal, comes from Tulare county foothills; olives, declared by experts to be superior to any produced elsewhere in the world, are occupying a considerable place in the county production roll, and there are valuable shipments of apples, prunes, orange-honey, lumber, barley, alfalfa and within the past two years the county has become the only commercial producer of Turkish tobacco outside the Orient. This is perhaps the most interesting of the new industries in California. Experimenters for the big tobacco manufacturers have learned, after the expenditure of thousands of dollars, that Tulare soil and climate will raise Turkish leaf which is the equal of the finest imported, and already about Dinuba, Sultana and Exeter, the industry has attained a valuable development.

* * *

ORCHARD INCREASE UNPARALLELED.

Citrus fruits take the lead and always will in the list of Tulare country resources. During the past twelve months all records were broken in the development of this greatest of California industries, when new trees to the number of nearly 600,000 were added to its orchards, representing 6000 acres, making the total planted to citrus fruits now close to 39,000 acres of which 11,000 acres are in full bearing.

This is only a portion of the agricultural work done in the twelve months ending September 30. During that period 6000 acres of new citrus fruits were added, 1,000,000 eucalyptus trees were set out; 100,000 prune trees; 79,000 peach trees; 5765 apricots; 11,130 apples; 7115 plums and thousands of nectarines; apricots and other deciduous fruits, representing an addition of nearly 2000 acres to the producing deciduous orchards of the county.

These figures are, however, dry reading, and mean little to one unacquainted with agricultural pursuits. The most significant feature of the development of the past year has been in the passing of the last of the once huge ranches, which are now being placed upon the market in small holdings. From the Alta district of which Dinuba is the center at the north, to the Richgrove country at the south line of the county, colonists by the score have been taking up homes, the vast majority of them practical ranchers and fruit-growers who are developing ten and twenty-acre tracts.

* * *

TULARE LEADING DAIRY CITY.

Tulare is rapidly becoming one of the leading dairy cities of California. The home of seven creameries, all of which are producing butter and butter fat at the limit of their capacities, paying out over $1,250,000 annually for butter fat. New dairies are being added in all portions of the Tipton, Pixley, Alpaugh, Woodville and Poplar districts, a large proportion of the land being directly tributary to Tulare as a trading center.

In the Porterville district the growth has been marked, and within the last year the schools of the citrus town, always a fair barometer of community growth, have risen from third place to first in the county in point of attendance. Of the 6000 acres of new citrus orchards a large proportion has been added in the county adjacent to Porterville.

* * *

EXETER—LINDSAY—VISALIA.

Exeter and Lindsay, both considered citrus towns, have had their share of prosperity and each of them has shown a large and steady increase in population and wealth. The development of the Woodlake district, now reached by electric line, has added a large citrus territory to that which can be legitimately considered the trade area of Exeter. Lindsay has been fortunate in the class of new people added to her district, for the most part men of means who expect to make their new orchards things of beauty as well as sources of income.

Visalia, the county seat and metropolis of the county will, within the next few years, also become the center of a citrus district. The area about Culter and Klink stations, the territory between the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads, east and north of the county seat, belong within the citrus lands of the county and several thousand acres of land are in course of development for planting to citrus fruits.

Completion of the Porterville Northeastern Railroad has given a new impetus to the development of the land lying in the Tule River Valley, and the mountain village of Springville, in consequence, is rapidly taking on the airs and the development of a little city.

Terra Bella suffered a disastrous fire within the past few weeks, but with the spirit of the Southern California investors who have made the Terra Bella country what it is, nothing daunted by the losses, new buildings are already taking the place of those destroyed and new orchards are being planted in every direction from the townsite.

* * *

DEVELOPMENTS AT DUCOR.

Perhaps the palm for the greatest amount of development work should go to the district of which Ducor is the center, partly because the largest bodies of unoccupied land are to be found tributary to that town. A new bank, two new brick blocks, churches, additions to the hotel, several new stores, have added to the prosperity of the town itself, while about 2500 acres of new citrus, olive and mixed deciduous orchards now dot what was two years ago one big grain field.

* * *

MINES OPENING UP.

With transportation to the foothills east of Porterville established, several low-grade mines are putting in machinery preparatory to opening up workings which have been idle awaiting cheap carriage for concentrates and supplies. The magnesite deposits, which already supply the Coast and are the only mines of that mineral now worked on a commercial scale in the United States, are preparing to largely increase their output, a branch of the railroad being built direct to their workings. Companies are preparing to exploit the black granite, of which many of the foothills are a solid mass, and which is pronounced by experts the finest stone found in America. Shale and clay beds which contain material for the finest grade of building brick and ornamental tile have been brought to the attention of capitalists engaged in this manufacture in the East and there is every prospect that building material of a high grade will be added to the other diversified products of the county.

So while some of the less fortunate neighbors of Tulare may be dependent in a more or less complete degree upon raisins, or deciduous fruits, lumber, ornamentals or mines, Tulare county has all these and more. Nothing short of a calamity which would wipe out the Coast, nothing short of business depression which would be national in its scope, could seriously affect the prosperity of this 4900 square miles of foothill and valley

Developm

OIL AND ASPHALT REFINER

REVIEWS of the development of Kern count pearing in the Times Midwinter Number fo eral years past have dealt largely with the ing of new oil fields, the discovery of gas deposits successful experiments in the growing of orange the mesas and of apples in the mountain valleys Tehachepi. The twelve months now closing have notable for development rather than for discovery.

In the oil fields the greatest activity in drilling been in the light oil lands of the Belridge, Lost Hills Midway districts, with the result that, whereas a years ago Kern county was considered a producer fuel oil almost exclusively, at the present time m than half the output of the fields is of gravity suita for refining. Recognizing this fact, the Standard Company is now beginning the erection of a refinery the Kern River field a few miles north of Bakersfi The plant will be equipped for producing all of the m valuable products of petroleum, and will be design especially to supply the market in the San Joaquin V ley.

The construction of the State highway and increas activity generally in the matter of good road build are giving an impetus to the asphalt industry, and Ke county asphalt refiners are preparing to supply a ve large share of the anticipated demand for this importa road-building material.

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PIPING GAS TO LOS ANGELES.

Experiments in the use of natural gas in Bakersfie and under the boilers of oil companies in the differen fields have proven so satisfactory that plans for piping gas from the Buena Vista gas field to the southern part of the State have been matured, and work is now in progress on a three-pipe line from the gas wells to Los Angeles. One of these pipe lines will be suitable for carrying oil if desired. The General Petroleum Company and the Pacific Pipe Line Company are now at work on pipe lines to carry the product of the West Side fields to the Coast, and both companies plan to enter the lists with the present powerful oil marketing agencies.

The past year, also, has been notable for the most thorough and efficient steps yet taken, for protecting the oil fields from damage by infiltrating waters. Oil men in the affected districts have formed a strong organization to treat the water problem in a vigorous, and scientific manner, and there is now good reason to believe that this greatest menace to western oil fields will be held in check and prevented from gaining any foothold in the newer districts.

Gradually during the year the excess of production over consumption has decreased, and while a considerable amount of oil is still being added to the stocks month by month, the situation is such that interest in producing oil properties is beginning to revive among experienced operators and capitalists.

* * *

ORANGE ORCHARDS DOUBLE.

A new boost was given the citrus industry in Kern county by the fact that the severe frosts that visited the State late last winter did not affect the young trees

Inyo County, Ho

FERTILIZED BY WATERSHED.

SOMEONE has said that Inyo county is a land of superlatives. Within its boundaries are the highest mountain peak and the lowest valley in the United States; its mountainsides shed the greatest volume of water and are more highly mineralized than those of any county in California, and its valleys have less rain and are among the most fertile agricultural lands." Inyo county is about 180 miles long and its width varies from fifty to 145 miles. Mt. Whitney towers 14,502 feet above the sea and Death Valley is 422 feet below sea level. The Alabama hills in Inyo county are said to be the oldest geological formation in the world.

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OWENS RIVER VALLEY.

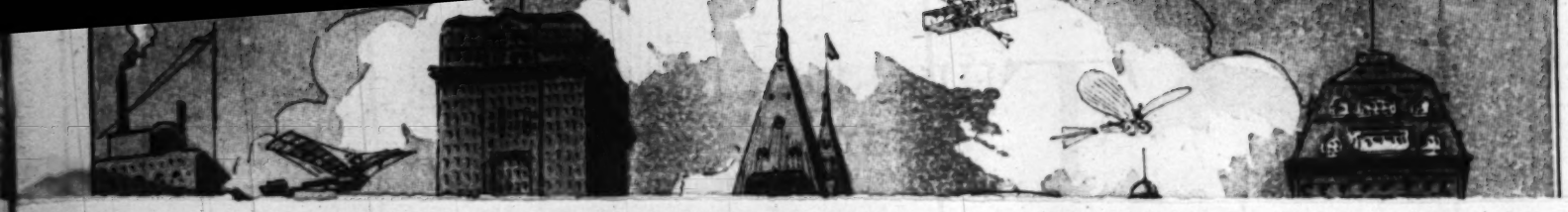
The famous Owens River Valley, which extends along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevadas for 120 miles, is "The Land of Little Rain," watered by countless mountain streams and lakes which are fed by an inexhaustible supply of snow lying in the crevasses and along the ridges of the high Sierras. Practically all of the fertile land of Inyo county is in the Owens Valley, where all kinds of hay, grain and fruit thrive and bear large and profitable crops. Everything that grows in a temperate zone does well here. The alfalfa is of so high a grade that cattle and horses fed on it do not require oats or any other grain. Three cuttings are harvested yearly running from six to eight tons to the acre. Wheat and oats throughout the valley yield from thirty to forty-five bushels per acre; corn from one and one-half to two tons, and redtop and timothy about two tons.

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Recent experiments with sugar beets prove the perfect adaptability of the soil for beet culture. Owens Valley is also rapidly coming to the front as an ideal apple country. Owens apples took four first prizes at the recent apple show at Watsonville. The high altitude and crisp air combine to produce apples unrivaled in quality.

Poultry fanciers claim that there is never a sick fowl



Development Follows Discovery in Kern.

OIL AND ASPHALT REFINERIES

REVIEWS of the development of Kern county appearing in the Times Midwinter Number for several years past have dealt largely with the opening of new oil fields, the discovery of gas deposits, and successful experiments in the growing of oranges on the mesas and of apples in the mountain valleys about Tehachepi. The twelve months now closing have been notable for development rather than for discovery.

In the oil fields the greatest activity in drilling has been in the light oil lands of the Belridge, Lost Hills and Midway districts, with the result that, whereas a few years ago Kern county was considered a producer of fuel oil almost exclusively, at the present time more than half the output of the fields is of gravity suitable for refining. Recognizing this fact, the Standard Oil Company is now beginning the erection of a refinery in the Kern River field a few miles north of Bakersfield. The plant will be equipped for producing all of the more valuable products of petroleum, and will be designed especially to supply the market in the San Joaquin Valley.

The construction of the State highway and increased activity generally in the matter of good road building are giving an impetus to the asphalt industry, and Kern county asphalt refiners are preparing to supply a very large share of the anticipated demand for this important road-building material.

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ORANGE ORCHARDS DOUBLE.

A new boost was given the citrus industry in Kern county by the fact that the severe frosts that visited the State late last winter did not affect the young trees in the county's thermal belt. The attention of orange men all over the State was called to this fact and to the fact that in this valley the oranges ripen and are picked before the season of killing frosts, while the blooms that mature into the next year's crop come after the frosts are gone, thus minimizing any damage that unusual cold might do. Owing to these circumstances and to the added attractions of cheap land and abundant water, the Kern county citrus belt is drawing investors and orange growers from the older orange sections of the State. Last spring the area of the county's orange orchards was doubled by the planting of 43,500 new trees, and from present plans it is certain that it will be more than doubled again next spring.

Practically the same thing is happening in the apple district around Tehachepi, where grain fields are being transformed into orchards at a rate that promises soon to give Tehachepi a State-wide fame among the apple men.

No little local attention was attracted this year by experiments in the growing of white and sweet potatoes and other vegetables on a large scale on the natural garden lands of the Weed Patch, sixteen or twenty miles southeast of Bakersfield. While these experiments have hardly reached the dimensions of an industry, they have met such success that their development into one of the county's most important industries is predicted.

* * *

RAMIE GROWING NEW INDUSTRY.

Quite as large hopes are entertained for the growing of ramie, which has been undertaken during the past year with great success on the lands of the Lerdo Land and Water Company seven or eight miles north of Bakersfield. So hopeful are the promoters of this new industry that they have begun the erection of a plant to treat the fiber and announce that so soon as a sufficient supply of the raw material is available they will build a factory for making the fiber into cloth. A net return of $70 per acre from the growing of ramie is promised. The Lerdo Land and Water Company is preparing to open a large tract for settlement and will make ramie culture a specialty.

* * *

STATE HIGHWAY TO TRAVERSE COUNTY.

As this review is written petitions are being circulated asking the County Supervisors to call an election to vote bonds to the amount of $3,000,000 to build a system of permanent county roads aggregating between 300 and 400 miles. The State highway will traverse the county from north to south, entering at Delano and leaving, probably, by way of Tejon Canyon. The proposed system of county roads will branch out from the State highway to all parts of the county. Roads to cost about $10,000 per mile will connect Bakersfield with each of the West Side oil fields, and a road is to extend through the West Side fields joining the cities of Maricopa, Taft and McKittrick, and possibly extending on to Lost Hills. A road is to run east from Lost Hills via Wasco to the State highway. A branch from the State highway is planned to run from near Famoso northeast through the citrus belt of the northern part of the county, and other roads are to run from Bakersfield northeast to Glennville, east and south through Edison, Caliente, Tehachepi, Mojave and Rosamond to the Los Angeles county line; and from Caliente, northeast through Havilah, Isabella and Weldon to Kernville and Onyx.

The bank clearances in Bakersfield average close to $500,000 per week, and the four banks of the city have close to $6,000,000 in deposits. Postoffice receipts for the last fiscal year reached a total of $63,600. Building permits during the year have averaged a little over $50,000 per month, despite the fact that the city has just passed through the greatest building boom of its history and is now taking a rest in this respect.

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INYO-KERN, M'FARLAND AND WASCO.

At Inyo-Kern, in the extreme northeastern part of the county, and around Rosamond, in the extreme southern part, new farming districts are being established by means of pump irrigation on lands that a few years ago were supposed to be irreclaimable deserts. The settlement at Inyo-Kern, which is in a high and very healthful valley traversed by the California and Nevada Railroad, is especially thriving.

All these several sections mentioned depend on pump irrigation, and all of them are given encouragement by the success which is attending the older colonies of Wasco and McFarland and the country around Delano in the northern part of the county. Although they were founded but six and eight years ago, McFarland and Wasco are now the show places of the county's agricultural districts, far outranking in appearance and evidences of prosperity the older sections which have had for many years the advantage of cheap water from Kern River.

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RIO BRAVO AND SEMITROPIC.

Rio Bravo, to the south of Wasco, and Semitropic, to the west of it, are preparing to emulate the success that Wasco has achieved. At Semitropic, also, an experimental oil well has been begun with the hope of tracing the oil measures which are believed to cross the valley from Lost Hills to the Kern River field. Semitropic is about midway between the Sierras and the Coast range, and should oil be found there the strike would be of the utmost importance in the extension of the proven oil lands.

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BAKERSFIELD'S STREET-PAVING CAMPAIGN.

In Bakersfield the most noteworthy developments of the year have been the continuation of the street-paving campaign begun a year ago and the voting of bonds to the amount of $447,000 for the following improvements: Extension of sewer system, $210,000; City Hall, $150,000; fire department extensions, $60,000; East Bakersfield branch library, $27,000. These bonds carried by majorities ranging from 3 to 1 to 9 to 1.

Early last spring the City Trustees let contracts for street paving aggregating about $150,000, and so soon as these were fairly well out of the way in the fall another batch of fifteen contracts aggregating $148,000 was let. A large amount of sidewalk improvement has gone on with the street paving, and the double-tracking of the entire street railway system of the city has been completed within the year.

W. M. MORGAN.

Inyo County, Home of Highest Mountain Peak

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Poultry fanciers claim that there is never a sick fowl in Owens Valley owing to the abundant supply of fresh, running water. Bee culture is one of the most profitable sources of income; the honey is of the highest grade and has taken blue ribbons at both the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco and the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland. A stand of bees easily means a $5 yearly profit and sometimes averages higher. Apricots, peaches, cherries, pears, plums, all kinds of berries, figs, walnuts and grapes yield generous harvests. Potatoes mature quickly and are of fine keeping quality; cabbage, cauliflower, onions and all garden truck are successfully grown.

No finer stock is raised in the State than in Owens Valley and wool from the sheep demands a higher price than any other on the market except the Mendocino wool. Owens Valley cows are sleek and beautiful and dairying is a paying industry.

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LONGEST POWER LINE IN WORLD.

Owens River and its numerous tributaries irrigate the entire valley, emptying, after a journey of over 125 miles, into Owens Lake. All streams that head along the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevadas from eighty miles south of Mt. Diablo are tributary to the Owens River. The largest is Bishop Creek where the Nevada California Power Company has five power plants in operation carrying light and power to the valley towns and also to Tonopah, Goldfield and San Bernardino. The line to San Bernardino is the longest transmission line in the world. It is the intention to install more plants, making the company's entire capacity represent 30,000 horsepower and a million cubic feet of water.

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BISHOP IS BIGGEST TOWN.

Bishop is the only incorporated town in the county. It has a population of about 1500; six church organizations, a large public school with accredited High School; two banks, three hotels, two newspapers, two creameries, a flour mill and a large number of mercantile establishments which do a big business. There is a well-equipped fire department which will soon acquire an auto fire truck; good sewer system connected with a municipal sewer farm and septic tank; electric lights; free city water system; telephone and telegraph service and all other modern conveniences. Recently Bishop voted a $32,000 bond issue for municipal improvements; streets, extending water and sewer systems, etc. In January an election is to be called for a new Union High School and a new grammar school building. Last fall Bishop held a Harvest Festival at which time 125 members of the Southern California Editorial Association, Southern Pacific and Wells Fargo officials were entertained for three days without any expense to the guests. There was a daily programme of amusements, horse races, ball games, a harvest parade and a war dance by Piute Indians. Fishing and hunting game also entertained the visitors.

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MILLIONS IN MINERALS.

The mountains of Inyo are immensely rich in gold, silver, copper and lead ore. Millions of dollars in ore have been taken from these hills and as much more no doubt remains. Marble, equal in beauty and quality to that of Italy is found here, varying in color from black through deep orange to pale yellow and white. In the Saline Valley is a deposit of salt extending to a depth of seven feet, more nearly pure than any other known. The largest borax mine in the world—the Lila C—is situated on the eastern edge of Death Valley.

* * *

BIG PINE—INDEPENDENCE.

Big Pine is seventeen miles south of Bishop. It is a beautifully shaded little town and is a trading point for thousands of acres of farming lands, has a good school, two hotels, water system, church and a lively Improvement Club.

Independence is the county seat with its Courthouse, Land Office and Weather Bureau. Near by is old Ft. Independence. Here is a good school, church, two hotels, water system, newspaper and club.

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LONE PINE—KEELER.

Lone Pine is at the base of Mt. Whitney and is the oldest settlement in the valley. Keeler, at the end of the valley of Owens Lake, is a mining town, the site of a smelter and two large soda factories. It is claimed that over half the soda consumed in the United States is a product of Owens Lake.





He has certainly rubbed up against all kinds classes and knows man in all his phases. He likes a MAN THAT IS ALL MAN.

Schader will quote you Spencer, Huxley, D or any scientists of note; Shakespeare, Socrates other writers and philosophers. He will tell you that he does not think he has even started his life's work and that the same divine power, of w he claims to be a mere spark and believes he is and of, has simply been conducting him up



Statehood Has Wrought Well for Arizona.

ONE YEAR'S ADVANCE.

SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY, February 14, 1912, Arizona became the forty-eighth and last State of the American Union, with George W. P. Hunt of Globe as Governor, Carl T. Hayden of Phoenix as its able Representative in the popular branch of Congress. Soon thereafter the Legislature ratified the choice of the Arizona electors and formally chose Henry F. Ashurst of Prescott and Marcus A. Smith of Tucson as Senators. All, as well as the State officers and a large majority of the legislators, are Democratic in political affiliation.

Though with considerable friction, mainly due to the new political conditions established by the Arizona Constitution, Statehood as a whole seems to have worked well for the people at large. The expense of government has been largely increased, but so has the assessment, mainly at the expense of the hitherto lighter taxed mines. The assessment roll has been boosted up from $98,032,708 to $140,338,191, the increase permitting a raise of $373,151 upon the former Territorial revenue of $637,348.

The greatest public work outlined has been in connection with roads, upon long highways laid out several years ago. Prison labor is being employed to a larger degree, its latest work on a concrete bridge at Tempe, similar to one built the year before at Florence. In 1913 a third is to span the Gila River near Yuma on the route of the ocean-to-ocean highway.

There has been a general state of prosperity, with remarkable agricultural, mining and stock-growing development. No banks have failed and mercantile conditions have been of the best.

During the year the Salt River irrigation project was advanced materially and formal announcement of its completion, at a total cost of about $10,000,000, is expected to be made within a year, with canals, dams and electrical pumping plants available for the irrigation of over 200,000 acres. Three-fourths of this great area already is under cultivation, with at least 1000 new homes added in 1912, mainly upon small tracts, intensively cultivated. The rural routes out of Phoenix alone supply about 1300 families resident upon such tracts. The larger farm units are breaking up rapidly. Nearly $1,000,000 now is being spent upon a new power canal and power works, about nine miles east of Phoenix, while 10,000 acres are to be added to the present irrigated area by canals under construction across Salt River, south of Phoenix. The Roosevelt reservoir has proved of priceless benefit. While at no time filled to its capacity of 1,400,000 acre feet, for several years past it has never contained less than 400,000 acre feet of surplus water.

During the summer was completed a siphon under the Colorado River at Yuma, designed to carry to the Arizona side a large part of the river flow diverted at the Laguna dam. The siphon consists of two deep shafts, connected by a 965-foot tunnel, fifteen feet in internal diameter, which cost $200 a linear foot to drive under the unstable river bed. Formal dedication of the new work was had in November. Already Yuma is showing evidences of greater prosperity. Within a year it is expected that around the town there will be about 60,000 acres of irrigated land, within a project designed to serve 100,000 acres.

Around Florence there is a more hopeful feeling, due to a decision of the Interior Department sustaining the local view that the Gila Canyon, near San Carlos, may be available for the building of a storage dam. Plans have been made for the building of a diversion dam at The Buttes, twelve miles above Florence, and for the digging therefrom of a thirty-mile canal to irrigate lands as far distant as Casa Grande. Later it is hoped that the government may build a storage dam on the Gila, primarily for the benefit of the agricultural Pima Indians, but with collateral benefit to the settlers around Florence.

A short distance from Prescott, preparations are being made for the irrigation of 40,000 acres, largely acquired by one company for scrip, reclamation is to be by means of storage of the torrential flows of Granite, Willow and Lynx creeks. The land and climate are well suited to the growth of apples and other hardy fruits and vegetables. The locality has about twenty inches annual average of rainfall, nearly enough in itself to insure crops under dry farming usages.

Near Wilcox, in the Sulphur Springs Valley, and around San Simon have been located many thousands of acres of land, now farmed with the help of occasional waterings, betwen rains, by means of pumped water. At San Simon a number of strong artesian flows have been struck. In the vicinity of Tucson several hundred thousands of dollars have been expended in the development of water in the Santa Cruz and Rillito Valleys, for the irrigation of large tracts which are about to be subdivided by several holding corporations.

This year, in the Salt River Valley and at Sacaton and Yuma has effectually been demonstrated that Egyptian cotton can be grown successfully in Arizona. The yield has been large and the cotton has been judged as of excellent quality. An ample labor supply is available upon the Indian reservations. Several thousands of acres of sugar cane have been planted around Glendale, Phoenix and Mesa, to add to the raw material supply of the Glendale sugar factory, which hitherto has operated wholly upon beets. Many acres of date palms now are in bearing in several of the southern valleys and the date industry has assumed commercial and profitable proportions. With the organization of a producers' association, the growing of vegetables around Phoenix has been stimulated to a large degree.

The railroads have done well by Arizona the past year in the way of improvements and extensions. Of these the most important has been the extension of the El Paso and Southwestern system from Fairbanks to Tucson. Heretofore the road's western connection with the Southern Pacific has been at Benson. After the first of the year Rock Island trains are to be handled by the Southwestern from El Paso through to Tucson. The transfer heretofore has been made at El Paso. The Southwestern also has built a twelve-mile broad-gauge to Ft. Huachuca and has shortened and improved its line throughout.

The Southern Pacific has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in the rebuilding of the Tucson shops, destroyed by incendiary fires and, incidentally, has kept in operation despite a shopmen's strike. A nine-mile branch to Johnson Camp from Dragoon has been absorbed. The important projects of a low-grade line down the Gila and of a line from near Globe into Colorado still seem in abeyance.

Heavy business has been handled by the Arizona Eastern, a Southern Pacific subsidiary system. The company is building many miles of new trackage around Miami, to serve great mines now being opened up. An extension of the Gila Canyon road, above Winkelman, is being built to the Christmas mines. Appropriation has been made for the building at Phoenix of shops to cost $350,000. Early in the year the Southern Pacific and Arizona Eastern lines changed from Pacific to mountain time.

Double-tracking was finished on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system. Built at a cost of a couple of million dollars, an important branch has been added, from Cedar Glade, south of Ash Fork down the Verde Valley to Clarksville, forty miles through a difficult country. The terminus is at the new smelter site of the United Verde Company. This is expected to mean the abandonment of the narrow-gauge line between Jerome Junction and Jerome. The new road provides transportation for a rich agricultural section. Costly new shops are to be provided at Winslow. Santa Fe branch lines in Arizona now are operated by a general holding corporation, the California, Arizona and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Phoenix has maintained its record of two new buildings completed every day for the past two years. The city has grown correspondingly in business and in civic improvement, now taking rank in population as the first in the two new States, with about 20,000 actually resident within the civic limits. This lead in business and population is to a degree shown by the postal receipts, which for twelve months preceding this have been $88,278.08 compared with about $46,000 for the next southwestern city on the list. The business section has been paved expensively, sidewalk pillar lamps have been established, a group of high school buildings costing $150,000 has been completed, a Federal building costing $170,000 is ready for occupancy, the only such structure in the State, and several costly business blocks have been added.

Tucson is knowing a revival of activity, largely owing to the arrival of the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad system, giving competitive eastern connection. Not for years has there been as much mining around Tucson as now. Miami has prospered exceptionally with great mining development. Practically all other towns have satisfactorily held their own. Ray lost its business section by fire in June.

JAMES H. M'CLINTOCK.

New Mexico's First Golden Statehood Year.

WEALTH PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Crops	$ 20,000,000
Minerals	12,000,000
Livestock	10,000,000
Manufactures	8,000,000
Wool	2,500,000
Timber	2,500,000
Other industries	4,500,000

WEALTH POSSESSION DEC. 31 1912.

Value of all property	$400,000,000
3500 miles railroad	100,000,000
40,000 farms	100,000,000
City real estate	90,000,000
1,000,000 cattle	20,000,000
5,000,000 sheep	10,000,000
Horses, goats, mules, burros	5,000,000
Irrigation works	15,000,000
Mines	25,000,000
Factories	10,000,000
Personal property	25,000,000
Assessed taxable valuation	80,000,000
Ninety-two banks with resources of	30,000,000
State lands	12,000,000 acres
Federal lands subject to entry	32,000,000 acres
Forest reserves	11,000,000 acres
Coal lands	1,000,000 acres
Coal in sight	8,000,000,000 tons
Lands irrigable	4,000,000 acres
Lands under irrigation	500,000 acres
Lands adapted to dry farming	12,000,000 acres
Lands cultivated by dry farming	1,100,000 acres
Original land entries in 1912	5000
Public lands filed upon in 19[illegible]	1,400,0[illegible] acres
Valuation of State institutions	$2,000,000
Value of public school property	$1,000,000
Public revenues in 1912	$2,500,000
Population	375,000
School census	102,000

HOME RULE.

AFTER the first year of home rule, New Mexico today occupies an appreciably higher plane because of its achievements in every line of human endeavor than at any time before in its long existence reaching back into the prehistoric mists.

True, material increase, intellectual growth, civic progress did not keep pace entirely with rosy predictions, high hopes and feverish ambition. Those who imagined that Statehood would in itself solve every problem that retarded the commonwealth, are disappointed, but in the main, the year of 1912 has been one rich in worth-while results.

Even those who predicted failure in the first experimental years of self-government because of race antagonism, inherent conservatism and natural difficulties, rejoice that their prophecies of panic and pandemonium have not been fulfilled. Starting out with a political revolution—it was nothing less—with a taxable assessment of only $60,000,000, with an increase in the budget of public expenses of almost 50 per cent., and a population, including 20,000 Indians, scarcely as large as that of Los Angeles, New Mexico is doing very well, although floating public indebtedness had to be created to meet immediate demands, and although assessments had to be increased arbitrarily 30 per cent. to swell the public revenues.

The first session of the State Legislature emphasized the conservative trend of the people, for it made no revolutionary changes in the statutes, it resisted attempts at constitutional changes, it safeguarded the rights of capital, property and worker without discrimination, it made provision for the refunding of the State debt of $1,000,000 and of the county debts aggregating almost $3,000,000. It submitted to the people only one constitutional amendment, that repealing the language qualification section, all parties being pledged to this repeal.

* * *

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

However, there were stormy days during the three months' session, and there will be stormy days during the sixty days' session that convenes in January. Two Republicans, Thomas B. Catron of Santa Fe and Albert B. Fall, were elected to the United States Senate after a spectacular fight that occupied almost the entire session. Senator Fall, who drew the short term, which expires March 4, 1913, was re-elected for six years just before the legislative session closed, a procedure contested by Democrats and Progressives, who will carry the fight into the United States Senate, Gov. William G. McDonald having refused to sign Senator Fall's credentials.

MAKING PRECEDENTS.

The new State officials encountered many difficulties at the onset of the new regime. They had to set precedents, from the State Supreme Court down to the Corporation Commission. Bond buyers refused to take the issue of certificates of indebtedness authorized by the Legislature to pay deficiencies and salaries, the objection being a legal flaw which the coming legislative session is to cure.

An investigation under the direction of the Governor resulted in astounding revelations of official and financial mismanagement in a number of counties under the Territorial regime. As a result, there were two bank failures during the year, breaking the record of fourteen years without a bank failure that had preceded 1912.

* * *

IRRIGATION.

Considerable progress has been made on the Elephant Butte Reclamation project which is tying up the waters of the Rio Grande. It is proposed to secure some of the Panama Canal machinery to hurry the project to completion in less than the eight years allotted to it and to reduce the estimated cost below the $8,000,000 mark. The settlers under the Carlsbad Irrigation project have gained concessions from the government although still handicapped to a certain degree. Unfortunately, the Rio Hondo reclamation project remains a monument to a technical mistake, the value of whose lesson is lost on the land owners unable to obtain water. Construction on private irrigation projects has been rather inactive, although quite a number of small projects were completed. Very little work has been done on the Cary Act projects for which the State has promised itself considerable development.

Stockmen had a good year, the lamb crop being heavy, the demand for cattle active and prices for wool fairly good.

* * *

CROPS.

Crops in 1912 were above the average, although in the dry farming districts there were the customary failures of those who, possessed of meager means, took up government land and tried to farm it in a haphazard manner according to methods learned in humid climes. This repetition of the annual tragedy demands a more practical and scientific treatment of the problem that was thrust upon New Mexico as one of

the results of the great hegira of ho other States setting in six years ago. the many dry farming failures, immi creased fully 50 per cent. as compared w ago, even the irrigated sections suffe reaction.

* * *

RAILROADS.

There was no important railroad ex the year 1912. The railroads already field, however, are making substantial p provements and the Santa Fe system a gift announces that it will spend $1,00 to enlarge its shops at Albuquerque. It i ing its line west of Albuquerque and is Colmor cut-off into New Mexico. Domi the building of shops by the Southern lower Pecos Valley is negotiating for a railway outlet via El Paso to the west gulf on the east. The New Mexico Centra receiver's hands, efforts to sell it to the Rio Grande or the Rock Island having thus

* * *

MINING.

Mining has experienced an upward swin crease in the price of copper has resulted sumption of operations by the Santa Fe Copper Company at San Pedro. The steadi put of the Mogollons is the more remarkab the district is eighty miles from the neares The operation of new coal mines in Colfax increased the annual output of the State tons. The total annual mineral productio Mexico will for the first time in its histo $10,000,000 as follows:

Coal	$5,0
Coke	1,1
Copper	1,1
Gold and silver	1,0
Iron	
Zinc	
Lead	
Turquoise, cement, gypsum, lime, clay	1,0

* * *

OPPORTUNITIES.

New Mexico has few, if any, idle men, but m younger people go to neighboring States to mines and on ranges because of lack of ind employ them at home. New Mexico by rea conservative laws, its abundance of raw ma absence of labor disturbances, and its pro markets, offers special inducements to manu industries that can utilize sugar beets, wool, h clay, gypsum and lime.

A number of fine public and semi-public were completed during the year, including a Rite Masonic Temple at Santa Fe for the New Mexico, a $150,000 courthouse at Ro Elks' clubhouse at Santa Fe and several new at the twenty-one States institutions.

The year just past has been free from grea ties by water, storm, fire, explosions or e Among the deaths, the tragic taking away of can National Committeeman Solomon Luna Lunas, who fell into a sheep dipping vat boiled to death, inflicted the greatest loss, fo richest man of the State and as an astute leader, Mr. Luna's life was interwoven in ma prises.

New Mexico looks forward to the completio Panama Canal as the beginning of a great i era for it, because of its almost limitless reso coal and because it lies midway between the the Pacific, on the Continental Divide, at the to Mexico. In anticipation of heavy tourist t the exposition year, New Mexico is building ma of State roads and its cities are paying much a to civic improvement and beauty.

Whatever may be in the lap of the gods f Mexico in the coming year, the fact that 1 passed into history with such gratifying result the most trying difficulties that ever confro new State, makes it certain that the great in and business revival that New Mexico has been ing and working for ever since the American tion cannot be delayed beyond the present deca

PAUL A. F. WAL

HOW OUR ENROLLMENT INCREASES

Following is the enrollment of the Los Angele schools for the last ten years:

Year.	Enro
1902-3	
1903-4	
1904-5	
1905-6	
1906-7	
1907-8	
1908-9	
1909-10	
1910-11	
1911-12	

Taking as a basis the past ten years' enro which shows an average increase of 6 2-3 per ce the gain in population, and continuing for the ten years Deputy Superintendent Monlux finds t lowing:

Year.	School Enrollment.	C Popu
1912-13	78,000	
1913-14	91,000	
1914-15	106,166	
1915-16	123,860	
1916-17	144,503	
1917-18	168,586	1,0
1918-19	196,683	1,1
1919-20	229,463	1,3

WINE AND BRANDY.

During the past ten years the manufacture of fornia wines has more than doubled. The yield fo was about 49,280,000 gallons. The production of wines was the greatest in the history of the ind viz.: 22,280,044.48 gallons, while the dry wine c totaled about 26,000,000 gallons.



the results of the great hegira of homeseekers from other States setting in six years ago. As a result of the many dry farming failures, immigration has decreased fully 50 per cent, as compared with three years ago, even the irrigated sections suffering from this reaction.

* * *

RAILROADS.

There was no important railroad extension during the year 1912. The railroads already occupying the field, however, are making substantial permanent improvements and the Santa Fe system as a Christmas gift announces that it will spend $1,000,000 in 1913 to enlarge its shops at Albuquerque. It is doubletracking its line west of Albuquerque and is pushing the Colmor cut-off into New Mexico. Deming counts on the building of shops by the Southern Pacific. The lower Pecos Valley is negotiating for an additional railway outlet via El Paso to the west and to the gulf on the east. The New Mexico Central remains in receiver's hands, efforts to sell it to the Denver and Rio Grande or the Rock Island having thus far failed.

* * *

MINING.

Mining has experienced an upward swing. The increase in the price of copper has resulted in the resumption of operations by the Santa Fe Gold and Copper Company at San Pedro. The steady gold output of the Mogollons is the more remarkable because the district is eighty miles from the nearest railroad. The operation of new coal mines in Colfax county has increased the annual output of the State to 3,500,000 tons. The total annual mineral production of New Mexico will for the first time in its history exceed $18,000,000 as follows:

Coal	$5,000,000
Coke	1,500,000
Copper	1,500,000
Gold and silver	1,000,000
Iron	750,000
Zinc	450,000
Lead	250,000
Turquoise, cement, gypsum, lime, clay	1,000,000

* * *

OPPORTUNITIES.

New Mexico has few, if any, idle men, but many of its younger people go to neighboring States to work in mines and on ranges because of lack of industries to employ them at home. New Mexico by reason of its conservative laws, its abundance of raw material, its absence of labor disturbances, and its proximity to markets, offers special inducements to manufacturing industries that can utilize sugar beets, wool, hides, ores, clay, gypsum and lime.

A number of fine public and semi-public buildings were completed during the year, including a Scottish Rite Masonic Temple at Santa Fe for the Orient of New Mexico, a $150,000 courthouse at Roswell, an Elks' clubhouse at Santa Fe and several new structures at the twenty-one States institutions.

The year just past has been free from great calamities by water, storm, fire, explosions or epidemics. Among the deaths, the tragic taking away of Republican National Committeeman Solomon Luna of Los Lunas, who fell into a sheep dipping vat and was boiled to death, inflicted the greatest loss, for as the richest man of the State and as an astute political leader, Mr. Luna's life was interwoven in many enterprises.

New Mexico looks forward to the completion of the Panama Canal as the beginning of a great industrial era for it, because of its almost limitless resources of coal and because it lies midway between the Gulf and the Pacific, on the Continental Divide, at the gateway to Mexico. In anticipation of heavy tourist travel in the exposition year, New Mexico is building many miles of State roads and its cities are paying much attention to civic improvement and beauty.

Whatever may be in the lap of the gods for New Mexico in the coming year, the fact that 1912 has passed into history with such gratifying results under the most trying difficulties that ever confronted a new State, makes it certain that the great industrial and business revival that New Mexico has been expecting and working for ever since the American occupation cannot be delayed beyond the present decade.

PAUL A. F. WALTER.

HOW OUR ENROLLMENT INCREASES.

Following is the enrollment of the Los Angeles public schools for the last ten years:

Year.	Enrollment.
1903-3	27,419
1903-4	30,909
1904-5	34,326
1905-6	38,260
1906-7	42,998
1907-8	44,520
1908-9	43,716
1909-10	52,054
1910-11	57,038
1911-12	68,875

Taking as a basis the past ten years' enrollment, which shows an average increase of 6 2-3 per cent., and the gain in population, and continuing for the coming ten years Deputy Superintendent Monlux finds the following:

Year.	School Enrollment.	City Population.
1912-13	78,000	487,000
1913-14	91,000	546,000
1914-15	106,166	636,996
1915-16	123,860	743,160
1916-17	144,503	867,018
1917-18	168,586	1,011,516
1918-19	196,683	1,180,098
1919-20	229,463	1,376,778

WINE AND BRANDY.

During the past ten years the manufacture of California wines has more than doubled. The yield for 1911 was about 49,230,000 gallons. The production of sweet wines was the greatest in the history of the industry, viz.: 23,930,044.48 gallons, while the dry wine output totaled about 26,000,000 gallons.

Los Angeles, Wealthiest County.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 119.)

tion to vote on bonds in the sum of $100,000 for the extension of this system.

The people have voted $92,000 for more schools this year, and soon will vote bonds for a domestic water system.

* * *

PORT LOS ANGELES.

This interesting port is gradually becoming known as the rival of San Pedro for the honor of being the greatest fishing port in Southern California. During the last year sixty-eight carloads of yellowtail and barracuda were shipped from the long wharf, a great increase over the year before. The shipments of bass, mackerel, halibut and herring have been greater than ever before. The fishing fleet has grown in numbers until it is now more formidable than any other southern port except San Pedro. Plans are now going forward for the establishment of a sardine and sardelle cannery on the end of the wharf. This will be completed during the first part of the year 1913. Sardine fishermen who make large hauls in this vicinity are now compelled to go to San Pedro with their catches. The settlement of fishermen at the end of the wharf has become larger, and a unique feature of Port Los Angeles is that now a tent city springs up around the land end of the wharf in June, to remain until September. The tents hold summer visitors who delight in the scenery and excellent bathing and fishing.

* * *

PLAYA DEL REY.

One of the foremost improvements in this matchless resort completed during the past year was the building of a substantial bulkhead on the sea side of the auditorium, protecting that building from the encroachments of old Pacific for years to come. Messrs. Johnson and Miller have leased the auditorium building and cafe, and have injected new life into the place by their enterprise. They have completed improvements in the building costing $1500.

The owners of the auditorium and land adjoining have planned many things for Playa del Rey, and within a few months this place will hear the echo of the hammer and saw. A number of new residences have gone up on the bluff section, while towards Venice a score of cottages have been built along the Speedway. The widening of the Speedway from Venice to Playa del Rey has been considered by the City Trustees of Venice.

Santa Catalina Island.

THE MAGIC ISLE.

AN EFFORT is being made this winter to make Avalon a winter resort as well as a popular summer playground. Over 100,000 visitors crossed the channel this season. During the months of July and August three commodious steamers plied between San Pedro and Avalon, the little town situated on this island of the Pacific. To insure a good class of patronage the owners of the island refuse to run cheap excursions, and for the past year they have recorded one of the most flourishing seasons. At the height of the summer season every available tent and cottage was packed to its utmost capacity. During the winter season the population is 1000. At this time of the year one steamer a day crosses the channel, a distance of twenty-seven miles. Probably Avalon is the most unique city in the world, in many ways. During the summer months thousands of dollars worth of jewelry, clothing and other valuables are left in tents, unprotected while the owners are blissfully enjoying the pristine beauties, picnicking, fishing, boating, bathing or making social calls. Day or night women and children walk the streets unmolested. The Sunday saloon closing rule is rigidly enforced. Never is an intoxicated person seen on the streets. Seldom is it necessary for the local constable to display his official authority. The government of the city is regulated by the Avalon Freeholders Improvement Association, an organization which is made up of property owners. The Board of Directors is elected annually. With the co-operation of this body and the Santa Catalina Island Company, who are the chief owners of the island, many improvements have been accomplished and others are planned.

Chief among the improvements of 1912 have been the erection of several handsome residences, additions to business property, the remodeling of the amphitheater and boating wharf and extensions to the dance hall. Buena Vista Park, overlooking the bay at an elevation of 400 feet, is one of the beauty spots of the island. Another natural park of ten acres is situated back of the golf club. Here campers are allowed to pitch tents and to live thoroughly out of doors. Snugly sheltered under elderberry trees the Times Camp has for the past two years been one of the greatest attractions to the boys of Southern California. The water supply on the island is excellent. An effort is being made to install a gas plant for 1913. Electric light is installed in all cottages and summer tents. Visits to the marine gardens, excursions to the isthmus and around the island are made daily by fast and commodious launches.

The residents support three local churches, a newspaper, a theater, library and other attractions. Over 100 children attend the public grammar school during the winter months. The school officials state that the work done is excellent and equals that of any school of its grades situated on the mainland.

ONE SUGAR FACTORY'S WORK.

[Santa Ana Register:] Oxnard's big beet sugar factory closed down November 6 for the season, after eighty-nine days of continuous operation. The plant consumed 212,000 tons of beets, turned out a vast quantity of good sugar and also installed machinery and produced 18,000 bags of dried pulp.

About All California.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.

THE products directly from the soil of all California during the year 1912 exceeded those of any country in the world in value, in proportion to number of people dependent upon them.

All California sold, during the year 1912, about 18,000,000 boxes of citrus fruits. The average net return to the growers over a period of ten years has been $1.80 a box, f.o.b. the cars California. It was 11 cents a box more than this last year. A grove of full-grown trees, given proper care, will produce 400 boxes of fruit to the acre, which, at $1.80 per box, equals $720 per acre.

All California produced during the year more beet sugar than any other State in the Union. The total acreage was nearly 100,000 and the total production about 328,000,000 pounds.

California's barley crop for the year exceeded 40,000,000 bushels. It was greater than that of any other State and almost one-quarter the total production of the United States.

California produces almost the entire world's supply of lima beans. The 1911 crop was 96,000,000 pounds and its value $5,250,000. Indications are that, within a year or two, the value of the lima bean crop will exceed that of the wheat crop—our one-time main reliance.

California produces almost the entire world's supply of French prunes, and exports to foreign countries more than France, her leading competitor, produces. Our production for 1912 was about 175,000,000 pounds, yielding the growers more than $8,000,000. Our total deciduous fruit crop approximated 30,000,000 bushels.

California produces most of the wine for the United States. The 1912 yield was about 45,000,000 gallons, with an approximate value of $35,000,000. Exports to foreign countries have trebled in four years, and the Panama Canal will give them an enormous impetus.

California produced 100,000,000 pounds of raisins during the year 1911, leading the world.

We supplied the country with dried peaches and apricots.

We exported millions of cases of canned fruit.

Fancy prices enabled our growers to pay express freight charges on 3000 cars of cantaloupes and about 6000 carloads of celery, cabbages and other fresh vegetables.

The first California cherries sold in an eastern city for $2 a pound.

California produces half the English walnuts consumed in the United States; 30,000 acres raising a crop worth more than $3,000,000.

We produced, in 1911, almost 1,000,000 gallons of olive oil and more than 1,000,000 gallons of pickled olives.

California produces almost the entire American supply of mustard seed in a Southern California valley, the crop of 1912 being in excess of 3,000,000 pounds.

California sold $18,000,000 worth of lumber, clipped 12,000,000 pounds of wool and marketed $2,000,000 worth of fish during the year 1912.

California produces more petroleum than any State in the United States and more than any country in the world outside of the United States. Our total production for 1912, it is estimated, will be 87,000,000 barrels.

California leads the United States in the production of gold, with actual output for 1911 of more than $20,000,000. It leads in the production of precious stones and is near the top in the production of copper and silver.

California, with almost 500,000 horse power, ranks second to New York only in the development of electric power.

California began to raise cotton two years ago. Last year her cotton took first prize in the New York Land Show. The average yield per acre is greater than in any of the established cotton States. The United States Agricultural Department says there are hundreds of thousands of acres in Southern California adapted to the raising of Egyptian long staple cotton, the selling price of which is twice as much as that of the ordinary product.

CEMENT MILL FOR SAN FERNANDO.

[Van Nuys News:] San Fernando Valley is to have a cement mill added to its industries. It is claimed that there are deposits of 140 acres of natural white cement lying in the foothills near San Fernando, the like of which is found in only a few places in the United States. Samples of the products of this cement have been shown to persons here who are familiar with such work, and they declare that nothing like it has been seen. While it is not the plan of the company at present to go into the fancy brick and tile business, from this cement it is claimed that a variety of glazed brick can be made the equal of any, and at a cost of not to exceed half the price paid for such brick now. Building block can also be made of the cement of a much superior quality to the ordinary.

There will be about $75,000 worth of machinery installed at once, and the men back of the project claim that ten or twelve carloads of cement per day will be turned out within a year.

'TWAS A BIG SUGAR PINE.

[Redlands Facts:] The mammoth cross-section of sugar pine tree that had been on exhibition at the old Chamber of Commerce rooms has been converted into an artistic and useful table and now occupies a prominent place in the new Chamber of Commerce building.

The cross-section from which the table was made measures seven feet in diameter. The top is handsomely polished, giving an ebony effect. The legs and braces are made of the same character of wood, only that the bark is yet intact and the rustic idea makes the effect and attractiveness the greater. The tree from which the section was taken was cut on the Brookings company property located in the San Bernardino Mountains and it is conservatively estimated that the king of the forest when it was cut was nearly 4000 years old.



has already been expended in purchase and d... ment of property. His love of nature is shown ... fact that he originated the Golden State Plant and ... ral Company, of which he is president.

He has certainly rubbed up against all kinds ... classes and knows man in all his phases. He ... likes a MAN THAT IS ALL MAN.

Schader will quote you Spencer, Huxley, D... or any scientists of note; Shakespeare, Socrates ... other writers and philosophers. He will tell you ... that he does not think he has even started on ... life's work and that the same divine power, of ... he claims to be a mere spark and believes he is ... and of, has simply been conducting him up ... vocation or calling that will finally be the ...



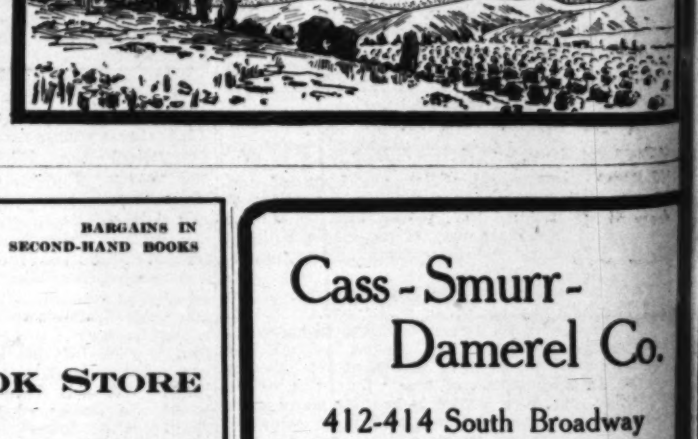
ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW BEING MADE TO SUBDIVIDE THE PROPERTY ADJOINING THE SITE OF CANYON CASTLE, "THE HOTEL THAT'S DIFFERENT," WHICH IS TO COST $100,000 AND TO IMPROVE THE SUBDIVISIONS WITH WINDING ROADS, ORNAMENTAL GATEWAYS, AND TO PLANT TREES AND FLOWERS ALONG EACH ROAD. WHEN READY FOR THE MARKET, IT WILL BE KNOWN AS "CANYON CASTLE PARK IN LAUREL CANYON."

Canyon Castle Park when developed will be a bit of the old world transplanted in the newest of the new. The environment is ideal and affords an unequaled setting for the picture.

Imagine about forty acres of beautiful wooded hills bounded right and left by winding mountain roads of easy grade, each road paralleled by little mountain brooks. Along each road are beautiful residences of varied types, some on hillsides amid great boulders of rock, some with sunken gardens and waterfalls, others among stately oaks, century old. At the junction of the two roads will be The Canyon Castle, "the hotel that's different," which is intended to be the social and business center. It will afford the residents of the park every sane amusement, will give every reasonable convenience and delivery to each home, from groceries to a complete banquet delivered at your door. Dances, parties, balls, billiards will all be open to the residents, yet if one prefers the quiet of his own home no disturbing noises lessen his enjoyment.

The roads leading to the property will be private with ornamental gateways, giving an exclusiveness that is desirable, yet the uneven character of the property affords the transient visitor full opportunity to enjoy the beauty of the entire picture, and the full benefit of the development of each homesite. None of the noisy overcrowdedness of the average beach nor the helpless lonesomeness of the country home on level land out of sight of neighbors.

From Canyon Castle Park can be seen vistas of the city, of the San Fernando and Cahuenga Valleys, of mountain ranges and canyons between, of wooded hills, of mountain brooks and of beautiful homes. Canyon Castle Park requires no desolate pioneering. It has every reasonable convenience; good neighbors; close to the city yet in a true mountain environment; ideal climate and elevation, pure mountain air and water; best of school facilities; carefully restricted yet with low prices and terms; special care is exercised in choosing purchasers. Send for booklet of beautiful views or visit the property today. Agents on the ground. Take Hollywood-Laurel Canyon cars, then Trackless Trolley to Canyon Castle Park. Autoists take Sunset or Hollywood boulevards direct to Laurel Canyon. Chas. S. Mann, 321 Wright & Callender Bldg., Fourth and Hill Sts. Phones, Main 4683; F4171.



The Salt Lake Route

SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES AND SALT LAKE R. R.

is the Short Line

VIA SALT LAKE CITY

Excellent Service is Afforded by the

LOS ANGELES LIMITED

—BETWEEN—

CHICAGO and LOS ANGELES

Solid, Daily via Northwestern, Union Pacific and Salt Lake Route, Through Omaha and Salt Lake City, with a Through Sleeper from and to St. Paul and Direct Connection from and to St. Louis and Denver. Equipment of the Finest. Electric Lighted Sleeping, Dining and Observation Cars.

Less Than Three Days En Route

Additional Service is by the "Overland Express" with Through Sleepers Between Los Angeles, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Denver and Butte.

Full particulars of service, fares, etc., at all Ticket Offices and at Salt Lake Route offices.

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680 Market St.	San Francisco
Union Building	San Diego
823 17th St.	Denver
142 So. Clark St.	Chicago
819 Oliver Bldg.	Pittsburg
290 Broadway	New York

Greetings

GREAT WESTERN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

Smelters and Refiners

Ingot Copper	Pig Lead	Babbitt Metal
Ingot Bronze	Pig Tin	Linotype
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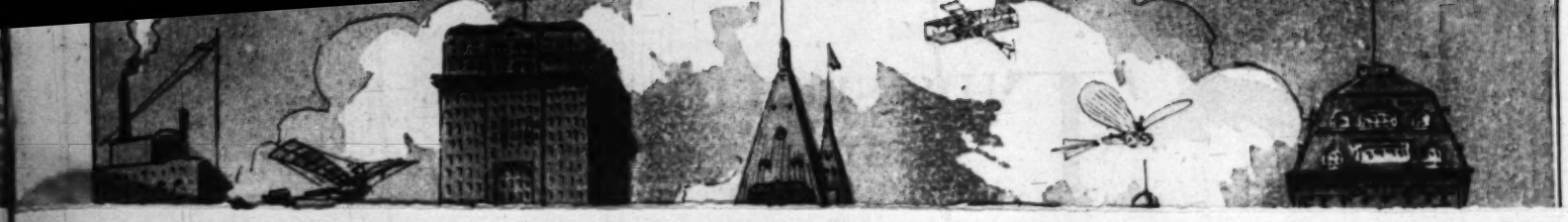
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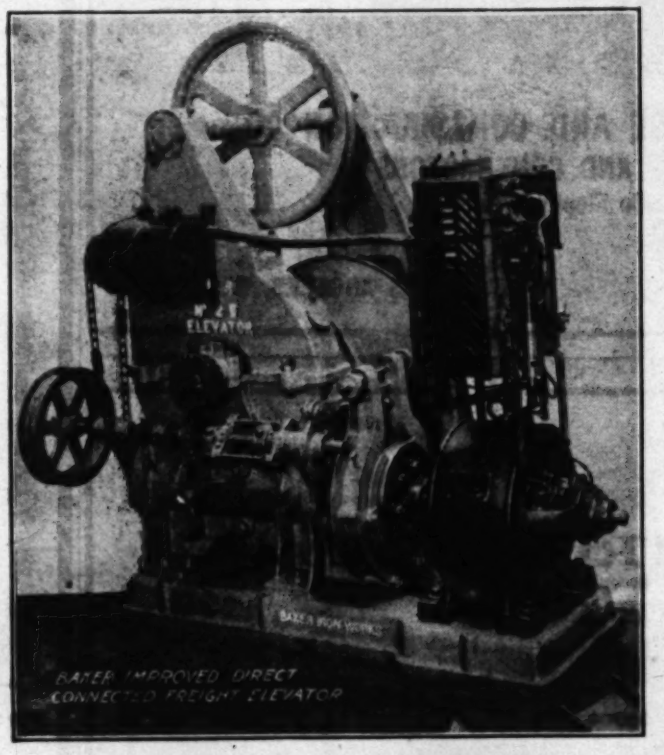
Schader will quote you Spencer, Huxley, D
or any scientists of note; Shakespeare, Socrates
other writers and philosophers. He will tell you
that he does not think he has even started
life's work and that the same divine power, of
he claims to be a mere spark and believes he
and of, has simply been conducting him up
operation or calling that will finally be the



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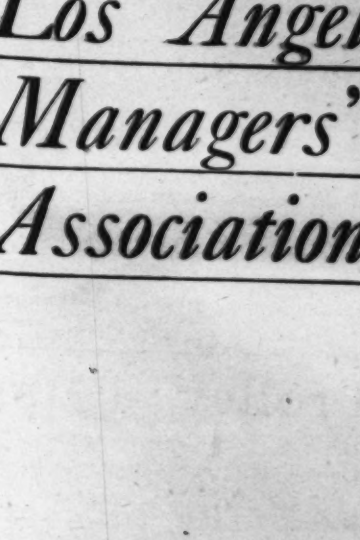
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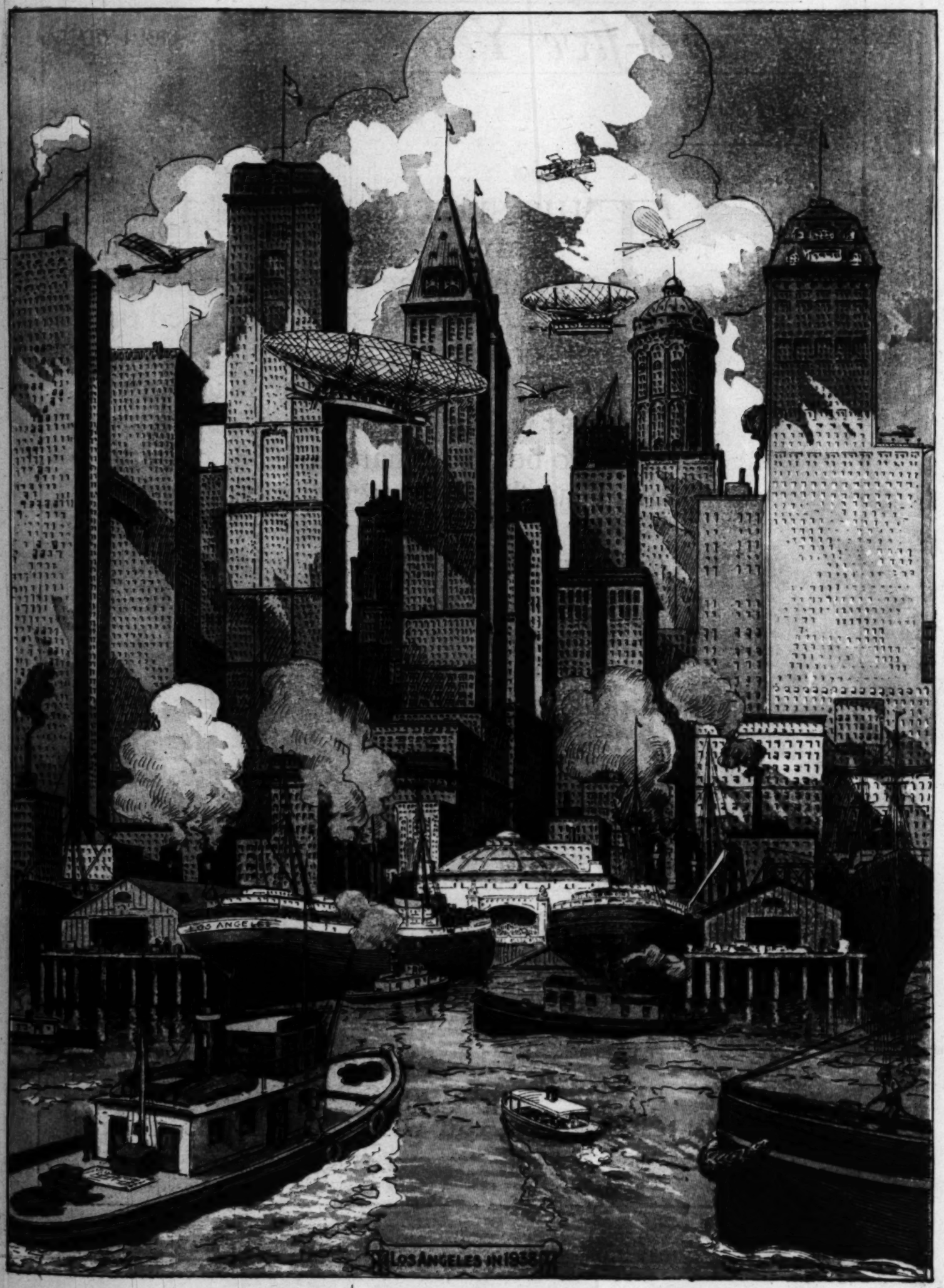
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Annual Midwinter Number, V.

Los Angeles Daily Times

PART V: 24 PAGES. JANUARY 1, 1913. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Twenty-five Years Hence.



A Look at Ourselves Twenty-five Years Hence

THIS SECTION of The Times Midwinter Number is not a lifting of the veil, but a rational projection of vision—a dream based on present conditions and future prospects. On these pages of the Midwinter Number we look at ourselves as we are likely to be on January 1, 1938, twenty-five years hence, when some of us will be here to see. The articles are written in the present tense, the writers bridging time and taking their stand in The Times tower on that midwinter day a quarter of century in the future. The population, the physical aspects, the commerce, the art, the crops, the real estate, the traffic of Los Angeles and Southern California in 1938 are depicted by clever hands and wits in these columns, not with any pretense of a gift of prophecy, but with a daring supported by understanding and the probabilities. It is all an appealing speculation, a not unprofitable undertaking. What dweller in this land of marvels is not interested in these conclusions? And who shall say us nay?

traveled. At 5,500 is located the [illegible] and the journey continued 'round canyon brinks, o'er trestles and bridges, through forest and granite gates, mid scenes of ever-changing splendor to Alpine Tavern, 5100 feet above the valley, where refreshments may be had. Pony trains make trips to the summit 1100 feet above. Many points within easy walk of Alpine, present wondrous views. Round Trip from Los Angeles, $2.50. Saturday-Sunday-Holiday Rate $2.00. Send for special Mt. Lowe folder.

The Imp

WONDERS OF LOS AN

GROWTH REVIEW

THE most stupendous undert during the first two decades tury was the construction of a way across the Isthmus of Panam the largest ocean steamships. It sh between the Atlantic ports of Europe and the North Pacific Co miles. It made an immediate and the currents of trade and commerc marked effect upon the developme and stimulating the growth of grea at the points where population an concentrated.

* * *

COMMERCIAL EFFECTS.

The most extraordinary effect of sion of trade and of a fortuitous graphical, topographical and climat bined with the advent of a superio men of broad intelligence and invinc the founding and rapid growth of w regarded as, in many respects, the of modern times—"The Wonder Cit It has not yet reached the proport New York, and is in fact a little Philadelphia, and so ranks only four of America, but it is expected that third when the census of the mid-cen 1950.

But Los Angeles is now manife many of the elements that go to the world metropolis. What are the singled out this favored spot on tributed to this marvelous result? from Rhodesia, that new and pow south of the African continent, ha for a few days, and put the above q

From one of the plateaus and man now ornamenting the southern si Madré Mountains, all rendered e terraced autocar roadways, we had the vast city stretching from the b the line of surf which whitens the domes and pinnacles gleam and spar by day, and its innumerable electric stars of heaven at night when refle summer lake.

We perceive that numerous railwa radiate from the city in every direc the limits of vision; and far beyo bosom of the Pacific, great ocean outward to all points of the compa laden with passengers and freight, ar tant countries to discharge their c the hundreds of piers that line the h

* * *

A FLIGHT ON THE "CLOUD RANG

In order to answer the question friend satisfactorily I invited him search for facts, statistics, and g bearing on the subject. I ordered out the "Cloud Ranger," and together we our mountain eyrie, flying in grac canyons, vineyards, and orchards, o dences and tall office buildings, till o finally landed at the South Park st the various lines of aircraft gliding for business and pleasure.

In descending we were careful n that huge dirigible—the "Leviathan"— a gay party from Santa Barbara, n one—the "Air Palace"—just departi seeing passengers to visit the orange and Riverside. But perhaps the stra mospheric craft, and the one put to is the "Condor," a motor-driven airsh moorings, its huge hydrogen holder s tle breeze, and we find that it contain grade ores brought from the almost mines of the North Mexican Cordillera one of our extensive reduction work

We note that there has been su single-track steam roads of former da smoke and shrill whistles of their lo ous four-track lines of electric railw every direction from the magnificent Alameda street. The two inner track passengers and freight which move in cession with a speed of forty miles p outer tracks are for local traffic, nes branch roads.

* * *

RADIATING QUADRUPLE RAILWAY

Two such quadruple tracks are dire —one skirting the coast to the great c San Francisco; the other extending Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys to Po Sound cities, and the new empire whi in the Canadian Northwest, termin Alaska, beyond the Arctic Circle. A b at Mojave and serves Goldfield and and agricultural sections of Western Oregon and Wasington to Spokane.

Another important road runs north the famous potash and soda deposits o and the coal and iron mines of Utah t thence north to the great copper mi finally reaching Winnepeg, the metro Canada. A transcontinental four-t easterly through Northern Arizona, N Colorado to Kansas City and Chicag branches to Denver, Omaha, and Minn

The Imperial Strides of Trade and Commerce.

WONDERS OF LOS ANGELES SEEN FROM A BIPLANE IN 1938—DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY ROUNDABOUT IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

GROWTH REVIEWED IN 1938

THE most stupendous undertaking on this globe during the first two decades of the twentieth century was the construction of a great artificial waterway across the Isthmus of Panama, capable of floating the largest ocean steamships. It shortened the distance between the Atlantic ports of North America and Europe and the North Pacific Coast upwards of 7000 miles. It made an immediate and marvelous change in the currents of trade and commerce, producing a most marked effect upon the development of West America, and stimulating the growth of great marts of commerce at the points where population and trade were chiefly concentrated.

* * *

COMMERCIAL EFFECTS.

The most extraordinary effect of this artificial diversion of trade and of a fortuitous combination of geographical, topographical and climatic advantages, combined with the advent of a superior class of business men of broad intelligence and invincible enterprise, was the founding and rapid growth of what has come to be regarded as, in many respects, the greatest metropolis of modern times—"The Wonder City of Los Angeles." It has not yet reached the proportions of London or New York, and is in fact a little behind Chicago and Philadelphia, and so ranks only fourth among the cities of America, but it is expected that it will be placed third when the census of the mid-century is published in 1950.

But Los Angeles is now manifestly in the lead in many of the elements that go to the making of a great world metropolis. What are the factors that have singled out this favored spot on the globe and contributed to this marvelous result? A tourist friend from Rhodesia, that new and powerful nation in the south of the African continent, has been visiting me for a few days, and put the above question point blank.

From one of the plateaus and many residential homes now ornamenting the southern slope of the Sierra Madré Mountains, all rendered easily accessible by terraced autocar roadways, we had been contemplating the vast city stretching from the beautiful foothills to the line of surf which whitens the Pacific shore. Its domes and pinnacles gleam and sparkle in the sunlight by day, and its innumerable electric lights shine like the stars of heaven at night when reflected in some calm summer lake.

We perceive that numerous railways and boulevards radiate from the city in every direction, extending to the limits of vision; and far beyond, on the placid bosom of the Pacific, great ocean craft are steaming outward to all points of the compass, and yet others, laden with passengers and freight, are coming from distant countries to discharge their cargoes at some of the hundreds of piers that line the harbor channels.

* * *

A FLIGHT ON THE "CLOUD RANGER."

In order to answer the question of my Rhodesian friend satisfactorily I invited him to join me in a search for facts, statistics, and general information bearing on the subject. I ordered out my safety biplane, the "Cloud Ranger," and together we sallied forth from our mountain eyrie, flying in graceful curves over canyons, vineyards, and orchards, over suburban residences and tall office buildings, till our aerial transport finally landed at the South Park station reserved for the various lines of aircraft gliding hither and thither for business and pleasure.

In descending we were careful not to collide with that huge dirigible—the "Leviathan"—just arriving with a gay party from Santa Barbara, nor with that other one—the "Air Palace"—just departing with its sight-seeing passengers to visit the orange groves of Redlands and Riverside. But perhaps the strangest of these atmospheric craft, and the one put to the strangest use, is the "Condor," a motor-driven airship. It lies at its moorings, its huge hydrogen holder swaying in the gentle breeze, and we find that it contains a cargo of high-grade ores brought from the almost inaccessible gold mines of the North Mexican Cordilleras to be treated at one of our extensive reduction works.

We note that there has been substituted for the single-track steam roads of former days with the black smoke and shrill whistles of their locomotives, numerous four-track lines of electric railways, radiating in every direction from the magnificent Union Station on Alameda street. The two inner tracks are for through passengers and freight which move in a continuous procession with a speed of forty miles per hour. The two outer tracks are for local traffic, near-by stations, and branch roads.

* * *

RADIATING QUADRUPLE RAILWAY TRACKS.

Two such quadruple tracks are directed to the north—one skirting the coast to the great commercial city of San Francisco; the other extending through the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys to Portland, the Puget Sound cities, and the new empire which has sprung up in the Canadian Northwest, terminating at Nome, Alaska, beyond the Arctic Circle. A branch road forks at Mojave and serves Goldfield and the rich mining and agricultural sections of Western Nevada, Eastern Oregon and Wasington to Spokane.

Another important road runs northeasterly through the famous potash and soda deposits of San Bernardino and the coal and iron mines of Utah to Salt Lake City, thence north to the great copper mines of Montana, finally reaching Winnepeg, the metropolis of Western Canada. A transcontinental four-track road runs easterly through Northern Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado to Kansas City and Chicago, with northern branches to Denver, Omaha, and Minneapolis, southern branches to St. Louis and Memphis, and having other ramifications to all the intermediate cereal territory.

There is another main line of travel directly east through the magnificent Imperial delta of the Colorado River, Southern Arizona and New Mexico to El Paso, and on through to Central Texas cities to New Orleans, with northern branches into Oklahoma and Arkansas, and southern branches into Old Mexica, and to the gulf ports of Texas. These last make the shortest overland connection between the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans within the territory of the United States, and have easy grades.

Two important lines run southerly to San Diego—one through Santa Ana and the extensive walnut groves, and vineyards of that section, and the other along the populous beach towns at the ocean's edge. From San Diego it continues down through the peninsula of Lower California, recently ceded to the United States, to the valuable coaling station at Magdalena Bay.

* * *

THE COMMERCIAL STRATEGIC PORT.

Of course the hegira which set in and culminated upon the opening of the Panama Canal was only the advance army of the great throngs which followed in the two following decades, when a vast multitude of tourists and permanent settlers poured in through every available channel by sea and land. Regular steamship lines were established from Liverpool and Southampton in England, from Hamburg and Bremen in Germany, from Barcelona and Naples on the Mediterranean, from New York and New Orleans on the Atlantic seaboard, and from Rio Janeiro and Argentina in South America, all passing through the canal and destined for Los Angeles as the chief port on the 20,000 miles of Pacific Ocean shores. It was wisely forcast a quarter of a century ago that "The great circle route between the Panama Canal and the Orient, being so close to this harbor, will have a tremendous influence on the trade to all inland parts of the country near the Pacific Ocean."

Other steamship lines from Japan, China, India, Australia, and the coasts of North and South America bring their passengers and wares to Los Angeles as the chief distributing center for trade and travel, and for transhipment across the continent by the shortest routes, by roads having the easiest grades, and through sections never obstructed by snows. These advantages, due to geographical location and topographical features, are unrivaled by any other city in the world.

The most optimistic dreams of those who had foreseen great things for Los Angeles in the first decade of the century on account of its unmatched strategic position commercially and the enterprising spirit which animated its citizens, were exceeded beyond all sane calculations, for when the great ball of accretion began to roll, its rapidly increasing bulk gathered to itself all influences that were prompted by commercial ambition, by those seeking new channels for legitimate exploitation, for industrial expansion, for the highest possibilities in art, science, education, and general culture, for the ideal enjoyments of the mountains and the sea, with the accompaniment of unfailing sunshine, mild winters, refreshing summers, and perennial blooms. All the world joined in the craze to come to Los Angeles and secure a home in some of its environing valleys and mountains.

* * *

ALL HIGHWAYS LEAD TO LOS ANGELES.

A broad automobile highway, constructed on the most scientific lines, traverses the entire length of the State, passing through the richest and most highly cultivated sections, and lateral branches, equally perfect in quality and grade, reach all the county seats and other principal cities, and enter the famous canyons and all scenic and pleasure resorts.

To the East a national highway with numerous branches extends across the continent to the chief cities of the Atlantic seaboard. As in the days of Augustus Caesar all roads led to Rome, so in these wonderful days of the twentieth century, all great lands and ocean highways seem to lead to this new great world-capital—the city of Los Angeles. For, to sum up, it has advantages not possessed by any other municipal aggregation on the globe—an ideal climate where manufacturing enterprises can be developed under the most perfect conditions, and where the fine arts, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, poesy, science and learning find their most congenial environment. It is here that all these arts flourish in their greatest perfection. Grand halls for national conventions, splendid temples for music and the drama, magnificent art galleries, extensive scientific collections, perfectly equipped libraries, and noble educational institutions were the natural outgrowth of these advantages.

At San Pedro we observe that there is a deep, capacious harbor, enclosed by a breakwater upwards of two miles in length, bristling with great piers of modern equipment at which huge ocean steamships are loading and discharging passengers and freight. From the outer harbor, capable of accommodating the fleets of the world, broad channels, wide and deep enough for the largest sea-going vessels, extend inland for a distance of ten miles to the great industrial center of Torrance, half way from the breakwater to the financial center of Los Angeles at Seventh and Broadway.

At the eighty-five miles of dock lining this unequalled harbor and the channels branching to Wilmington, Long Beach and other points, where ships from all lands are gathered, and 100,000 miles of transcontinental railways converge, not only the commerce of the great empire of the Southwest is amply accommodated, but also that of two continents and all oceans. Los Angeles, with its peerless geographical position and its magnificent harbor system, is now conceded to be one of the five greatest marts of the world, and in a few years will rank as the third.

Connecting the financial and commercial center of Los Angeles with the breakwater at the San Pedro harbor is a four-track municipal railway for passengers and freight, which is paralleled a quarter of a mile away by a 150-foot boulevard exclusively devoted to auto-trucks and freight vehicles. Fronting on these two highways are a succession of industrial plants and wholesale warehouses engaged in manufacturing on a large scale, and in storing the raw material brought by ship and rail from all quarters of the globe.

Two miles distant from these commercial highways but still paralleling them is a grand boulevard 300 feet in width, divided by an elegant four-track passenger electric road in the center, each division being bordered by large shade trees and ornamental gardens. Fronting this boulevard which extends from South Park to the surf at Long Beach, are handsome villa residences, each occupying not less than a half-acre plot.

* * *

IMPERIAL IN AREA AND POPULATION.

As to the capacity of California to support a great population, let us compare its size and population about twenty-five years ago with that of some other countries of the globe at the same date. California, area 153,360 square miles, population (census of 1910) 2,377,000; New York State, 49,170 square miles (less than one-third that of California,) population 9,177,000 nearly four times that of California; the German Empire, 208,830 square miles (one-third greater than California,) population 68,886,000, being twenty-five times that of California.

It was then very evident that in the broad, fertile, irrigable valleys and plains of this great State, comprising four-fifths of its area, there was ample room for maintaining in comfort and plenty the large accessions of people that would be attracted by its unrivaled climate, its wealth of resources and its superb commercial position.

These figures are very significant and show that the State has enormous possibilities, and in fact its growth has been phenomenal. From a census population of 1,485,000 in 1900, and 2,377,000 in 1910, it has increased to 4,643,000 in 1920, and 7,942,000 in 1930, while its present population is conservatively estimated at upwards of 9,000,000. But, as indicated above, there is ample room in this broad domain for far greater growth, and by the middle of the century it should number at least 13,000,000, making it the most populous State in the Union.

We find that the city's population has advanced correspondingly from 51,000 in 1890, 103,000 in 1900, 319,000 in 1910, 814,000 in 1920, and 1,532,000 in 1930, to an estimated population of 2,200,000 at this date of January 1, 1938. Only New York, Chicago and Philadelphia are ahead of it, and we expect to rank as the third city in America when the census of 1950 is published, with a population in the close neighborhood of 3,000,000.

* * *

THE MECCA OF ART, CULTURE AND LEARNING.

Its famous schools and universities, its splendid music halls and dramatic temples, its noble art galleries and scientific museums, its distinguished teachers, artists, authors, musicians and lecturers, its magnificent scenic environment, its stimulating and healthful out-of-door life, make Los Angeles the world's center of the highest culture, the favorite mecca of cultivated and traveled people from all lands. It is, in fact, the acknowledged Athens of the modern world.

The cities of the State range as follows in population; Los Angeles, including the boroughs of Pasadena (93,000,) Santa Monica (66,000,) Redondo and adjacent (47,000,) San Pedro (165,000,) Long Beach (122,000,) and Los Angeles proper, altogether, 2,200,000; San Francisco including San Mateo county, 1,640,000; Oakland, including Berkeley and Alameda, 435,000; San Diego, including additions, 255,000; Sacramento, 118,000. Stockton, Fresno and San Jose range between 60,000 and 100,000. There are many other very thriving towns and important centers of business in this new empire of the Southwest. It would not, perhaps, be invidious to mention Santa Barbara, Bakersfield, Santa Ana, Newport, Pomona, San Bernardino, Redlands, Riverside, El Centro, Goldfield, Phoenix, Tucson and Albuquerque.

What are the factors of the city's phenomenal growth? To what agencies are this wonderful aggregation of people, of wealth, of manufactures, of educational institutions, due? Tourists used to say that Los Angeles had no back country to stimulate and sustain its growth. That fallacy is no longer current. Its back country extends to San Francisco Bay and Great Salt Lake on the north, to the Rocky Mountains and Texan plains on the east, and includes the rich northern provinces of Old Mexico and Lower California on the south. It is a territory equal to one-fifth of the entire area of the United States, exceeding in extent the inhabited portion of the original thirteen colonies where are now a score of populous cities. And this magnificent empire of the Southwest, of which Los Angeles is the metropolis, contains a wealth, only partially developed, of agricultural, horticultural and mineral resources that can scarcely be exaggerated. Its present population is conservatively estimated at 15,000,000.

* * *

WORLD'S GREATEST PETROLEUM FIELDS.

One of the leading resources of the United States, one of its valued sources of prosperity twenty-five years ago, was its large and steady output of mineral oil. Extensive fields were developed in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma, and smaller ones in other States. The use of petroleum for fuel in competition with coal, and one of its by-products for illumination, had become general in this country.

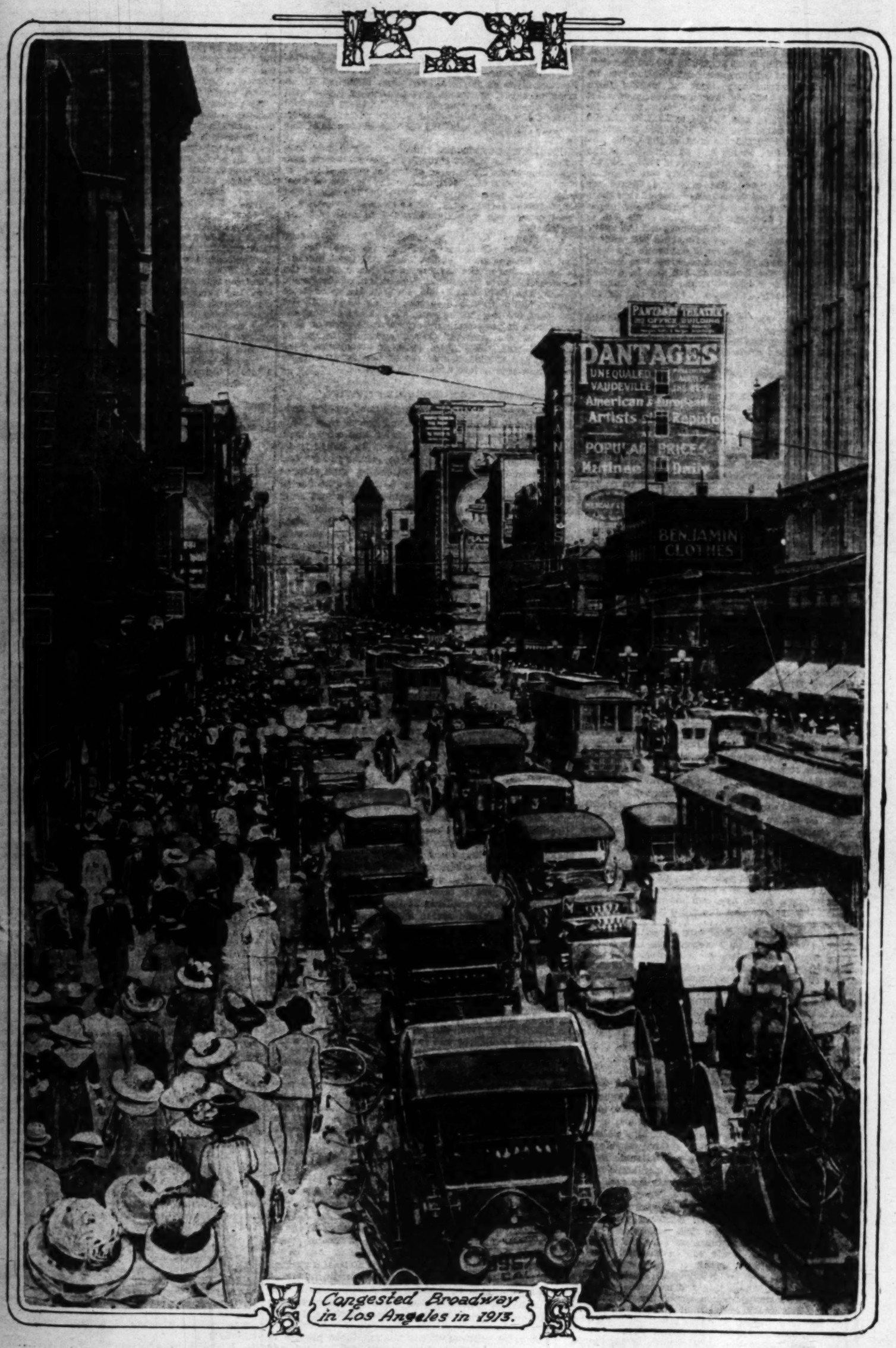
In the early nineties oil was discovered in the northern hills of Los Angeles. Exploitation of the adjacent region disclosed the fact that the Puente hills to the





travelled. At [illegible] and the journey continued 'round canyon brinks, o'er trestles and bridges, through forest and granite gates, mid scenes of ever-changing splendor to Alpine Tavern, 5100 feet above the valley, where refreshments may be had. Pony trains make trips to the summit 1100 feet above. Many points, within easy walk of Alpine, present wondrous views. Round Trip from Los Angeles, $2.50. Saturday-Sunday-Holiday Rate $3.00. Send for special Mt. Lowe folder.

Southern California Sightseeing Trolley Trips



Congested Broadway in Los Angeles in 1913.

south and other sections farther north, and finally a portion of San Joaquin Valley, contain rich substrata of oil. Pumping and flowing wells of great capacity were put down, and the product was utilized to stimulate home industries, and in a decade there was a large surplus to ship to foreign countries.

As the depth of wells varied from 200 to 4000 feet, and the cost of boring from $12,000 to $40,000 per well, it can be seen that an immense capitalization was required for the preliminary work of making them revenue producing, but they proved an enormous asset for Southern California. The production rapidly increased from 705,000 barrels in 1894 to 2,257,000 barrels in 1898, 4,324,000 barrels in 1900, 33,427,000 barrels in 1905, 74,832,000 in 1910 (35 per cent. of the entire production of the United States and 22 per cent. of the world's production,) 104,672,000 barrels in 1920, and 142,366,000 barrels in 1930. The last figure was the acme of California production. The estimated figures for 1937 are 128,000,000 barrels, and it is expected that there will be a gradual diminution of the product in the future.

With the era of development of good roads due to the expansion of the automobile business and the public demand for improved highways throughout the country, one of the important by-products of California crude oil, asphalt, at first but little esteemed, grew into general favor, not only in the Southwest, but also in eastern communities, and its shipment to the East by rail and canal grew into large proportions by the end of the second decade.

The value of the exports of crude and refined oils and residuum for the year 1912 (twenty-five years ago,) was $102,163,524, as compared with $138,000,000 in 1920, and $163,000,000 in 1930. Since that date these totals have gradually diminished and the estimated figures for 1937 were $143,000,000. But doubtless new fields, exploited in other parts of the world, together with cheap ocean transportation, will keep up the normal supply of the world's production, and tend to keep prices within reasonable rates for a century to come.

When it is remembered that the entire output came from wells in the southern half of the State of California, that the industry was largely financed from Los Angeles, the well supplies being distributed from that center, the enormous profits going to the bank accounts of Los Angeles capitalists, it is not difficult to realize how large a part the development of the oil industry played in the growth of the southern metropolis.

Until the Panama Canal was built the surplus oil could be profitably shipped only to Pacific Ocean ports, but on the completion of that great waterway its useful product immediately began to compete with the other oil fields of the United States in supplying the needs of Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa. The price of the product was rapidly enhanced, thus yielding a larger profit than before, but it also stimulated a much larger production, and the number of investors and employees engaged in the business and in all its auxiliary avenues of trade was greatly increased.

* * *

COAL AND ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

Meantime extensive beds of coal have been developed in Western Canada, Alaska, Siberia and Northern China, all of which are commercially accessible and will serve the uses of mankind at moderate figures till the substitution of static electricity from the atmosphere can economically and practically take the place of coal and oil for their present multifarious uses.

The problem of drawing static electricity from that inexhaustible storehouse—the atmosphere—at moderate cost was solved by a new Edison in 1923. Storage batteries were so perfected that the cumbersome and unsightly overhead wires are done away with in electric traction. No oil, or gas or coal fuel are used for heating or cooking. The universal substitution of electricity keeps the household clean and sanitary, and the cost is comparatively trifling.

The processes of manufacturing are correspondingly simplified and cheapened and made pleasant and dignified. The old query, "is life worth living?" has become obsolete. It is a joy to live, and the new generations inhabiting this land of sunshine are a happy, contented and prosperous people.

But there are still abundant uses for coal oil and its numerous by-products. Its increasing use as a fuel for land and sea transportation—on locomotives and ocean steamers—has given a great impetus to its production, and its market value has been continually enhancing, so that its development and exploitation have become one of the most brilliant features of California's commercial growth. For a third of a century the oil industry has formed a steady, profitable, and reliable source of revenue for Southern California, and has made Los Angeles the principal oil seaport of the world.

* * *

UNLIMITED MINING RESOURCES.

Besides the great and unfailing producers of wealth and prosperity already mentioned there are unlimited mining and mineral resources. The mountain ranges of this mighty empire of the Southwest are a vast storehouse of gold, silver, copper, tungsten, cinnabar, aluminum, marble, lead and iron, besides considerable veins and deposits of other rare and valuable metals and minerals, among which might be mentioned extensive beds of borax, soda, potash and phosphates.

The output of copper in Arizona, which takes the lead as a copper-producing State, and also that of the extremely rich copper mines of Northern Mexico, instead of being shipped to the East as formerly, to be hauled back in its manufactured state for the immense consumption on this coast and in Eastern Asia, is now wrought into wire, dynamos, brass utensils and other useful forms in great industrial establishments near our seaboard, where ship and rail come together, and thus double transportation across the continent is saved, and the multiform uses of copper for electric power, the transmission of intelligence, etc., are rendered economical compared with former days.

It was long known that great bodies of high-grade iron ore exist in the San Bernardino Mountains and in the ranges of Lower California, both deposits being within 100 miles of Los Angeles. About the middle of the second decade of this century large steel plants were established near San Pedro harbor for the reduction of these ores. Their capacity was equal to the needs for structural steel and iron for building purposes on the entire Pacific Coast, and also for oil pipes and tanks, and milling machinery, and other kinds of manufacturing.

The introduction of glassware and pottery industries was equally beneficial from an economical point of view. Remunerative employment was thus furnished to an army of expert workmen, and flourishing towns with happy families were congregated round these industrial centers. Moreover millions of dollars of cost in overland freight hauling was thus saved to the people of this coast.

But the transcontinental railroads suffered only temporarily for the loss of through freight on raw or low-priced materials. The large and rapid influx of population produced a constantly increasing volume of local traffic which more than compensated for the diminished long hauls of former days, and no class of business was more prosperous than that engaged in railway transportation.

The Panama Canal was completed in 1914, a year before the time fixed by its engineers in 1909. The effect on the commerce of the world was most marked. In anticipation of the advantages of that route for the commercial ports fronting on both shores of the Pacific Ocean, the Suez Canal had lowered its rates from Europe to the Orient, thus stimulating trade with the Far East, but the shorter route via Panama secured the great bulk of passengers and freight from ports on both shores of the Atlantic Ocean, and new companies equipped with the highest class of steamships were formed, and availed themselves of this opportunity to reach and appropriate a valuable trade.

* * *

WIDE RANGE OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES.

Manufacturers from Liverpool and Southampton, from Antwerp and Hamburg; fruits and spices from Mediterranean ports; steel, cotton fabrics, and other manufactured products from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Savannah and New Orleans; coffee, rubber and tropical fruits from Brazil and the West Indies, were shipped through the Panama Canal for destination in Pacific waters. Return cargoes of lumber and wheat from Oregon and Washington; flour, precious metals, and varied local products from San Francisco; and citrus fruits, apples, peaches, apricots, figs, walnuts, almonds, lima beans and copper matte from Los Angeles, furnished ample and profitable return cargoes. And today, at no other of the great world-marts are there busier scenes, more permanent industries, or a greater variety of profitable enterprises than we find right here in this latest and most up-to-date municipality of Los Angeles.

Three principal ports on the North Pacific Coast were embraced in the plans of leading shipping lines—Los Angeles, with its absolutely safe and commodious harbor; San Francisco, with its capacious Bay; and Seattle on the placid waters of Puget Sound. Many steamship lines, however, with Asiatic destinations, touched only at Los Angeles on their nearly direct route to China, Japan and India. Other great lines, originating on both shores of the Atlantic, and arranged to make a circuit of the globe, passed through the canal and touched at Los Angeles, Honolulu, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and Bombay, and thence through the Red Sea and Suez Canal to the Mediterranean.

* * *

HUMBOLDT AND GOETHE.

After Humboldt returned to Germany from his scientific explorations of America in the early part of the nineteenth century, he called on the brilliant poet Goethe. While the two master minds were contemplating a globe brought from its niche in the studio, Humboldt remarked that there were two great engineering works to be undertaken by another generation, namely, the construction of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Suez to give a shorter route to India, and the severing of the Cordilleras at Darien to give access to the northern Pacific shores and the mighty hordes of the Orient.

Goethe was silent for a few moments, his eyes intently fixed on the salient lines of the two continents, and then, with a broad mental grasp and an exalted imagination replied, "When you modify the currents of trade and commerce you change the destiny of the human race." How pregnant with truth were those words.

When the last of these great enterprises was accomplished in 1915, the effect upon the currents of trade and commerce was immediate, and that upon the human race was most profound. The facilities of travel and transportation was such that movements were almost en masse. Whole provinces in West America were suddenly peopled with emigrants from the countries of the Old World. New cities sprang up, sociological experiments were made in governmental policies, physical possibilities were exploited, and unwonted activity pervaded every new field of endeavor. It seemed as if the cities, homes, and workshops of the whole world were being rebuilt on these Pacific shores.

* * *

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION THROUGH THE CANAL.

Immediately following the completion of the Panama Canal in 1915 there was an unprecedented influx of people from all parts of the North Atlantic and especially from the Mediterranean countries. Every facility was furnished by competing steamship lines. Tourists, travelers and capitalists came in throngs for the novelty of the trip. A still larger class of persons with moderate means came to make permanent homes in the beautiful land. But the grand hegira consisted of the poor and oppressed who, desiring to escape intolerable conditions, came to engage in useful and remunerative labor.

The great problem of assimilating these peoples of many tongues and foreign customs and notions, and making them good and useful American citizens, was presently worked out, and in a few years they and their children became a very valuable element of our great commonwealth.

There was, from the first, profitable employment of capital in railway construction, the erection of buildings, manufacturing enterprises, agricultural production, and the development of inexhaustible mineral resources. From the moment the immigrant landed on our shores his labor was in demand and his wage was increased far beyond what he was accustomed to in the old country. And the climatic conditions—300 good, stimulating work-days every year.

No region felt the effect of this restless movement more than the land of hope and poesy—California—and no locality had such a sudden and unprecedented influx as the already famous and storied city of Los Angeles, for it had previously been growing at a marvelous rate. But the whole world now appeared to be seized with a yearning to visit and ultimately make a home in or near the magic city. Its population increased by leaps and bounds. History had no precedent for such a sweeping movement towards a single focal point on the earth's surface.

But, as Goethe had foreshadowed, there was another effect of this world-wide movement of the human race. Traveling in each other's company, bound for similar destinations, the long voyages led to lasting friendships. When men and women who came from different countries learned to know each other better, they found they had many interests in common, racial prejudices disappeared, and this resulted in a more friendly attitude between the countries of which they were natives. And so there came a literal fulfillment of Tennyson's prevision:

"I saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;

"And the war-drums throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled
In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World."

WILLIAM H. KNIGHT.

A GUESS AT LOS ANGELES IN 1920.

[William M. Garland, in The Western Metropolis of Nov. 1912:] Figured out with mathematical exactness, Los Angeles will have a population of 1,193,086 in the year 1920. That is, if the same average rate of growth in this direction that has been experienced during the past ten years continues, unexcelled or undiminished, during the next eight years.

This does not provide for any increase by annexation; nor does it make it necessary that the rate of growth be any faster than it has been for a decade.

The same figuring actually gives Los Angeles 1,046,861 population in 1919, one year previous to the final date of the familiar million-population prophecy.

Therefore, the slogan "One Million in 1920" does not today seem quite such a widely optimistic utterance as it did even two years ago. On the contrary it is now being accepted as a sound assurance of the future, and is being reckoned with by our people accordingly.

There are many, many enthusiasts in these piping days of record-breaking by Los Angeles in various branches of civic progress who place the figures much higher than those given above, and what is more important, are able to quote much in support of their seemingly glittering prophecies. Some of these are new settlers, citizens who read of this city's wonderful advancement and opportunities—"came to scoff and remained to pray."

The United States census gave Los Angeles 319,198 population in 1910. The City Directory reported 413,536 on June 1, 1912. The city's population in 1902 was 125,000. For this last decade, the average percentage of population gain has been 14 per cent., taking the lean years with the lean. The yearly averages have ranged from 28.7 per cent for the year 1903-1904 down to 11 per cent. in 1909-1910, following the panic and when the Federal census doubtless gave this city somewhat less than its actual number of residents. The percentage of gain for the past year, ended June 1, 1912, was 17, which is slightly larger than the average for the decade. Los Angeles can lose a bit from the past year's percentage of growth and still arrive at the one-million goal before the dawn of 1920.

Without venturing to go on record as predicting that this city actually will have greatly in excess of 1,000,000 people in 1920, there are many sound reasons for believing that the average gain will increase rather than decline.

One of the most powerful of these is the demand for homes and for home sites.

The building record of Los Angeles for two years past has been one that has amazed the construction observers of all America. And though splendid homes have been constructed in that period by the tens of thousands, the demand continues at a constantly increasing rate and there is no over-supply.

Within the city limits, not counting the vast home building in territory tapped by the magnificent fast interurban electric railway system that is just outside the corporate boundaries, new buildings representing value are going up at the rate of $3,000,000 a month.

RELIGION IN CALIFORNIA IN 1938.

Religion has played a large part in the life of California. The Roman Catholic church made its dramatic entry in 1769 under the early Spanish padres; the Greek Catholic church established itself at Ft. Ross in 1811. The first Protestant church was organized at Benicia by the Presbyterians in 1849. The first meeting-house built in the State was the First Baptist church of San Francisco in the summer of 1849.

The latest church census shows a church membership of 1,111,464, a gain of 25,000 a year for twenty-five years. This church growth was a little more than one-third of the actual population increase from year to year.

The relative standing of religious bodies in 1938 was (chiefly:)

Total church membership	1,111,464
Roman Catholics	500,000
Protestants	600,000

and the journey continued 'round canyon brinks, o'er trestles and bridges, through forest and granite gates, mid scenes of ever-changing splendor to Alpine Tavern, 5100 feet above the valley, where refreshments may be had. Pony trains make trips to the summit 1100 feet above. Many points, within easy walk of Alpine, present wondrous views. Round Trip from Los Angeles, $2.50. Saturday-Sunday-Holiday Rate $2.00. Send for special Mt. Lowe folder.

Southern California Sightseeing Trolley Trips

Southland

EN VOYAGE

Los Angel

DEAR FATHER:—We arrived last geleno, four days from Honolulu Hongkong. The voyage was uneve Wireless published on board kept us a was going on in the world. Placing traffic upon a per diem basis has larg volume of travel. The price is $5 pe charges for a stateroom with private may journey first-class from Honolulu for $20 or from Hongkong for $60. A effected in 1929 by making it a penite any waiter or barber to solicit or recei

I note with regret that the Sultan ganizing his Asiatic forces and will m recover Constantinople from the Greek of Christian occupancy of that city h commercially and socially that the tou distinguish it from Paris or Vienna. It to return it to Musselman rule.

But the troubles of Europe trouble m be a confirmed pessimist to trouble hi thing in this land of Heart's Delight. at the Mecca, the hotel with a thous hotel was constructed in the midst of at what was once called Owensmouth, seventh ward of Los Angeles. The own resisted all temptations to sell any por for town lots, and the grounds and gard to their guests. As I write I look out u lemon trees loaded with fruit and blo the perfume of roses, and heliotrope, s calla lilies, and tiger lilies, and pinks a fuchsias and hydrangeas in full bloom. and you cowering close to the register a New Yorkers muffled in overcoats and and shuffling along over the icy paveme

We had ripe strawberries, green pea bers and ripe tomatoes at luncheon to each of these luxuries for a few weeks have them every day in the year. I sa henceforth a Los Angeleno. The re around-the-world ticket I will frame You could not pry me out of this most b a beautiful land with—to quote Dr. Ho of all creation straightened out for a cru "Will I never yearn for the bracing c York winter? I think I hear you say. I not a yearn. And if ever a crazy desi shall seize me I can buy a ticket over th Los Angeles Railroad, leave here at di noon the next day be in the mountains w a brand of weather known as six months months of belated spring.

Los Angeles has a population of 2,500 It has passed Chicago and is threatening York. Every year there are hundreds o men east of the Rockies who have ac tencies that enables them to retire and terest of their investments. They come because its genial climate and unrivaled tions add 20 per cent. to the duration and to the comforts of life.

And when pater familias gets here he d After a few months of inactivity and un from retiring. Even if he has but one lu with one lung can get along here bette complete outfit of lungs in Chicago) he spheres to his train. He looks about for in which to put his activities and his s He finds it in making things that people sult is that Los Angeles has become the facturing city in the United States.

There is nothing surprising in this. been surprising if it had been otherwis New Yorkers, open air employment is lim 200 days in the year. Here men work wi the open air for 300 days in the year.

Fuel, where a fire is needed for any pu plied by fuel oil which is furnished at a coal at $2 a ton. But the heating and lig great city, as well as its power for manuf poses, is supplied by electricity and the sources from whence Los Angeles obtains abundant supply of electrical energy. On the Owens River aqueduct, which in 1915 horse power. The beach cities, or rather th urb of Los Angeles which extends all th Long Beach to Santa Monica, is supplied wi ly a series of plants which extract it fro tides. The suburbs and the surrounding ranches are supplied with electricity dra air. The farming lands are fertilized with extracted from the atmosphere.

The manufacturing industries of Los An versified as well as extensive. Pig iron b via the Panama Canal is made into stru quartz mills and mining machinery. Elect fuse sand with fixed alkalies into glass an factures of glass. The calcined gypsum f mense deposits at Almogordo in New Mexic here in special cars and made into building all kinds. The wheat of the San Joaquin Va made into flour, and the flour into all kin stuffs. The wool of Nevada, Arizona and N and the cotton of Imperial Valley and th River bottoms comes here to be spun and wo kinds of textile fabrics, from carpets to p

Southland Wonders in 1938. By Tom Fitch.

A LETTER FROM NIHIL NEMO TO HIS FATHER.

EN VOYAGE.

Los Angeles, Jan. 1, 1938.

DEAR FATHER:—We arrived last week on the Angeleno, four days from Honolulu and eleven from Hongkong. The voyage was uneventful. The Daily Wireless published on board kept us advised as to what was going on in the world. Placing ocean passenger traffic upon a per diem basis has largely increased the volume of travel. The price is $5 per day with extra charges for a stateroom with private bath. A traveler may journey first-class from Honolulu to Los Angeles for $20 or from Hongkong for $60. A great reform was effected in 1929 by making it a penitentiary offense for any waiter or barber to solicit or receive a tip.

I note with regret that the Sultan of Turkey is organizing his Asiatic forces and will make an effort to recover Constantinople from the Greeks. Twenty years of Christian occupancy of that city has so changed it commercially and socially that the tourist can scarcely distinguish it from Paris or Vienna. It would be a pity to return it to Mussulman rule.

But the troubles of Europe trouble me not. One must be a confirmed pessimist to trouble himself about anything in this land of Heart's Delight. We are stopping at the Mecca, the hotel with a thousand rooms. The hotel was constructed in the midst of a five-acre tract at what was once called Owensmouth, now the Forty-seventh ward of Los Angeles. The owners of the hotel resisted all temptations to sell any portion of the tract for town lots, and the grounds and garden are a delight to their guests. As I write I look out upon orange and lemon trees loaded with fruit and blossoms, and get the perfume of roses, and heliotrope, and the sight of calla lilies, and tiger lilies, and pinks and pansies, and fuchsias and hydrangeas in full bloom. I pity mother and you cowering close to the register and watching the New Yorkers muffled in overcoats and wraps, shivering and shuffling along over the icy pavement.

We had ripe strawberries, green peas, fresh cucumbers and ripe tomatoes at luncheon today. You have each of these luxuries for a few weeks each year. We have them every day in the year. I say we, for I am henceforth a Los Angeleno. The remainder of my ground-the-world ticket I will frame as a souvenir. You could not pry me out of this most beautiful city of a beautiful land with—to quote Dr. Holmes—"the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar."

"Will I never yearn for the bracing effects of a New York winter? I think I hear you say. No, daddy dear, not a yearn. And if ever a crazy desire for a shiver shall seize me I can buy a ticket over the Spokane and Los Angeles Railroad, leave here at dusk and before noon the next day be in the mountains where they have a brand of weather known as six months winter and six months of belated spring.

Los Angeles has a population of 2,500,000 of people. It has passed Chicago and is threatening to rival New York. Every year there are hundreds of thousands of men east of the Rockies who have acquired competencies that enables them to retire and live on the interest of their investments. They come to California because its genial climate and unrivaled sanitary conditions add 20 per cent. to the duration and 100 per cent. to the comforts of life.

And when pater familias gets here he doesn't "retire." After a few months of inactivity and unrest he retires from retiring. Even if he has but one lung (and a man with one lung can get along here better than with a complete outfit of lungs in Chicago) he has two hemispheres to his brain. He looks about for some business in which to put his activities and his surplus money. He finds it in making things that people want. The result is that Los Angeles has become the largest manufacturing city in the United States.

There is nothing surprising in this. It would have been surprising if it had been otherwise. With you New Yorkers, open air employment is limited to about 200 days in the year. Here men work with comfort in the open air for 300 days in the year.

Fuel, where a fire is needed for any purpose, is supplied by fuel oil which is furnished at a cost equal to coal at $2 a ton. But the heating and lighting of this great city, as well as its power for manufacturing purposes, is supplied by electricity and there are three sources from whence Los Angeles obtains a cheap and abundant supply of electrical energy. One of these is the Owens River aqueduct, which in 1915 gave 100,000 horse power. The beach cities, or rather the beach suburb of Los Angeles which extends all the way from Long Beach to Santa Monica, is supplied with electricity by a series of plants which extract it from the ocean tides. The suburbs and one surrounding orchards and ranches are supplied with electricity drawn from the air. The farming lands are fertilized with nitrogen also extracted from the atmosphere.

The manufacturing industries of Los Angeles are diversified as well as extensive. Pig iron brought here via the Panama Canal is made into structural iron, quartz mills and mining machinery. Electric furnaces fuse sand with fixed alkalies into glass and all manufactures of glass. The calcined gypsum from the immense deposits at Almogordo in New Mexico is brought here in special cars and made into building material of all kinds. The wheat of the San Joaquin Valley is here made into flour, and the flour into all kinds of food stuffs. The wool of Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, and the cotton of Imperial Valley and the Colorado River bottoms comes here to be spun and woven into all kinds of textile fabrics, from carpets to pocket handkerchiefs. The nitrates of Peru and Chile come here to be made into fertilizers. The koa of Hawaii, the mahogany of the Philippines and the rosewood of Mexico and Central America come here to be made into high-grade furniture. The fir and hard pine timber of Alaska come here for manufacture into cheap furniture. The cane sugar of Hawaii is refined here and this is the distributing point for the beet sugar of Southern California. Silk is made from cocoons gathered from forests of mulberry trees. The lead of Nevada and Arizona is here made into pipe and lithrage and paint. The copper of these adjacent States is here made into wire for conveying electrical energy along railroad and telephone and telegraph lines, and, with zinc, is made into brass bedsteads and household utensils. The manufacture of milk is a thriving industry.

The cows have not been altogether put out of commission although their activities have been lessened by the milk manufacturing machine. You pour chopped alfalfa and minced carrots into a hopper, cover it with artificial gastric juices, turn a crank and in two hours turn the faucet below and draw off rich milk.

The means of local transit here are unsurpassed. Three-story cars stopping at the corners where the passengers can step in upon, and out from second and third-story sidewalks, have not only relieved traffic from congestion, but have made the second and third-stories of buildings eligible for stores. The subway line, running from First street under Broadway to and along the ocean front in fifteen minutes, with but few stoppages is a great convenience to dwellers by the sea.

The great convention hall building, erected in 1914, has served as a model for similar buildings throughout the country. The ground floor hall will hold 12,000 people. There are two halls on the second floor of a capacity of 5000 people each, and four halls on the third-story that will hold 2500 people each. There are quadruple elevators provided for each hall, with separate entrances from the street.

The Boyle Heights salt and fresh water natatorium is a wonder. There are two swimming tanks each 100 feet by 400 feet in size, ranging from four feet to seven feet in depth. A continuous stream of salt water from the end of the long pier at Venice is pumped into the tank by a great electric engine. The fresh water tank is supplied from the Owens River aqueduct. There are smaller tanks in which the water is heated by electrical furnaces to a temperature of 82 degrees.

Los Angeles has the most unique department store in the world. It is in an eighteen-story building which occupies an entire block. It has twelve elevators. Hardware and autos in the basement. Two operahouses and a market on the first floor. Each of the succeeding stories is devoted to merchandise of different kinds. The first twelve stories to American-made goods, the next three to foreign goods, divided into compartments. Each compartment is presided over by a native of the country where the goods were made. Revolutions in Europe and Asia have deprived a good many kings and emperors of their home jobs, and as fast as they stepped down and out the company which owned this great department store has hired them. The late Czar of Russia sells furs. George the Fifth dispenses bitter beer. Emperor Bill vends toys and laces. The former Shah of Persia presides at the counters where rugs and Astrakhan cloaks are sold. The late ruler of Italy has a fine lot of plaster casts and original copies of Raphael and Murillos on exhibition. In the French department the latest thing in Paris costumes may be found. Switzerland has a clock and Limburger cheese department. Gin Swat Bing from Peking sells teas. The deposed Mikado of Japan disposes of embroideries and the Emperor of the Solomon Islands asks the public to try canned missionaries.

On the roof is the depot for aeroplanes and there is situated the new powerful telescope through which the boats on the canals in Mars can be seen and counted on clear days.

Los Angeles was the first American city to adopt a human being exhibit in its zoo. Griffith Park is crowded on Sundays. The exhibits are social and political as well as ethnological, and the humans divide interest with the monkeys.

England contributed Sir Pontifex Engwag, Eleventh Marquis of Crabapple, Lord Stuart of Skookum Chuck and a Baronet of the Yukon. He came here because he and his family went broke at the Derby, betting on the wrong horse.

Sir P. W., M. of C.A., L.S. of S.C. and B. of Y., embarked in various lines of business here. He peddled vegetables. He became successfully a barkeeper, a barber, a hostler, and a chaffeur. With his savings from tips—for all were anxious to tip a British peer—he sought to pursue the usual industry of busted British noblemen and marry an American girl whose multi-millionaire father was an ass.

He failed to make a capture. The enterprising manager of the zoo secured him and now, attired in checkerboard breeches and a bob-tailed coat, he strokes his mutton-chop whiskers from 10 a.m to 11 p.m. at the zoo, with intervals for refreshment.

In the adjacent stall to His Lordship is Hootman Mulligan Ap Jones, dressed in a kilt, a buff waistcoat and a Donnybrook fair jacket with a bouquet of hawthorne thistles, and Shamrocks for a boutonniere.

The next compartment is occupied by Jean Crapaud Du Barry holding aloft a copy of the great historical painting at Versailles of the surrender at Yorktown of Cornwallis, in which Count Rochambeau is represented as receiving the sword of Cornwallis, with Washington in the background holding Rochambeau's horse.

In the final compartment, in front of which there is always a crowd, is Exhibit 1. This is filled with 1 himself. He is the hat shying bully boy with the vitreous optic. He is the man with the miraculous mouth filled to the brim with molars, and incisors, and bicuspids and cuspadores. On his breast is pinned a placard, reading:

"Of all who dwell the skies beneath,
Whether on city, farm or sea,
Look in my face and gaze at my teeth
And know there is none can equal ME."

There are Hindoos, and Turks, and Balkans, and Germans, and Japanese, and Chinese, and Russians, and Spaniards, and Italians, and, above the buzz of the crowd can be heard the sonorous voice of the Barker, saying: "Step up ladies and gentlemen and witness the grandest collection of notabilities and disabilities and inabilities to be found in Europe or America."

The best thing you can do dad, is to pack up everything and ship it here by the Panama route. You can come by the same route in one of the splendid steamers of the new line in fourteen days or by rail in four days. Mommer and the girls will be delighted here.

Your dutiful son, N. N.

RACING ON THE COLORADO.

[BY DIRECT AIRLESS TO THE TIMES.]

YUMA (Ariz.) Dec. 31, 1937.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] With its more than 2,000,000 of inhabitants Los Angeles has no citizen so popular in Yuma today as Burr Strang, the superb young stroke for the University of Yuma, whose powers won for his alma mater in the Colorado River regatta races today and so places it in line for the contest with the great varsities on the Thames in June. In the races today the State University of Andrade and the University of the State of Calexico came second and third respectively. These crews were cheered to the echo by 100,000 supporters who came from their respective States to back them with their enthusiasm.

The scene was one never to be forgotten. The Riviera with its miles of sumptuous winter cottages, lining either side for miles, was a congested mass of shouting, contest-mad humanity, while thousands of others upon the terraced mesa with its orange groves and beautiful homes watched the maneuvers through field glasses.

Anchored at the ocean-to-ocean highway bridge were the three battleships and flotilla of torpedo destroyers which had come up the dredged stream from the Gulf of California. The steamers Aerial and Swan from Los [illegible] with 3000 passengers this morning at dawn and were saluted by heavy cannonading from a man-of-war. Four hundred persons from Los Angeles arrived in aeroplanes, one of them having made the time of 3:00:33 and the majority of them making it in from four to five hours. In automobiles and special trains 26,000 persons came from Greater Imperial. All of the ostrich farm and oil country from Yuma to Gila Bend was represented and in the ostrich races and show pens this afternoon the pick of 200,000 birds were represented.

Never since the dredging of the Colorado from Laguna dam to the gulf has the importance of the magnificent scheme been so thoroughly demonstrated. Everybody is complimenting the States of Andrade, formerly a part of Sonora, Mexico, and Calexico, once a portion of what used to be Lower California, Mexico, on the excellent showing made by their State Universities, not only in the races, but in the field events of today.

NEW STATE OF ANDRADE.

[BY DIRECT AIRLESS TO THE TIMES.]

GREATER IMPERIAL (Calexico) Dec. 31, 1937.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The General Assembly of Calexico today voted $1,000,000 for the cotton exposition to be held here next November. The measure to vote a like sum for the big show of all the lower Colorado country will come up before the Legislature of the State of Andrade tomorrow and is certain to be passed. The city of Lobos, at Port Point Lobos, has subscribed $500,000 which is the largest sum pledged by any individual town aside from Greater Imperial, excepting Brawley, Yuma and El Centro, which have each given a like sum. Greater Imperial merchants have subscribed $1,000,000 and the town has bonded itself for $2,000,000, which is going some for a city with a population of only 500,000 persons.

It is estimated that the boating privileges on the larger canals during the six months of the exposition will net a profit to the exposition management of $200,000.

Ostriches and date exhibits will, of course, be great features of the cotton exposition. Yuma date-growers have asked to have Thanksgiving Day set aside as Yuma Date Day and have promised 100,000 pounds of dates in one-fourth pound packages for free distribution on that occasion. It is estimated that not less than 15,000,000 persons will attend the exposition during the six months and that at least 1,000,000 persons will take advantage of the low rates to spend the entire winter here. This is giving a great impetus to the building trade and permits for more than 12,000 bungalows have been issued at the City Hall here in the last sixty days.

PROFITS FROM JUST ONE TREE.

[Whittier News:] One avocado tree that is worth a fortune, paying interest on $20,000, is the property of H. A. Woodworth of Magnolia avenue, Whittier.

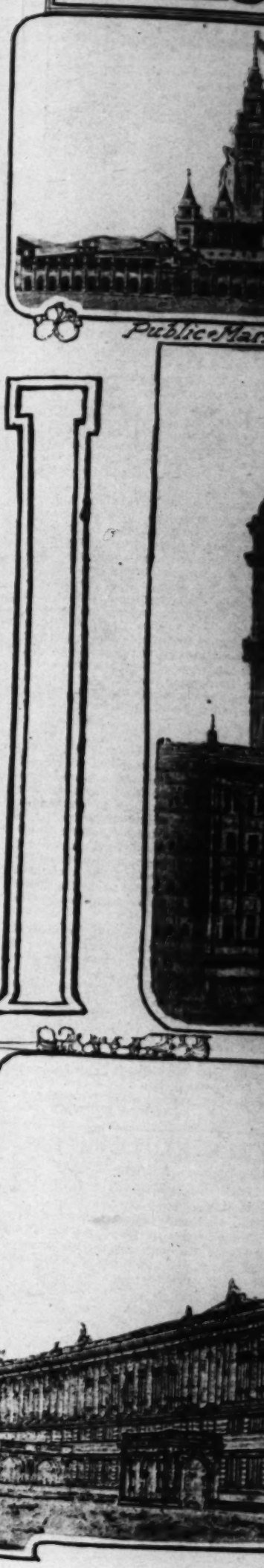
This tree, since the first of last September, has brought in $2200 from the sale of the avocado fruit, or alligator pear, as it is commonly known. More than half of this year's crop is still on the tree, and it is conservatively estimated that the proceeds of the tree this year will reach $3500.

The marvelous tree is fifty feet high and measures thirty feet across. Mr. Woodworth has picked 1400 pears and sold $1700 worth of buds. The fruit sells as high as $5 a dozen, and buds bring $1.20 a dozen.

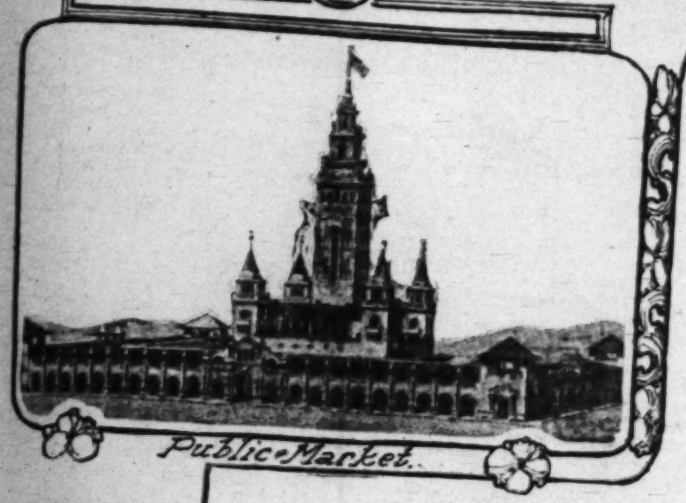


and the journey continued 'round canyon brinks, o'er trestles and bridges, through forest and granite gates, mile scenes of ever-changing splendor to Alpine Tavern, 5100 feet above the valley, where refreshments may be had. Pony trains make trips to the summit 1100 feet above. Many points, within easy walk of Alpine, present wondrous views. Round Trip from Los Angeles, $3.50. Saturday-Sunday-Holiday Rate $2.00. Send for special Mt. Lowe folder.

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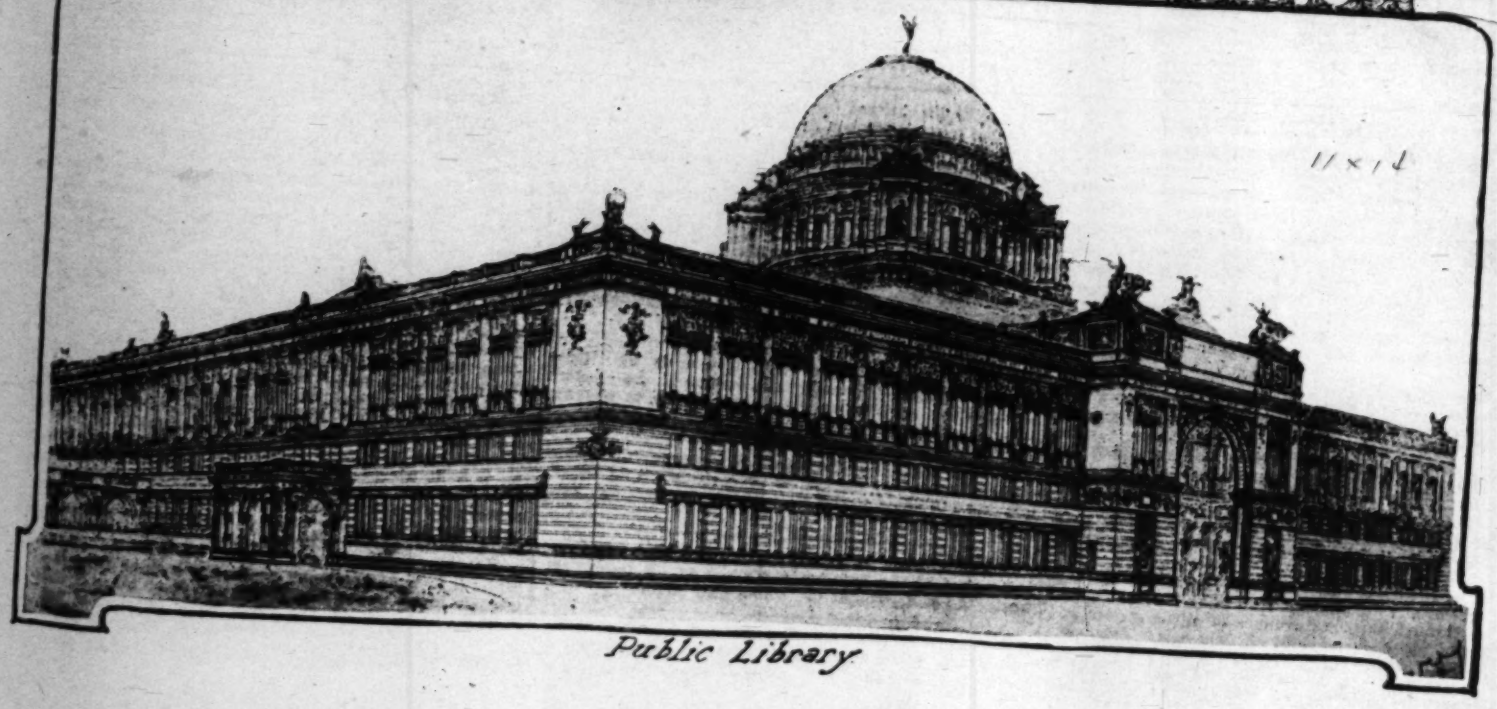
Public Buildings in Los Angeles in 1938



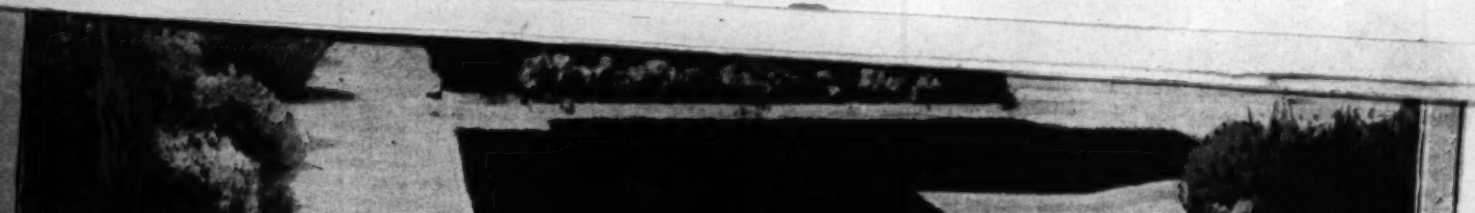
Public Market.



City Hall, Temple Block.



Public Library



The Crops of Southern California in 1938.

NOVELTIES AND YIELDS.

ACTIVE operations are already in progress for moving the immense orange crop, which this year promises to beat the record of 1935. The hot week in early June has not affected the yield as was at one time feared. From the old and new districts alike come reports of phenomenal shipments. The bulk of the crop this season will again be sent East via the Panama Canal, though the railroads are showing increased receipts from fruit cars billed for the Northwest, Canada and the Rocky Mountain States.

The two largest ships in the fleet of the California Fruit Transport Company are loading at the new long wharf in the inner harbor of Wilmington. Six million boxes have already been forwarded by the all water route to our eastern seaports. Over two million have been routed by the Salt Lake and the Southern Pacific. Nearly a million boxes were carried by the big Cunard liner "Spartania" on her last trip from Los Angeles to Liverpool, for the London Christmas trade. This shipment came entirely from the Coachella orchards, which ripened six weeks earlier than the rest of Southern California.

The exchange officials estimate the total output from the Californian groves at 48,000,000 boxes. Yet even at this, the demand keeps well ahead of the supply; in fact it is doubtful if the Citrus Union can fill all the orders wirelessed by their agents in Tokio, Yokohama and Peking, to supply the Asiatic markets.

* * *

LEMONS LEAD.

For the first time in the history of the State the lemon crop will probably exceed in volume and value that of the orange. Since the failure of the Sicilian groves the lemon yield in Southern California has been going up by leaps and bounds. There is hardly an acre left available for the growing of this valuable citrus fruit anywhere on the whole coast from Santa Barbara to San Diego. What is known as "the lemon strip," between two and three miles wide and 300 miles long, fringing the Pacific Ocean, is now one unbroken line of full bearing lemon groves. Last year the great Bixby lemon ranch, stretching from Playa del Rey to Pt. Firmin, netted the company over $500 an acre; on the strength of which they have just declared a dividend of 18 per cent. on the common stock. The experiment of fertilizing the groves electrically from the Ocean Wave Motor Plant at Redondo has fully justified the expense of the wiring.

All citrus fruits are more in demand than ever, on account of the gradual extinction of the breweries and distilleries, brought about by the persistent efforts of our temperance educators. The eastern cities are using such enormous quantities of lemons for summer beverages that plans are already on foot to extend the famous lemon strip into our new territory of Lower California, which has made wonderful strides in water development since we accepted it from Mexico in payment of their civil war indemnity.

However, despite the decline in the sale of beer and spirits, our light Californian wines are still holding their own, while the sale of unfermented grape juice has been doubling ever since the great temperance wave swept the country in 1930. The extensive wineries of Cucamonga, East Ontario, Wineville and Lamanda Park are shipping 700,000 cases of their 1920 vintage clarets to London, Paris and Berlin, where they are outselling the famous Chateau Margaux brands of Southern France. This season's crop of unfermented grape juice, put up for home consumption, will total 66,000,000 gallons, most of which has already been contracted for in New York. The wise provision for allowing our coast trade vessels a free passage through the canal made the first shipment of our grape juice possible and so laid the foundation of the present profitable industry, which has done so much to destroy the taste for strong drink among the people. Altogether the prospects for the vineyardists of Southern California never looked rosier than at the present time.

* * *

BIG PRICES FOR OLIVE OIL.

Perhaps one of the chief surprises of the present year is the extraordinary prices realized for the olive oil, manufactured at the great Zonopoulos Mills at Dominguez. When Alexander Zonopoulos first built the immense plant on the deep water canal at Dominguez, many of our citizens were doubtful as to its financial success. No one dreamt twenty years ago how great was going to be the increase in the olive industry. The two big mills in San Diego already handle the product from 365,000 acres of bearing olive groves in the southern county, while the output from the Zonopoulos plant this year is nearly 3,000,000 gallons of oil and 200 tons of pickled olives. Santa Barbara also reports a heavy yield, not so great as Los Angeles county, but on account of their persistent advertising and the establishment of their brand, they can still command a higher price.

It is interesting to recall that Alexander Zonopoulos, our "olive oil king," was the first Greek emigrant to land at San Pedro after the opening of the Panama Canal. His eldest daughter, Liela, has just been chosen as queen of the Pasadena New Year Flower Festival. The Crown City owes so much to the enterprise of Mr. Zanapoulos in beautifying Monk Hill and throwing it open to the public, that the choice of Queen Liela is a particularly popular one.

* * *

ENORMOUS DATE OUTPUT.

To go farther afield, we notice that the Mecca and Palo Verde Companies have at last systemized their marketing of dates, and are no longer engaging in cut-throat competition. The total date output this year is somewhere near the 100,000 ton mark. About two-thirds of this will come from the western end of the Imperial district. The two associations are holding out for 15 cents a pound for the fancy packed and 10 cents for the orchard run. There is no doubt but the New York buyers will have to come to their terms, as prices fixed on the Pacific Coast now control the markets of the world. The value of the date crop this year exceeds that of the walnut, as late frosts in the El Monte district cut down the average yield.

* * *

EUCALYPTUS FOR WHARVES.

Another industry that started about the same time as the date—namely the growing of hardwood eucalyptus for manufacturing and building purposes—has also gone far ahead of the most sanguine expectations. Any old-time Californian who remembers the appearance of the bare hills on either side of the San Gabriel Valley and in Riverside county, twenty-five years ago, would certainly be surprised to see these hills today covered with dense forests of blue and red eucalyptus. Since the passing of the hickory the demand for red eucalyptus has caused still further plantings of that valuable hardwood. For wheel-spokes, ax handles, plow beams, furniture, parquet flooring and ornamental veneer California red gum is now the most sought-for timber in the United States.

The miles of wharves, from San Pedro along the new salt-water cut through the Willows to West Ninety-seventh street, are all being built of home-grown eucalyptus, thus saving many million of dollars to the Los Angeles contractors and keeping many million more from going out of the State. The old groves, planted by the Santa Fe Company in San Diego county, that were cut down sixteen years ago to furnish ties for the double tracking of the main transcontinental roads between Los Angeles and Chicago, are today being again thinned out to supply the railroad companies with more ties for further extensions.

The surplus water from the Owens River aqueduct, which made the foresting of the smaller hills so easy a matter, has also been the start of the great perfumery and flower essence business which today furnishes pleasant employment for so many thousands of contented people. The Colgate perfumery factory at Bairdstown this year is shipping 100,000 gallons of lavender water from the thousands of acres set to this fragrant herb among the hills from the foot of Mt. Lowe to La Canada and Laurel Canyon. The factory is employing 5000 women and nearly 800 men to handle the lavender crop alone. Lavender is this year the favorite perfume among society ladies. Evidently the influx of fair women into the learned professions and the State Legislatures has not lessened their love for perfumery. In the Pasadena refineries 15,000 tons of rose petals are being treated, to be converted into the world-famous California attar of roses. The blooms are shipped into Pasadena from all over the Southwest, though the bulk of them come from the neighborhood of the Crown City. The Bairdstown factory will again handle the superfluous orange blossom for the citrus union which its manager estimates will work down into 10,000 gallons of the triply refined and concentrated essential oil of the perfume.

A smaller horticultural interest but one which is growing is the Avocado, some of which trees are now nearly twenty years old and bearing heavily. The Santa Fe is handling the Avocado crop from Monrovia and Cahuenga which will this year add $250,000 to the horticultural wealth of the foothill towns. The cherimoyas grown between Hollywood and Westgate are all being used up in Los Angeles, connoisseurs paying 10 cents apiece for this tropical luxury.

* * *

CATTLE AND COTTON.

To turn to the two great Californian staples, cattle and cotton, 1938 is again showing an increase over all preceding years. When we say that Egyptian cotton from Imperial is being shipped to Galveston and New Orleans, and that the San Bernardino packing-houses are selling their products in Chicago, we begin to realize how completely Southern California has captured nearly every market in the world.

The Los Angeles Cloth and Canvas Mills are using a large proportion of the home-grown cotton, yet $250,000,000 of the raw material has been shipped out of the State this year besides $40,000,000 of manufactured goods. Of course to this must be added the large sum expended in a city the size of Los Angeles for providing cotton goods for its own citizens. In the Liverpool market today 7 per cent. of the Egyptian cotton grown throughuot all the cotton countries of either hemisphere is shipped via the Panama Canal from the Imperial Valley and the lowlands of the Colorado River between the gulf and the Vegas Wash.

Since the one-time deserts covering the whole eastern part of Southern California, from the mountains to the Nevada State line, were turned into cattle ranches twenty years ago, by the planting of the improved variety of the Burbank spineless cactus and the cultivation of the mesquite screw bean, California has gradually risen till she now takes first place among the cattle-raising States in the Union. This year the meat bill that the world owes Southern California for beef, mutton and pork exceeds $400,000,000. And to think that nearly the whole of this vast sum comes from lands that a quarter of a century ago were considered barren desert! Indeed the meat industry and the acres of slaughter pens and packing-houses in San Bernardino have far outstripped in value the sugar crop and the sugar factories, which for a time were the chief wealth producers of the Southwest.

* * *

OUR CACTUS GROVES.

Certainly the whole world must seem to be turned topsy-turvy in the eyes of our oldes inhabitants, when the deserts of the past have become the national larders of the future. Nobody riding from Cima to Victorville, passing mile upon mile of green succulent cactus, interspersed with groves of mesquite trees, through which are roving over a million beef steers, would believe that this Garden of Eden was once a profitless wilderness. The covering up of the bare sand and rock with this ocean of thick green cactus leaves has reduced the mean average of the desert summer temperature 9½ degrees.

So today the world comes near to owing its present joints of beef and legs of mutton and sides of bacon to the use of spineless cactus as a flesh grower and mesquite bean meal thickened with cottonseed oil as a fattener and finisher. All of which necessary ingredients are grown in Southern California, between the Colorado River and the city of San Bernardino.

From this combination of the meat and the cotton and the sugar industries, from its being the center of the only citrus growing fields in America, from its eucalyptus lumber trade, from its central world position since the opening of the canal, Los Angeles at the next census will pass London and possibly New York in population.

HARRY F. BOWLING.

THE CONQUERED DESERT.

[BY DIRECT AIRLESS TO THE TIMES.]

PHOENIX (Ariz.) Dec. 31, 1937.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] In the endurance races terminating at Phoenix today, 100 New York cars arrived within three hours. It is a singular fact that fifteen of these machines were on the new self-propelling model which practically does away with the use of gasoline, as the machines require only a single spark to set them in motion after which they generate their own power, partly through momentum but chiefly through the manner in which this momentum concentrates and controls the dynamic forces of the air.

The machine which won first was the Aerogale, but undoubtedly it would have defeated all others by a full twenty-four hours had it not broken down a few miles from Phoenix and so lost twenty-one hours in the mending. This machine not only is built to utilize the forces of the air as it rushes over the pike almost upon wings, but is built with a wonderful balancing adjustment between the vibration of earth and air. Indeed it is so negative to the gravity of the earth and so positive to that of the atmosphere that its wheels barely remain upon the road.

Some of the machines made the run from Los Angeles to Phoenix in nine hours. They arrived almost dustless through the long avenues of citrus groves and through the clear stretches of oil field belt. Many persons recalled with vivid memories struggles with the one-time desert which the automobiles were obliged to make twenty-five years ago when the Los Angeles Times was making its canvass for the ocean-to-ocean highway which the revered pioneer John S. Mitchell backed with so much enthusiasm and telling labor. Mitchell was crowned king of auto highwayman at a delightful ceremony here this afternoon upon the arrival of the first endurance racers from New York and British Columbia.

One of the features of the day was an automobile spin between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternon to the twenty-acre American Beauty rose garden at Maricopa. The Southern Pacific established this garden seven years ago and has since maintained it in the most elaborate manner to commemorate the fact that Maricopa was once regarded as the heart of the desert.

The winter's round of concerts is now on, and there are all kinds of "greatest prima donnas in the world," provided her advance agent has the money to pay for the advertisement.

In the newest Bible, the word hell gives way to "underworld." A sort of denatured proposition, so to speak. But this will not stop the discussion as to whether there is any such place.

In Los Angeles, no matter how chilly it becomes, there is no need of the dreadnought overcoat. A fellow can wear "the same weight the whole year round."

A city ordinance prohibiting shoppers from blockading the streets would take a great deal of pleasure out of the game. Half the fun is being in the crowd.

MEXICAN PEARL FISHERIES.

TERMINATION OF A CONCESSION MAKES THEM OPEN TO EVERYONE DESIRING A LICENSE.

[Consular Report:] On June 1 the pearl fishing concession held by the Mangara Exploration, Limited, of London, was cancelled by the Mexican government, the company receiving for its equipment, consisting of boats, diving suits, air pumps and other paraphernalia, 300,000 pesos, or about $150,000 gold. Under date of July 14, 1912, notices were posted by the inspector of fisheries that the register is now open for the inscription of the names of persons desiring to take out licenses to dive for pearl oysters.

The abrogation of the above-named concession throws open all localities for pearl fishing except some beds in the vicinity of a few small islands, exclusive rights for these restricted areas being retained by two concessions of not much relative importance. The agitation for free fisheries was continuous for more than two years, and the inhabitants of this section are jubilant over the final success of the popular movement. It will now be possible for the pearl buyers of American houses to secure some of the choice pearls taken from these waters. The beautiful pink, sea green, bronze and blue pearls, it is believed, are not found in other parts of the world. While it is true that many pearls are secured from the mussels found in the Mississippi and some other rivers in the United States, the fresh water pearl does not have the luster of pearls obtained from salt water pearl oysters.

and the journey continued 'round canyon brinks, o'er trestles and bridges, through forest and granite gates, mid scenes of ever-changing splendor to Alpine Tavern, 5100 feet above the valley, where refreshments may be had. Pony trains make trips to the summit 1100 feet above. Many points within easy walk of Alpine, present wondrous views. Round Trip from Los Angeles, $2.50. Saturday-Sunday-Holiday Rate $2.00. Send for special Mt. Lowe folder.

Real E

A STUDY OF VALUE

TODAY is the dawning of the year 1923. ask the million readers who will scan of The Times to enter into a little sym us and consider our city as it is today. municipality known as Los Angeles is fa ever men even of narrow intelligence live most widely celebrated city upon the face o and deservedly so. Not because it ranks first half-dozen cities of the world in popu exceeds them all in extent of territory; not harbor is one of the largest enterprises commerce in the world; not because its bank largest clearings with one or two excepti world; nor yet because as a manufacturing c few equals. Besides all this Los Angeles is one of the greatest educational and art cent world, a place of more churches to the popu more church-goers, too, and to all this is Los Angeles is the place where citizenship telligent, government the cleanest, and soc the highest plane of any city in the world, single exception.

* * *

A RETROSPECT.

In order to get a cleaner comprehension of Angeles is this New Year's Day in the Year 1938, it will help us to go back and contrast t with the past. We are now well along to middle point in the twentieth century. Whe vious century closed and the last census of t was taken it appears from the records that t Los Angeles had a population of a little ov The great harbor at San Pedro was far fr finished and the city of Los Angeles had n whatever over it. East of the river everywhe time population was sparse and the hom cheap, although artistic and comfortable ove period. South of Pico street, west of the ri was very little population, and there was west of Figueroa street. The business bloc center of the city of the best kind in very few attained the dignity of five-story structures. them were rather cheaply constructed edifices stories, many of them tumble-down shacks of a period, of a single story. The bank clearings days seldom amounted to a million dollars a the value of building permits per month was c phenomenal when it rose to the million-doll

When at the end of the first decade of the century the Federal census was taken the peop Angeles were surprised, and the rest of the co tonished to learn that the city had reached a p of 320,000 souls. This showed an increase 230,000 in the census period, or an average of year. The bank clearings had risen to $2,000,0 at times, and the building permits in some mo reached as high a point. Some additions made to the municipal territory, notably w called the "shoe-string," which gave the city co its own streets to the harbor at San Pedro. dences of the people had multiplied in all par city, particularly west of Figueroa street, a First street reaching down to new territory to street. The business center had been extended and was still expanding. The Masonic Temple built at Figueroa and Pico streets, and both Seventh street were becoming noted as cr business thoroughfares of considerable promise were perhaps fifty skyscrapers between the c Spring and First streets and Eighth street a the great Hamburger department store, the larg ness establishment of its kind west of Chicag banks had grown to number nearly half a hund the bank clearings seldom fell below $2,000,00 and were known sometimes to run to $4,000,000, as the growth of population had been in the years of the census period, it kept on for the n years at an accelerated pace.

* * *

IN 1912.

We set out to make a comparison with tw years ago. That would bring us exactly to the the year 1912. The prosperity of the city duri and the previous year had surpassed anything e fore known. The increase in population was es at 50,000 a year, and the census taken in the of 1912 by the City Directory Company sho actual population of about 420,000. During the tervening years, and particularly during the last o building operations had gone on at a pace ne proached before even in Los Angeles. Buildi mits ran some months in value to over $3,500,0 scarcely during the months of that year fell bel $2,000,000 point. For the entire twelve mont value of the building constructed according to the of the building inspector ran to about $30,000,0 that time the estimates for building submitted department usually ran about 25 per cent. bel actual cost of their construction. During this ye bank clearings had risen to a general average of over $3,000,000 a day, some days passing $6,000,0 to the number of buildings erected they ran a 1200 to 1400, and as high as 1800 a month. The ber of small homes for the rapidly increasing p tion scarcely fell below 1000 any month, and months ran as high as 1500.

Another comparison which cannot prove unin ing to our readers, is the price paid for real When the century opened, throughout Los Ange was possible to buy building lots with a frontage feet in good neighborhood, with street work all for $500 and even less. In the Wilshire district, the highest class residences were being built, there scarcely any property held at over $50 a front the depth of these lots running 150 feet. In the desirable parts of the business center $3000 a

Real Estate in Los Angeles in 1938.

A STUDY OF VALUES.

TODAY is the dawning of the year 1938. We would ask the million readers who will scan this number of The Times to enter into a little symposium with us and consider our city as it is today. The model municipality known as Los Angeles is famous wherever men even of narrow intelligence live. It is the most widely celebrated city upon the face of the earth, and deservedly so. Not because it ranks among the first half-dozen cities of the world in population, and exceeds them all in extent of territory; not because its harbor is one of the largest enterprises of oversea commerce in the world; not because its banks show the largest clearings with one or two exceptions in the world; nor yet because as a manufacturing center it has few equals. Besides all this Los Angeles is famous as one of the greatest educational and art centers in the world, a place of more churches to the population, and more church-goers, too, and to all this is added that Los Angeles is the place where citizenship is most intelligent, government the cleanest, and social life on the highest plane of any city in the world, without a single exception.

* * *

A RETROSPECT.

In order to get a clearer comprehension of what Los Angeles is this New Year's Day in the Year of Grace 1938, it will help us to go back and contrast the present with the past. We are now well along towards the middle point in the twentieth century. When the previous century closed and the last census of that period was taken it appears from the records that the city of Los Angeles had a population of a little over 100,000. The great harbor at San Pedro was far from being finished and the city of Los Angeles had no control whatever over it. East of the river everywhere at that time population was sparse and the homes rather cheap, although artistic and comfortable even at that period. South of Pico street, west of the river, there was very little population, and there was not much west of Figueroa street. The business blocks in the center of the city of the best kind in very few instances attained the dignity of five-story structures. Most of them were rather cheaply constructed edifices of three stories, many of them tumble-down shacks of a previous period, of a single story. The bank clearings in those days seldom amounted to a million dollars a day, and the value of building permits per month was considered phenomenal when it rose to the million-dollar point.

When at the end of the first decade of the twentieth century the Federal census was taken the people of Los Angeles were surprised, and the rest of the country astonished to learn that the city had reached a population of 230,000 souls. This showed an increase of nearly 130,000 in the census period, or an average of 22,000 a year. The bank clearings had risen to $2,000,000 a day at times, and the building permits in some months had reached as high a point. Some additions had been made to the municipal territory, notably what was called the "shoe-string," which gave the city control over its own streets to the harbor at San Pedro. The residences of the people had multiplied in all parts of the city, particularly west of Figueroa street, and from First street reaching down to new territory to Sixtieth street. The business center had been extended widely, and was still expanding. The Masonic Temple had been built at Figueroa and Pico streets, and both Pico and Seventh street were becoming noted as cross-town business thoroughfares of considerable promise. There were perhaps fifty skyscrapers between the corner of Spring and First streets and Eighth street along by the great Hamburger department store, the largest business establishment of its kind west of Chicago. The banks had grown to number nearly half a hundred, and the bank clearings seldom fell below $2,000,000 a day, and were known sometimes to run to $4,000,000. Large as the growth of population had been in the closing years of the census period, it kept on for the next two years at an accelerated pace.

* * *

IN 1912.

We set out to make a comparison with twenty-five years ago. That would bring us exactly to the close of the year 1912. The prosperity of the city during that and the previous year had surpassed anything ever before known. The increase in population was estimated at 50,000 a year, and the census taken in the summer of 1912 by the City Directory Company showed an actual population of about 420,000. During the two intervening years, and particularly during the last of them, building operations had gone on at a pace never approached before even in Los Angeles. Building permits ran some months in value to over $3,500,000 and scarcely during the months of that year fell below the $2,000,000 point. For the entire twelve months the value of the building constructed according to the figures of the building inspector ran to about $30,000,000. At that time the estimates for building submitted to the department usually ran about 25 per cent. below the actual cost of their construction. During this year the bank clearings had risen to a general average of much over $3,000,000 a day, some days passing $6,000,000. As to the number of buildings erected they ran at from 1200 to 1400, and as high as 1800 a month. The number of small homes for the rapidly increasing population scarcely fell below 1000 any month, and some months ran as high as 1500.

Another comparison which cannot prove uninteresting to our readers, is the price paid for real estate. When the century opened, throughout Los Angeles it was possible to buy building lots with a frontage of fifty feet in good neighborhood, with street work all done, for $500 and even less. In the Wilshire district, where the highest class residences were being built, there was scarcely any property held at over $50 a front foot, the depth of these lots running 150 feet. In the most desirable parts of the business center $3000 a foot would have been regarded as high priced generally; as to outside lands, property good for general farming could have been bought for as low as $100 an acre, and there was scarcely any of it held above $500 an acre for the choicest citrus fruit land in the raw condition with irrigation water attached. By the year 1912, prices had materially increased with the growth of population, and the increased confidence of the investing public in the future of the city and of the back country. The near approach of the opening of the Panama Canal and of the exposition in celebration of that event to be held at San Francisco with an overflow exhibition in San Diego in 1915, had very naturally given a considerable impetus to development all through the Great Southwest. The feeling was world-wide that the opening of the canal would work a revolution in the oversea commerce of the world, that ports on the west coast of America would gain most by this change, and that none of them had any reason to expect larger results than the harbor of Los Angeles. As to the exposition to celebrate this wonderful event, an achievement not surpassed by human effort of the present day, and not likely to be in the present century if ever, was looked on to draw from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 visitors to the Coast. The spell of the climate, of the beautiful scenery, of mountain, plain and seashore, of the model city as Los Angeles was then, and of the high refinement and intelligence of its people was looked upon as sure to result in deciding many of these visitors who came to see, to remain as abiding residents. The prospect of such results naturally stimulated development largely, and with the growth of population, increase of banking capital, enlargement of existing industrial plants, and establishing of new ones, prices of real estate could not but rise.

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FARMING LANDS.

In 1912 farming land all through the southern counties of California of the first grade in a raw state sold readily at $1000 to $2000 an acre, and improved citrus orchards of mature growth ran from $1500 to $2500 an acre. It is on record in the real estate columns of The Times at that date, that for eighty acres of land in the raw state far outside the city limits towards Santa Monica, an offer of $2000 an acre was refused. As to residence property in the city it would have been difficult at that date to find a good building lot anywhere for $500 and there were not many such offered for less than $1000. The average building lots at that time were still with a frontage of fifty feet and with a depth of 130 to 150. In the best desirable residence portions of the city values had risen to a general level of $100 a foot, and along between Figueroa street and Westlake Park from First street southward to Sixth, where apartment-houses were being erected rapidly, prices had gone up to $100 a foot, and in some instances to twice that figure. As to business property in the business center there was no more $3000 a foot property, and the most select pieces unimproved were held as high as $8000 a foot.

* * *

THEY WONDERED.

All these developments in the first twelve years of the current century were looked upon by those under whose eyes they took place with continual surprise. To the rest of the world such achievements were nothing less than astounding. Many of the people of that time in the thick of the development often sat and considered if prices would go still higher, and if the growth of the city was to be continued at even the current rate for a great while longer. There were some ardent admirers of the city and its surroundings who prophesied 1,000,000 population for the city as it then was by the taking of the second census of the century; that was about as far as the vision of the boldest and shrewdest could reach. By the mass of the population it was looked upon as improbable if not impossible that the city would reach the million population figure before the end of the first quarter of the century, and few if any of them dared venture in their visions, dreams or prophecies beyond that point, seeming so phenomenal.

For a period of thirty years previous to 1912 there had been carried on a campaign of promotion looking to the formation of a city and county government for Los Angeles which would expand the city area widely, so as to embrace a territory beginning at Pt. Dume in the Topango-Malibu range at the ocean west of Santa Monica, and running along the hilltops north of San Fernando Valley over the Newhall tunnel, reach the ridge of the Mother Mountains and coming to the headwaters of the San Gabriel River the line should follow that stream to its mouth. This project was begun by one or two of the newspaper writers, and gathered momentum as it went along until the project picked up a very considerable following. At last this result was reached, and so we have the Greater Los Angeles of today with a consolidated city and county government embracing the territory outlined half a century ago.

During the first census period of the century the street car lines of the city of Los Angeles were steadily extended as new territory was added and the population grew. The same vigorous and enlightened policy was pursued by those controlling the interurban lines until twenty-five years ago Los Angeles was connected with the surrounding towns as far east as Pomona with a certainty of reaching San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands in the course of a few months, as far south as Santa Ana, with the prospect of pushing on to San Diego; on the north into the San Fernando Valley, which had recently been developed from sheep runs and barley fields into a flourishing district, on to Santa Barbara. Between the two census periods, 1910 and 1920, thousands of acres of the most fertile orchard and garden lands were subdivided and filled up with residences for the increasing population, with their business centers to supply the people conveniently with the necessities of life. With the ever-inflowing stream of new people this process went on with an accelerated pace until we have the conditions before our eyes today. The development of oversea trade expected by the opening of the Panama Canal proved anything but an iridescent dream. The brightest hopes of the boldest spirits were more than realized. From Southern Europe came armies of industrious people accustomed to the production and harvesting of fruit, and these spread like a river out of its banks all over Southern California and throughout the Great Southwest.

* * *

BIG COTTON CROPS.

At the beginning of the quarter of a century we are looking back over, the production of cotton in the Imperial Valley and also in parts of Arizona had been attempted with encouraging success. This enterprise grew until the cotton crop of the section rivals in an important way that of the Gulf States. We do not mean to say that it is quite as large, but it is large enough to constitute a considerable competitor. It had been known for a hundred years that the Great Southwest contained deposits of iron ore larger in quantity and finer in quality than any other part of the globe. The development of the copper mines, lead and zinc mines had been successfully achieved before our quarter of a century period began. With the Orient and all the southwest coast of America as a market for cotton, woolen and metal products, and with the harbor at the doors of Los Angeles, the development of manufacturing industries might well have been regarded by the people of 1912 in the light of a foregone conclusion.

In 1912 there was a considerable manufacturing industry in and near the city of Los Angeles, and there had recently been established a shipbuilding plant on the inner harbor of Wilmington. The reports of the Chamber of Commerce of that day were very enthusiastic as to this manufacturing development, and decidely optimistic. But we doubt very much if any eye at that time was prescient enough to see the manufacturing plants which stretch today all the way from the railroad depots on either side of the Los Angeles River, along the course of that stream to its mouth, and then westward to San Pedro.

We are perfectly sure that the most enthusiastic boomer of 1912 would have gasped or spilt with Homeric laughter if anyone had guessed the population of the city and county of Los Angeles today would amount to 2,500,000 human souls, that the bank clearings, whose highest point was $6,000,000 a day at that time, would by now reach $20,000,000 a day, and that the value of the manufactured products of all kinds turned out in the city and county of Los Angeles would be worth as much in a month as they were then in a year, and then leave a vast surplus over and above.

Which of the real estate boomers of 1912 would dare to imagine that retail business property under the big hotels along the principal streets of Los Angeles today, would be worth from $30,000 to $60,000 a front foot, and little of it for sale? There has not been so large an increase in the value of residence property because of the vast area offering itself for such uses, and the attraction of interurban property reached so easily and expeditiously along the interurban railroad lines. Still the increase has been very handsome, and this applies to every building lot within the whole area embraced by the consolidated city and county of Los Angeles. If any one should offer a good fifty-foot lot for $1000 anywhere in that area how quickly it would be snapped up. Good building sites are eagerly sought at $10,000, and above that figure.

GEORGE W. BURTON.

SOCIAL LIFE OF 1938.

A review of social conditions in Los Angeles and Southern California at the beginning of the year 1938 cannot fail to be regarded with the utmost satisfaction. The fact that this favored section of the world is blessed with so much and such widespread wealth, and that we have really no very poor people, makes our social life ideal.

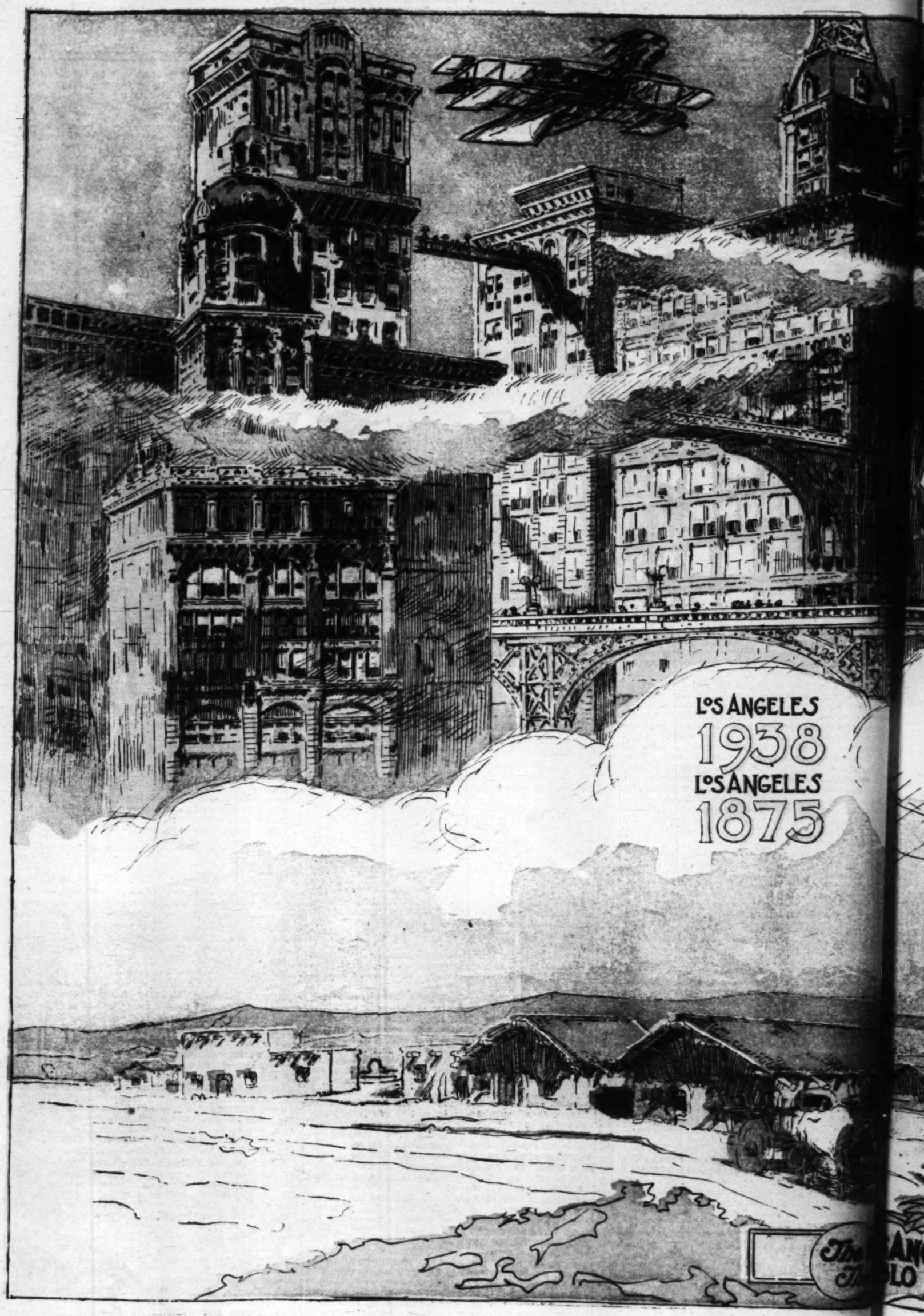
The quite immeasurable wealth of this community, arising as it has from both the development of the resources of Southern California and the transplanting of great eastern and foreign fortunes, has enabled the people who form our society circles to enjoy the wildest dreams of pleasures, culture and art, not to speak of the work of philanthropy.

This wealth has been lavished on the palatial homes, the veritable castles that adorn the suburbs of the city and the wide reaches of the countryside lying between the mountain of the Arrowhead and the shores of the sea. And it is in and among these homes, with their magical gardens, their enchanting and fascinating private forests, their great lawns and landscaped uplands, made famous by the most noted gardeners and landscape artists of the world, that Southern California society has placed itself in an unrivaled position.

A distinguished Italian nobleman who was recently the guest of one of our society leaders reluctantly, although quite graciously, made the admission that the villa district of Los Angeles exceeded the Riviera in beauty of conception and the architecture of its buildings. He particularly admired the villa district of the San Fernando Valley.

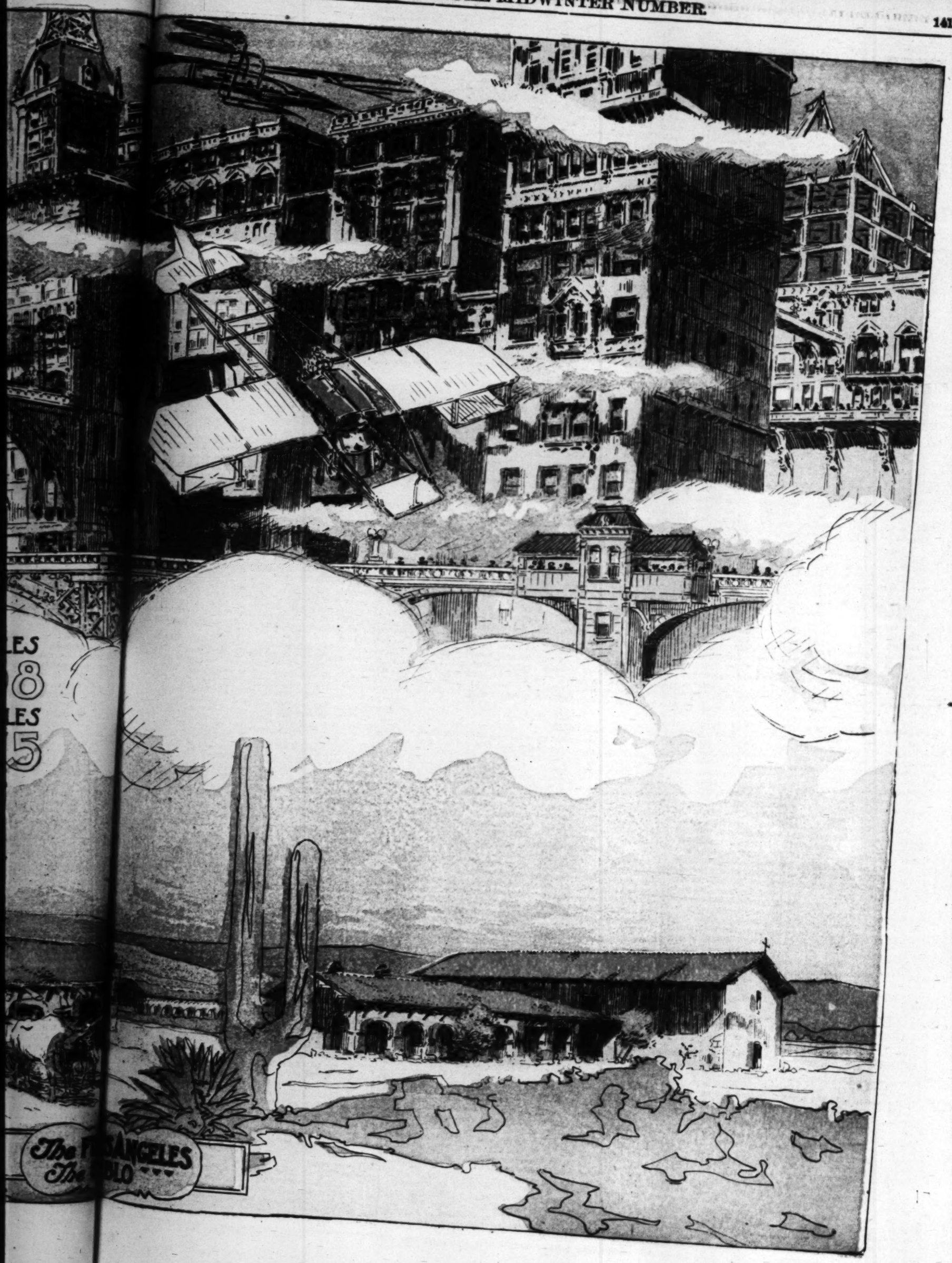
We are all looking forward with great anticipation to the Fiesta de las Flores which is to be celebrated next May. This observance, which has come down to us from the old Spanish era of California, will attract an unusual number of society people from the East and from Europe. Already it is announced that among the visitors will be the Czar and Czarina of the Balkans, Prince and Princess de Frontenac, Mrs. de Peyster and the Rajah of Tanjore.





and the journey continued 'round canyon brinks, o'er trestles and bridges, through forest and granite gates, mid scenes of ever-changing splendor to Alpine Tavern, 5100 feet above the valley, where refreshments may be had. Pony trains make trips to the summit 1100 feet above. Many points within easy walk of Alpine, present wondrous views. Round Trip from Los Angeles, $2.50. Saturday-Sunday-Holiday Rate $3.00. Send for special Mt. Lowe folder.

Southern California Sightseeing Trolley Trips



Hotels and Tourists of Advanced Los Angeles.

NOVELTIES OF 1938.

WHEN the aermobile of one of New York's oldest families failed to land squarely on the terminal stage of the Chateau Figueroa yesterday afternoon, the new safety rail on the roof of the hotel prevented a serious catastrophe.

As it happened, the machine was suspended almost perpendicularly for half an hour until the skilled hotel mechanics were able to haul it safely to the landing and extricate young Astorbilt, who immediately afterwards took the pledge, attributing his near-disaster to an excess of good fellowship at the Country Club earlier in the day.

This proved the first opportunity of testing the merits of the safety rail which was invented by one of the engineers of the hotel, and is the first of its character to be installed in the United States. Of a concave shape, the first touch of a machine is said to throw the rail well out over the edge of the roof, forming a large cup for the unfortunate aviator who fails to approximate carefully his landing at the roof hangars of the hotel in which he is staying.

According to the management of the Chateau Figueroa, which is the latest of the great modern structures to be erected in the southwestern section of the city, and which occupies nearly the entire northwest block at Figueroa and Washington streets, this is only one of the innovations which the hotel has planned for the transcontinental air tourists. "Our business with individual visitors and their friends who come from distant places to Los Angeles in their aeroplanes has grown so rapidly," said the manager, "that we expect to discontinue the use of our public hangar and as soon as the lease of the Transcontinental Air Tours Company expires, the main wing of the building which now takes care of the daily landings of the big conveyances, will be remodeled for the use of the machines of our own guests."

"Our great basement garage, where the transcontinental auto tourists have been parking their cars during their winter or summer sojourn here, will be enlarged by opening the third sub-basement for this purpose. Whereas in years gone by, our visitors came on the transcontinental trains, which were considered so wonderful twenty-five years ago, the majority now travel here in their own luxurious limousine and landaulet motors. The great network of magnificent roads has made possible the journey across the continent in an ordinary touring car in ten days of leisurely travel.

"Within the past two years there has been a wonderful increase in the number of aeroplane vehicles; and the majority of our tourists are beginning to favor that method of travel, even to the automobile or the palatial transcontinental trains of the eight lines that enter Los Angeles at the present time. According to railroad officials, they are running only three Pullman coaches to a train, the travelers being only commercial men and those by whom the journey to New York or other eastern points must be made in two days and a half."

* * *

THE CHATEAU FIGUEROA.

The Chateau Figueroa, which is built along the lines of the famous old Chateau Laurier of Ottawa, Canada, has only been open for business for two or three months. It is one of the first hotels in the western section of the city to go after the transient business which has been largely held by the large hotels in the district running from Los Angeles to Georgia streets on Pico and the adjacent highways. It is in the heart of the family hotel district and is only one of the several wonderful structures which have been erected in a few years in that section of the city.

Figueroa street, because of its lack of street cars below Washington, is one of the most valuable hotel streets of the metropolis. Its wide passage allows ample opportunity to care for the auto vehicles that throng to and from the fashionable cafes and roof gardens of that district, and for those that are parked in the basements of the hotels, which recently have proven the finest kind of garages.

When the Chateau Figueroa was planned, all of these things were taken into consideration, and choosing a corner in the quarter of ultra-fashionable shops, the promoters proceeded to outrival any previous efforts in construction in this city with the result that Los Angeles can justly boast of better hotels than New York with its old Knickerbocker, its immense McAlpin and Waldorf-Astoria, its rejuvenated Vanderbilt and St. Regis, or its highly modernized Ritz-Carlton or Statler.

In arranging the floor plans, every effort was made to devote a large amount of ground floor space to public rooms. A tour of the hotel will readily show its beauty as well as its special qualifications for handling the business necessary to fill a hotel of 1200 rooms. The exterior is faced in California marble with trimmings of Mexican onyx. The house rises to a height of twenty-five stories and will support several more floors when the building limits are extended.

The entrance to the building, which has an architectural appearance of one of the ancient castles of France, is very wide and is an example of simplicity itself. The broad doors, which open and close automatically, whenever a guest sets his foot on the lower step leading up to the entrance, are of bronze and heavy plate glass. The desk of the house stands directly opposite the door and here is located the cashier's office and a great safe deposit vault containing private boxes for every suite in the house.

The lobby, looking out on the busy thoroughfares, is a superb room, having walls of onyx, a material which is used in the construction of the ten supporting pillars of the ceiling which rises to a height of thirty-five feet. The floor is of black and gray granite, taken from some of the Burbank quarries. The ceiling is vaulted, much after the fashion of one of the old European cathedrals. The noble proportions of this room and the grandeur of its finish have excited the envy of builders in all parts of the world.

Opening from it is the tea room, which has been made a veritable California paradise. Wonderful exotic plants, gathered in all parts of the world, some of them very rare and exceedingly expensive; palms which have been brought to their most perfect development in this section of the country; strange ferns in terra cotta jardinieres, the product of one of our own artistic factories; and a floor of tile, manufactured after an old Indian model, help to create an atmosphere that is to be found in scarcely a hotel in the country.

* * *

ELECTRIC DINING-ROOM.

A grand corridor leads to the main dining salon. This is a model of modern ideas and one that has been adopted in several of the newer hotels of the Southwest. It is an electrically operated dining-room, one which obviates all need of a horde of waiters and has effectually solved the tipping question which wrought much pain to the minds of men a generation ago and which is said to have caused serious labor troubles. A short description of the service, which was invented in Paris some thirty years back, but which has only within the last five or six years reached a state of commercial perfection, will not be amiss.

The tables are equipped with a series of push buttons. The diner, seating himself, finds a menu of considerable elaborateness before him and choosing his cocktail or soup, he presses the designated button. The center of the table apparently drops away and in less than two minutes, returns with the articles desired. This plan proceeds through the entire dinner, adequate space being available on the lift for the hoisting of a roast sufficiently large to serve six people and all the side dishes that go with each course.

The lifts go directly to the kitchens, where all of the cooking is done with electricity, which is generated by a large oil engine in one of the sub-basements. The exact degree of cooking can be regulated by an immature boy; but owing to the knowledge necessary for proper seasoning and mixing, the French chefs, who were fabulously paid in former days, still have some place. The kitchen force is very small. All of the work is done by machinery. The dishes are washed in a machine that is fed water and soap compounds automatically. They are carried on a revolving belt to their respective shelves where they are filled with viands by the assistant chef, who has the placing of all orders on the lifts. All odors in the kitchen are carried into a deodorizing tank by means of a large fan which regulates the purity of the air.

The only service performed by waiters in the dining-room is the sending back of dishes and looking after a few minor details of comfort. One competent servant can readily handle upwards of ten tables. The decorations in the dining-room are all of an old Roman character. They are rich in carving and heraldry and the color tones are of subdued nature. Several masterpieces of art, depicting scenes of the chase and the harvest, are paneled in splendid locations around the room. This dining-room can properly seat 400 at one time.

* * *

TO RECALL OLD DAYS.

There are other accommodations to feed the public, consisting of a breakfast room and two grills, where the service is of practically the same character. In the old English grill, which is beamed in heavy oak and furnished with the substantial Elizabethan type of furniture, the service is nearer that of twenty-five years ago than in any other portion of the house. This has been done by the management to recall the old days to pioneers of the city and for the elderly class of tourists who find it hard to keep themselves abreast the rush of modernism in hotel life. The hotel can feed at one time in the three regular dining halls upwards of 1500 people.

Another corridor leading from the main lobby goes into the men's lounge and writing room, which is a handsome apartment furnished luxuriously in heavy leather. Green and old blue have been used extensively in the color scheme, giving a restful shade to the weary business man who drops in to peruse his daily paper or to indite a few letters to his friends. In several small alcoves in the wall are located the new stenograph machines, in which it is only necessary to talk and obtain immediately a copy of the dictation. It has solved the problem of securing a new stenographer or hunting up a girl who can spell correctly, and is considered one of the marvelous inventions of the present century.

Overlooking the lobby, is an extensive mezzanine floor on which are located the ladies' dressing rooms, writing rooms and a beautiful Louis XV parlor in which the shades are of delicate pink, French gray and mauve. The carpets of tapestry type are especially woven for this room, and are of an exquisite pattern. Wonderful pier glasses, set deeply into the wall and surrounded by delicate mouldings, help to heighten the effect of the place.

* * *

ADJUSTABLE FLOOR.

Off of the mezzanine floor are the entrances to the magnificent ball and banquet hall. The arches leading to this room are of Missisquoi marble. The furnishings in Louis XVI type. The chairs are of walnut, overlaid in gold. The floor is of the adjustable type, giving it remarkable resilient qualities. The mural paintings are by a noted Los Angeles artist, whose work is sought after in even foreign countries. The service of solid silver and gold, which is used at all of the functions, was made in a Los Angeles silversmith's establishment. The chandeliers are crystal cut and prismed and their scintillating beauty is one of the features of the hall which has been the scene of numerous fashionable events since its opening.

A beautiful balcony looks into the banquet hall and also runs directly out into a magnificent outside court, which is charming in its verdure and freshness. Green, growing plants, splashing fountains throwing forth delicately perfumed waters over cascades of light create an illusion of another world. Onto this open all of the court rooms and from it rise the wonderful vines that trellis around the windows of the court, making the interior rooms of the house far more valuable than those on the streets which was so true in years gone by.

The bedrooms are all furnished in charming harmony of color and the beds are concealed, making all the rooms of the hotel living-rooms. The mere pressing of a button brings the beds from their concealment under the baths. The furniture is nearly all of steel construction, finished in mahogany. The bathrooms are finished in white tile and there is a bath with every room, including not only the porcelain tub, but also the shower. Ceramic floors, tubs laid into these and the wall and special ventilation are featured.

The thermostat method of ventilation is employed throughout the house and it is not essential to open a single window throughout the entire year, while still keeping the house freshened with the finest possible air and at a temperature desired. For those who desire the changing atmospheric conditions of outdoors in this part of the State, the sleeping porches are particularly adaptable. The air throughout the rooms is more sterile than that from the streets for the reason that it has been passed through a water filter, which in the summer months acts as a cooler and in the winter warms the breezes that are driven into every nook and corner of the great caravansary.

* * *

AUTOMATIC SCRUBBERS.

The automatic scrubbing machines and electric vacuum cleaners have taken much of the manual work out of the hands of maids and oriental help. The refrigerating plant is another of the features of the mechanical end of the house. All of the water used in the house is sent through this plant, which also filters and produces ice of the purest quality. The electricity is furnished by the municipal power plants, and although the consumption runs very high, the cheapness of power produced by the Owen's River aqueduct plants makes it far less expensive than the old system of employing much machinery and fuel to generate the electricity and its application also decreases materially the number of servants needed about the hotel.

The Royal Hotel, which is going up at the corner of Adams and Figueroa, in the location formerly occupied by a four-story apartment building, which was torn down to make way for the better improvement, is being built along this same line. There are now in the small district on Figueroa a large number of fine apartments and it is sometimes compared to Riverside Drive in New York City.

Another one of the hotel districts in the city that is looked upon as most favorable is that surrounding Westlake Park. A few of the fine old residences, built in the days when Los Angeles was frequently called a boom city, and had a population of only 300,000 or 400,000, are still standing. Most of them have given way to splendid hotels and magnificent apartment-houses. The latest of these apartments have gotten away from the idea of one, two or three rooms.

* * *

LUXURIOUS APARTMENTS.

When apartments were still experiments in this city, they were small. With the great influx of wealth from all parts of the world, and the immense fortunes which have been expanded from nothing at all in this city, the demand has come for more living space, ample servants' quarters and yet all the conveniences that can be had in a dwelling place of this character.

The Arrowhead Apartment, built on the fortune made in mere drinking water, is one of the most up-to-the minute of these structures. It is possible to obtain a suite of as many as ten rooms. These are not let for a week or a month, but must be taken for a year or more. They are more elaborately furnished than most of the hotels and the rental runs to $12,000 a year for some of the suites. They are equipped with all of the electrical labor-saving devices known, automatic lifts, shoots for soiled linens, etc., are heated by electricity and have a number of innovations to be found in no other part of the world.

The roof garden is immense, enclosed in glass to a large extent, and housing a fine restaurant and cafe not only for the people in the twenty-story apartment, but also their friends and relatives. The exclusiveness of the house makes it possible to obtain entrance only through introduction and favorable ratings. The Smiley, the new Engstrum, the Weston, the Rex, the Young and others are principal ones grouped about the park. There are still two of the old hotels of California located in this section, the Leighton and the Alvarado; but the others have all given way to more modern structures.

Down in the financial section of the city, along Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh, where were located such famous houses as the old Van Nuys, Westminster, Hollenbeck, Alexandria, Angelus, Hayward and Lankershim, there are newer and more modern structures. Several of these retain their old names, among them the Hollenbeck, which was rebuilt on the site of the house which for years served as a landmark of the city. There are numerous other commercial houses, ranging in rooming capacity from 100 to 600 rooms.

Where there were 700 hotels and apartment-houses representing an investment of $30,000,000 and more in 1913, there are now more than 2000 of these buildings and the investment runs well up to $500,000,000, including the ground values on which the many hotels are located.

Not to say a few words about the hotels that stand

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 143.)

Alpine Tavern, 5100 feet above the valley, where refreshments may be had. Pony trains make trips to the summit 1100 feet above. Many points within easy walk of Alpine, present wondrous views. Round Trip from Los Angeles, $3.50. Saturday-Sunday-Holiday Rate $3.00. Send for special Mt. Lowe folder.

Southern California Sightseeing Trolley Trips

The W

AN EPOCH IN FUTUR

LOS ANGELES' greatest growth durin twenty years has been as a trade center she can now be surpassed (1938) by cities in the United States—New York an During the last decade she has won thir financial importance.

Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, w Los Angeles ran a close race for several beginning to lag behind. This race attracted attention all over the country, and for five Francisco proved to be a stout competitor. however, she fell back to fourth place, and is the next to be passed.

* * *

THE BANKS.

The strength of the financial pulse of the ci delt in its bank clearings, which totaled last less than $15,346,589,956.42, nearly double w were ten years past, and about eight times were a quarter of a century ago. The gains in loans and investments, net earnings and surp been proportional. The deposits in the banks of the city totaled no less than $2,670,1 last year. The loans and investments amo $2,117,277,715.89. The surplus and net earning year were $72,577,575.60, and the capital was to $93,398,462.00.

Two new banks were founded this year, them, the Exchange Bank, is capitalized at $1,3 and is headed principally by English financi other, the Bank of Foreign Trade, in which capital is largely interested, is capitalized at

The vast sums of foreign money which h invested in Los Angeles during the past fe have contributed much to her prosperity. Engl man, French and oriental capitalists have v each other in the wealth which they have put development of Southern California.

The Europeans came here fifteen or twent ago after the Canal opened, drawn merely by tractions of climate and scenic beauty, and turned to invest their capital in the country' prises. At first they confined themselves m putting their money into the development of resources, but the field in which they have inve been extended until they are prominent in all business. The Rothschild interests in Southern nia are a striking example of this fact. F Southern California has thrown wide her people of all nationalities and has become the for welding the wealth of the world into unpa industrial achievement.

* * *

COTTON EXCHANGE.

Trading in the exchanges was at its maximum the past year. The cotton exchange showed a tional increase in volume of business, and since tablishment fifteen years ago has proved an im factor in the financial upbuilding of the city. as $1869 was paid for a seat in this exchange the year.

The trade with Japan and China in cotton goo season was far above the average. The crop in was very large, nearly all of it being diverted Angeles. It is estimated that a total of 2,500,00 were shipped to oriental points. Of this about bales came from the cotton-growing districts of nia, Arizona and Mexico. The Imperial Valley crop, because of its fine quality, was mainly di of in this country. Imperial Valley, as was pr many years ago, has been producing some of th est staple cotton in the world. The output last was figured at 75,000 bales. In the San Joaqui ley nearly 25,000 bales were raised, which m slight increase over the crop of the year before. believed, however, that the acreage will not be extended because of the tremendous demands the fruit industries make upon every inch of av territory.

During the past year a new record was estab for the price of seats at the Los Angeles Stoc change, one being sold early in the fall for $12,678. great growth in the number of manufacturing i tions and building and investment companies, as listing of a large number of railroad stocks has speculative trading a much wider field, and has a tremendous volume of business to be done. T gion around this exchange is fast assuming th pearance of a veritable Wall street.

* * *

OIL STOCKS AND PRODUCTION.

Nothing can equal the long-maintained activi the oil stocks. The opening of new districts i State has caused the formation of a large numb companies which have offered an ever-widening for speculative buying and selling. Most of the concerns which operate in the Midway, Coalinga, lerton, and others of the old districts have settled to a steady production, and their stocks are closely

During the last few months there has been a advance in Midway stocks, as a result of penetr to what are apparently deeper oil strata, and se gushers of unprecedented output have been the r of this exploitation. Most of the operators are deepening their old wells, and considerable excite has prevailed on this account.

All the old fields in the north have been pretty proven up, and the production of oil in California the past year is estimated at about 140,000,000 bar an increase of nearly 4,000,000 barrels over the ou of last year. This increase has been principally to the exploitation of the new districts in the S and a remarkable growth is looked for next year, cause of the recent developments in the Midway

The Wealth of Los Angeles in 1938.

AN EPOCH IN FUTURO.

LOS ANGELES' greatest growth during the past twenty years has been as a trade center. As such she can now be surpassed (1938) by only two cities in the United States—New York and Chicago. During the last decade she has won third place in financial importance.

Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, with which Los Angeles ran a close race for several years, are beginning to lag behind. This race attracted no little attention all over the country, and for five years San Francisco proved to be a stout competitor. Finally, however, she fell back to fourth place, and Chicago is the next to be passed.

* * *

THE BANKS.

The strength of the financial pulse of the city can be felt in its bank clearings, which totaled last year no less than $15,346,589,956.42, nearly double what they were ten years past, and about eight times what they were a quarter of a century ago. The gains in deposits, loans and investments, net earnings and surplus have been proportional. The deposits in the sixty-four banks of the city totaled no less than $2,670,157,335.21 last year. The loans and investments amounted to $2,117,277,715.89. The surplus and net earnings for the year were $72,577,575.60, and the capital was increased to $33,398,462.00.

Two new banks were founded this year. One of them, the Exchange Bank, is capitalized at $1,300,000.00, and is headed principally by English financiers. Another, the Bank of Foreign Trade, in which Oriental capital is largely interested, is capitalized at $500,000.

The vast sums of foreign money which have been invested in Los Angeles during the past few years have contributed much to her prosperity. English, German, French and oriental capitalists have vied with each other in the wealth which they have put into the development of Southern California.

The Europeans came here fifteen or twenty years ago after the Canal opened, drawn merely by the attractions of climate and scenic beauty, and then returned to invest their capital in the country's enterprises. At first they confined themselves mainly to putting their money into the development of the oil resources, but the field in which they have invested has been extended until they are prominent in all lines of business. The Rothschild interests in Southern California are a striking example of this fact. Financial Southern California has thrown wide her doors to people of all nationalities and has become the crucible for welding the wealth of the world into unparalleled industrial achievement.

* * *

COTTON EXCHANGE.

Trading in the exchanges was at its maximum during the past year. The cotton exchange showed an exceptional increase in volume of business, and since its establishment fifteen years ago has proved an important factor in the financial upbuilding of the city. As high as $1860 was paid for a seat in this exchange during the year.

The trade with Japan and China in cotton goods last season was far above the average. The crop in Texas was very large, nearly all of it being diverted to Los Angeles. It is estimated that a total of 2,500,000 bales were shipped to oriental points. Of this about 250,000 bales came from the cotton-growing districts of California, Arizona and Mexico. The Imperial Valley cotton crop, because of its fine quality, was mainly disposed of in this country. Imperial Valley, as was predicted many years ago, has been producing some of the longest staple cotton in the world. The output last season was figured at 75,000 bales. In the San Joaquin Valley nearly 25,000 bales were raised, which marks a slight increase over the crop of the year before. It is believed, however, that the acreage will not be greatly extended because of the tremendous demands which the fruit industries make upon every inch of available territory.

During the past year a new record was established for the price of seats at the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, one being sold early in the fall for $12,678. The great growth in the number of manufacturing institutions and building and investment companies, and the listing of a large number of railroad stocks has given speculative trading a much wider field, and has caused a tremendous volume of business to be done. The region around this exchange is fast assuming the appearance of a veritable Wall street.

* * *

OIL STOCKS AND PRODUCTION.

Nothing can equal the long-maintained activity of the oil stocks. The opening of new districts in the State has caused the formation of a large number of companies which have offered an ever-widening field for speculative buying and selling. Most of the old concerns which operate in the Midway, Coalinga, Fullerton, and others of the old districts have settled down to a steady production, and their stocks are closely held.

During the last few months there has been a great advance in Midway stocks, as a result of penetrating to what are apparently deeper oil strata, and several gushers of unprecedented output have been the result of this exploitation. Most of the operators are now deepening their old wells, and considerable excitement has prevailed on this account.

All the old fields in the north have been pretty well proven up, and the production of oil in California for the past year is estimated at about 140,000,000 barrels, an increase of nearly 4,000,000 barrels over the output of last year. This increase has been principally due to the exploitation of the new districts in the State, and a remarkable growth is looked for next year, because of the recent developments in the Midway district. The extent of this field has surpassed all expectations.

It looks now as if the Fullerton fields oil resources have also been considerably underestimated, and the producing area has been extended in all directions. The derricks are thickly scattered all the way from Brea Canyon to Olinda and even farther to the south. La Habra Valley output has been nearly doubled.

Fifteen pipe lines for carrying oil now extend from the northern fields to Los Angeles, as well as twelve natural gas lines. The construction of these has been necessitated by the tremendous demands which manufacturing makes upon all sources of power supply. The water power of the Owens aqueduct and the oil and natural gas resources are being taxed more and more to fill this need. It is thought possible that plans may be made for bringing more water into the city at a not far distant date.

At present there are about as many factories in and around Los Angeles as there were in the whole State a quarter of a century ago. The capital invested in these institutions totals nearly $550,000,000, and the establishments number 8146. Salaries and wages are paid to employees amounting to about $120,000,000 a year, and the products are valued at about $525,000,000 annually. The figures for the whole State twenty-five years ago totaled not much more than this.

* * *

INTENSIVE FARMING IN 1938.

There is but one thing to equal the progress of the city itself and that is the tremendous growth of the surrounding country. Farming is now carried on more intensively in California than in any other section of the country. The farmer of the State is the aristocrat of the soil, and the intelligence shown in marketing the big crops of the State, which have grown to gigantic proportions, stands as a triumphant and lasting achievement in the agricultural world. Practically every important agricultural crop is marketed under the co-operative system, and it has proven the one panacea for all losses and set-backs to the growth of the industries.

This system, long ago started by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, and applied only to the disposing of the citrus fruits, is now employed in every other industry. It is estimated that 70 per cent. of the producers belong to these co-operative institutions and the only sections of the world which equal California in the employment of the system are the British Isles. No part of America has made such advance in the economics as well as the cultural side of farming as has California.

* * *

CITRUS CROP.

The citrus crop totaled last year no less than 111,036 cars. The main thing responsible for the remarkable expansion of the citrus industry is that it has been better organized for a longer period than any of the others. This has resulted primarily in a uniting of the efforts of the growers in the improvement of the stock of the trees to such an extent that an orange orchard now produces three times as many boxes of fruit as it did fifteen or twenty years ago.

There has not been any great extension of the citrus-producing territory in the southern part of the State during the last few years for the reason that most of the available area is cultivated. The northern crop has increased, however, to much larger proportions than was anticipated. In value the citrus output of the State totaled about $92,000,000, last year. A great part of the orange crop is now marketed in Europe, being shipped on fast freight boats through the Panama Canal at a vast saving, which is shown by the tremendous increase in the annual profits.

* * *

RURAL SCENES.

All over the State the fruit orchards are beginning to encroach upon the mountainous regions, and in the spring the valleys are literally filled with blossoming trees. The old-time cattle man of California has been driven to the last extremity to find land whereon to graze his herds.

The growing of wheat and corn is a thing of the past and has been for five or six years. It has been much more economical to import these staples from the Northwest and the East than to devote the valuable fruit-growing land of the State to their cultivation. Even barley, which was at one time among the greatest crops of the State, is not cultivated as it once was. The sugar industry, however, has expanded tremendously. The output is now about 400,000 tons a year, valued at $40,000,000. The factories are scattered all over the State, and California leads the United States year after year in the production of the staple.

The walnut and lima bean industries have shown a proportional growth. The estimated value of the walnut crop was $10,000,000 last year. Scientific cultivation and an almost perfect market system, combined with cheaper freight rates, have as in the case of the citrus industry, brought an enormous increase in the producers' returns.

The lima bean crop was valued at $12,000,000 last year. Large quantities of the product are now shipped, dried and canned, and an extensive market has been built up for the output in Europe.

A great portion of the deciduous fruits raised in the San Joaquin Valley is now marketed through Los Angeles, and nearly a third of the dried fruit output valued at $40,000,000 moves through this city. The output of dried fruits in Orange and Ventura counties has increased to very large proportions. The fruit-canning industry has also been greatly developed. Cannery after cannery has been built because of the increasing European trade, and the output of California is estimated in value at about three times what it was twenty or thirty years ago, or about $30,000,000.

PRODUCE MART.

The Los Angeles Grain and Produce Exchange will enter its new quarters this year. It now numbers about 213 members. Los Angeles has had considerable difficulty during the last few years in securing enough butter and eggs to supply the late summer and fall demand, despite the advances made in methods of storing these products, and the California poultrymen and dairymen have become nabobs. The population has increased so rapidly, that it is estimated that between 300,000 and 400,000 pounds of butter are used per day in the city, while daily consumption of eggs is estimated at about 200,000 dozen. Efforts are being made in the East, however, to supply a larger quantity of the product to this section so that the likelihood of a shortage will not be so great henceforth.

Los Angeles is now the diverting point for grain shipments to all portions of the Southwest where the supply is needed, and a tremendous volume of business is done with outside points. It is expected that in a few years a separate exchange for handling the cereal products will have to be opened.

The mineral production of California, although it has not been increased with as great rapidity during recent years as heretofore, was valued a year ago at $124,567,360. This is a very substantial increase as compared with that of a quarter of a century ago, when only about $90,000,000 worth of minerals were produced. The mother lode seems inexhaustible, and the northern counties, although considerably more interest is being taken in agriculture than in past years, still hold up in their production of gold. Los Angeles county continues to maintain its high place as of old in the mineral output of the State.

The activities in the mining districts of Arizona, Nevada and Mexico, and the listing of a large number of the stocks of the concerns operating in those sections, brought about such an increase in the business of the local exchange that it became necessary to start a separate market for mining stocks.

According to many of the prominent financiers of the city a copper market will have to be established in California because of the increasing volume of business with outside points by sea.

* * *

STILL GROWING.

The teeming wealth of the Southwest has been emptied into Los Angeles from there to be distributed to all sections of the globe. Yet, despite the great growth in all directions, which has resulted in about $16,000,000,000 worth of business being done every year in the city and has furnished employment for more than 1,500,000 people, the most wonderful thing of all is that Los Angeles still remains the city of ceaseless growth of infinite future possibilities.

EDWIN R. SCHALLERT.

Hotels and Tourists.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 142.)

the hills overlooking the city and those spread along the highways to sea, would be an oversight. The pioneer hotel among the hills, located at Beverly, is standing after nearly thirty years and is still enjoying a high-class clientele. In that particular territory, a number of magnificent country places have gone up, one of them along the lines of the old inns of the British Isles.

Los Angeles can pride itself in the variety of its caravansaries. For the man who has chosen Switzerland as the country of his ideals, there are several mountain chalets of real beauty to be found in these environs. Mt. Wilson boasts of a splendid hotel of this type while Mt. Lowe is prefigured by its wonderful log cabin, built after the style of the Yellowstone Inn at Yellowstone. On the heights between Del Rey and Redondo is located an example of Aztec architecture that has brought tourists far out of the way to see it.

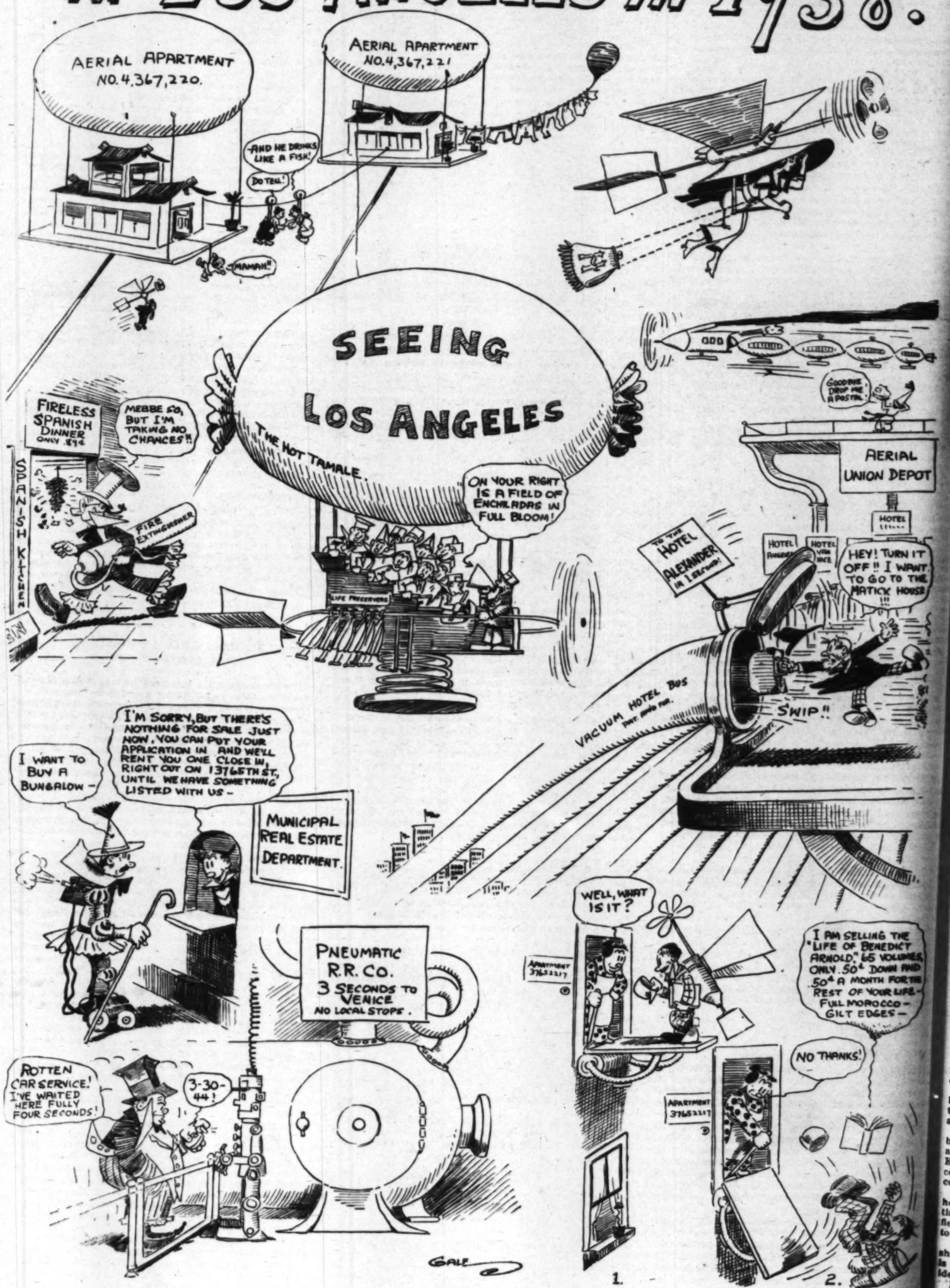
Pasadena has some of the most perfectly appointed hotels in America. The Wentworth is the oldest, while some of the original Pasadena hotels which were the talk of the traveling public two decades ago, the Maryland, Green and Raymond, have been replaced by modern structures. According to one of the Pasadena landlords, the hotel investments in that city run to $50,000,000 and there are about 10,000 people employed in various departments despite the great inroads of modern mechanics in this business.

In this day and age there is nothing that cannot be supplied the dweller in the hotels and apartments of this community. Years of catering to wants of a transient people have brought the reputation of the hotel men to the highest possible acme. Foreign bonifaces visit here very frequently and choose innovations to be installed in European, South American, African and Australian hotels. This is the hotel community par excellence, because of its palatial domiciles for the weary wanderer or the man who wants a home without the troubles of managing it.

The cuisine surpasses that in any part of the world, due to the fact that the wonderful orchards, vineyards and gardens of the Southland are supplying the finest of viands and the most delectable of old vintages every day of the year. The prices are not as exaggerated as in other metropolitan communities, due to the fact that storage charges cut no great figure in the matter of keeping the table supplied the seasons' course. It is said that there is never a day of the year that fresh strawberries cannot be obtained in at least forty of the hotel dining-rooms and grills. The same holds good for tomatoes, cucumbers and various vegetables.

With the wonderful progress in this particular line of human endeavor, many conjectures are made as to what the ultimate will be in hotelics in the next twenty-five years and it is possible that they will be just as far ahead of those of today (1938) as those of today are ahead of those of a quarter century ago.

FUNNY THINGS TO BE SEEN IN LOS ANGELES IN 1938.



Alpine Tavern, 5100 feet above the valley, where refreshments may be had. Pony trains make trips to the summit 1100 feet above. Many points within easy walk of Alpine, present wondrous views. Round Trip from Los Angeles, $2.50. Saturday-Sunday-Holiday Rate $2.00. Send for special Mt. Lowe folder.

Advertisements- Business Announcements, Enterprises, Real Estate, Commerce.

[Under this general heading appear on this and succeeding pages of the Midwinter Number various authorized business announcements, together with descriptions of industrial and building enterprises, the nature of and responsibility for which are shown in the notices themselves.]

A Rapidly Developing Orange and Dairy Region

PROSPEROUS PORTERVILLE.

Adequate presentation of Porterville's history during the past year requires the use of a large number of superlatives and yet California as a whole has required so many superlatives during the past few years that when it is required to adequately present—and especially for the consideration of a California audience—the progress of an exceptionally progressive city and district, one finds nearly all the ammunition has been used.

Porterville has been particularly fortunate in that she has become the especial charge of Southern California and especially Los Angeles investors. They have brought with them that atmosphere of optimism and boost which has made of Southern California and of Los Angeles the marvel of the world and as a consequence the enthusiasm which has been injected into the development of the vastly wealthy country of which Porterville is the center and the metropolis, is that same enthusiasm which has made of Los Angeles the most rapidly growing city in the United States.

Porterville is proud of a lot of things—and justly so. And here the poor, overworked superlatives must be used, even though they would sound like a page from a real estate prospectus. Porterville has the largest per capita bank deposits of the United States; the largest financial institutions of any city of equal size in California; miles of paved streets, miles of concrete sidewalks; city free delivery of mail; a system of rural mail deliveries which make the entire Porterville district like one big city; miles of sewer mains, with a complete sewage disposal plant and sewer farm; "Porterville is the best lighted city in interior California" according to the supreme electrical engineering authority of California; there are no slums, no redlight district, no saloons; the finest churches in interior California; a city of homes, of fine homes, a city where women go unattended about the streets at any hour of the night, where doors are left unlocked, where hold-ups, thievery and burglary are almost utterly unknown.

Porterville is not merely a marketing center of early navel oranges, Porterville is the center of a district with the most diversified resources of any portion of California or of the Pacific Coast. There are granite quarries, redwood and sugar pine forests; brick-making clay of the finest sort; deposits of magnesite—the only ones in California of commercial importance; deposits of feldspar from which come porcelain products which are shipped to the ends of the earth; herds of cattle from which come the largest initial shipments of beef-cattle of any city of California, running well toward $1,000,000 annually; there are lemon orchards ranking with the very finest in California; pomelo orchards producing fruit which puts to shame the boasted "perfect" fruit of Florida; dairies which produce butter fat which is made into golden cubes which bring better than market price the year round; thousands of acres of alfalfa land producing annually seven and eight tons of alfalfa hay to the acre; peach orchards producing fruit which brings a premium price at the height of the marketing season; orange groves which send their fruit to market year after year just a few days in advance of the rest of the Central California district, thus bringing the best of prices; apple orchards with fruit rivaling that from "back East," vineyards from which come Red Emperor grapes at Christmas time, by reason of immunity from frost—in a dozen words a district in which there are to be found practically all of the products of sub-tropical California, as well as those of foothill and mountain, a district with resources so diversified that prosperity is inevitable.

In practically every respect the year 1913 has been a record breaker. New price marks have been set for city business property, within the month $150 per front foot being paid for a business location several blocks from the main business center; building operations have been larger in the aggregate than for any previous period, and by reason of stringent building laws business and residence structures compare favorably with those of cities of twice the size of Porterville; assessable valuation of property has increased 30 per cent.; population, judging from school census returns has increased 20 per cent.; business houses report conditions superior to any previous period of their history, despite the strenuous Presidential campaign; and in every activity it has been a year of remarkable advance, though fortunately without the least suggestion of boom or artificial prosperity.

During the year which closed October 1, according to the official records, there has been the greatest increase in orange orchard acreage in the history of the Porterville district. Practically 5000 acres of new orchards have been planted out in this district this year. Porterville is destined to become the great olive-producing center of California, experiments having shown that the soil and climate of the Porterville district produce a berry which equals the finest Italian fruit, and immunity from scale pests and hot winds make a fine crop every year a certainty. Olive orchards are being planted as rapidly as trees of a suitable quality can be secured. Thousands of acres of new alfalfa ranches are being levelled and checked. During the past year new record prices were set for butter fat, and while Porterville is not considered a leading dairy district, in the Woodville and Poplar sections, directly tributary to the citrus city, there are some of the finest dairies of the State.

Real estate transfers of the past six months have been larger in number and much larger in aggregate value of property than in any previous year's history of this district. And yet there has been no artificial price inflation and in the face of a remarkable real estate activity, orchard property, alfalfa land and raw acreage are on a moderate basis, and prices are still at a point which yield a fine return on the dollars invested.

One of the most convincing demonstrations of the intrinsic valuation of property in this immediate district was given within the past few weeks when several of the most astute Southern California investors purchased large tracts of land lying in the Ducor foothills, but not until they had had their prospective purchase placed almost literally under the miscroscope. Land experts, water experts, fruit experts—all these investigated property in various portions of the valley. After a year of careful comparison, the purchases were made in the country lying immediately contiguous to Porterville. In fact several government soil and crop experts have shown their faith in the possibilities of this district by purchases of land, the purchases being based upon their experiences with land of every kind in every portion of California. When men of this character will back their judgment with their dollars, at least it must be admitted they have the courage of their convictions.



A TYPICAL DAIRY HERD IN THE PROSPEROUS DAIRY DISTRICT TRIBUTARY TO PORTERVILLE.

HOTEL LANKERSHIM.

The influx of tourists to Los Angeles this season has been, and bids fair to be, the greatest known in the history of this city. Every year the number grows larger and larger; those who have visited here in the past come again, and bring others with them to swell the grand army of seekers of rest, recreation or health.

There are many cities bidding for this class of travel, but the name and fame of Southern California still holds out a magic charm that lures its many thousands here. Climatic advantages, balmy spring-like weather, beauties of scenery, of mountain and sea, all combine to charm and fascinate. But with all of these the tourist, the experienced traveler and the easterner who has and enjoys every comfort at home would scarce be satisfied, nor would he linger for great length without the catering to his bodily comfort to which he has become accustomed. To keep and increase the great numbers of visitors, they must be properly entertained, and to this end Los Angeles and Southern California offer the finest hotels in the country.

One of these, the Lankershim, which was erected something more than six years ago, is known wherever the globe-trotter pauses, for good travelers swap information. Since its erection it has enjoyed a class of patronage granted to but few hotels, a patronage while transient for a season is also permanent in its seasons.

The same travelers, the same families and the same faces are seen there year after year, added to the newcomers whose number seems to increase each year.

The Lankershim is a thoroughly modern, nine-story brick structure, containing 300 rooms. It is built upon the court plan in three wings, thus making each room an outside room.

Everything that modern idea could accomplish has been evolved to contribute to the comfort, convenience and general good feeling of its guests. Its plan is European exclusively, with a grill and restaurant in connection. The cuisine is of the same general excellence that characterizes the entire establishment.

Hotel buildings and expensive fittings do not make hotels. The management and service are two essentials that go to make the visitor comfortable and satisfied, for to those who travel a reliable hotel has much to do with their stay in any city.

It is scarcely necessary to say more of the Lankershim and its fame among travelers than that its service is excellent and its management operated with the sole idea of the comfort of its guests.

Messrs. Cooper and Davis are the proprietors and managers. They have both been identified many years with exclusive hotel management, and their effort in the Lankershim is shown by the ever-increasing popularity of this house.

The Lankershim has a beautiful auto bus, meeting all trains free of charge.

THE SOUTHERN SIERRAS POWER CO.

With its lines extending through some of the most promising and rapidly growing districts in California, where new lands are being brought into cultivation and new towns are being founded and settled and a general state of progress and development exists, the Southern Sierras Power Company, a subsidiary of the Nevada-California Power Company, is expanding and growing in a way most noticeable, thus greatly assisting, in a beneficial way, in the modernizing of a vast stretch of country that has heretofore lain in a dormant state regarding benefits made possible by electricity as a power producer and a light generator.

The Southern Sierras Power Company, with local offices in the Title Insurance building, has constructed and in operation a modern steam turbo generating and distributing system at San Bernardino, Cal., also generating and distributing systems in the cities of San Bernardino, Corona and San Jacinto, Cal., as well as a 200-mile distributing system covering the San Bernardino, Riverside, Corona and Perris Valley districts. Distribution of current in the territory of The Southern Sierras Power Company will be principally in the four counties of Inyo, Kern, San Bernardino and Riverside, with a population of more than 135,000, according to the census of 1910. The average increase in the number of inhabitants in these counties from 1900 to 1910 was 96.3 per cent. It is conservatively estimated that there is an available load of 7200 horse power in non-competitive territory at this time.

The Southern Sierras Power Company is now extending a double, three phase, high tension steel tower transmission line, nearly 250 miles long, northward from the San Bernardino plant through Oro Grande and Randsburg, thence through the fertile Owens River Valley, to Keeler, Lone Pine, Independence, Big Pine, Bishop and other points in the valley. Near Bishop the main transmission lines will connect with its hydro-electric development now under construction and also with some of the electrical system of The Nevada-California Power Company. The Southern Sierras Power Company will take the surplus power of The Nevada-California Power Company for transmission to and distribution in the agricultural and manufacturing sections of the Owens River Valley and Southern California.

W. A. GILLETTE

Of the firm of Gillette, Montgomery & Tracy, general contractors, No. 345 Pacific Electric building, is a member of the Los Angeles County Highway Commission. His many years experience in highway construction has placed him in the front rank as a highway expert, and therefore he has been of great value to Los Angeles county in his work as Highway Commissioner.

HARTIGAN HOUSES

"A Hartigan House Is a Guarantee of Excellence," is frequently used by the real estate salesman in convincing the purchaser that he is making a wise selection. For eight years Mr. Hartigan has been identified with the building of fine homes in Los Angeles, and "Hartigan Houses" have contributed much to the architectural beauty of many of the exclusive residence sections of the city, notably West Adams Heights and the Wilshire.

During the past eight years he has built up a fine organization, each man having been selected on account of his exceptional fitness for some special line of work, so that every dollar expended on pay roll returns the greatest quantity of first-class work for the money expended.

On account of the large volume of his business, Mr. Hartigan is able to secure the lowest prices for material, and, on account of his extended experience, he obtains the best quality of goods. He ranks as one of the most extensive builders of fine homes in Los Angeles. He designs all his buildings, and they are distinctly "Hartigan Houses." He refuses to sell his plans.

In addition to his own houses he has an extensive business in building homes for other people on the expert fee plan. By this method he prepares a plan according to the ideas of the owner, and purchases the material, furnishes the labor and erects the building as he would for himself. In this way the owner gets the advantage of close prices and the competent operating organization, but is relieved of all care and responsibility in connection with construction.

"Hartigan Houses" are the product of an extended experience.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BOX CO.

At 1335 East Sixth street can be found the extensive manufacturing plant of the Southern California Box Company, covering three acres of ground. This plant is equipped with the latest up-to-date, labor-saving machinery, and employs steadily the entire year from sixty to one hundred hands. They make all kinds of wooden boxes, crates, trunks, caskets, grocers' drums, telephone appliances; in fact, everything in wood is made here, from backs for brushes to battery cases for automobiles; also an extensive line of patent and wooden specialties. To keep this plant supplied with lumber vessels are constantly arriving at San Pedro from northern mills, where all lumber is brought direct.

W. S. Boerstler is president, D. G. Peck vice-president and George W. Russell secretary and treasurer. All of these gentlemen have resided in Los Angeles for many years, and are well known as energetic and enterprising citizens, and are constantly doing their share to build up Los Angeles.

"UNCLE TOM" M'CAREY.

There isn't a more interesting character in the public limelight today than Thomas J. McCarey, better known to the boxing game throughout the world as "Uncle Tom."

His popularity is best known to those who have had business dealings with him. Lovers of boxing contests who visit his Vernon Arena have learned to respect him for his honesty, fairness and ability to promote the boxing game to the satisfaction of all concerned. As a matchmaker he hasn't an equal, and to quote "Uncle Tom's" own words, "I am a public servant. I serve them. They serve me by coming out to see my shows, which proves they appreciate my efforts. And



as long as lovers of boxing will show that they appreciate my efforts by giving me their support, it will only serve to make me exert still greater efforts to gain their approval."

This address the fight impresario made upon an occasion at Jack Doyle's Vernon camp when Mr. McCarey was attending the then champion lightweight of the world Ad Wolgast's workout. That in itself shows the caliber of the man who is responsible for the standing that Southland boxing shows now hold throughout the civilized globe. Tom McCarey is one of the greatest boosters that Los Angeles has, he is always lauding the land of sunshine. The Angel City has harbored T. J. McCarey for the past twenty years. He has controlled the boxing situation for the past twelve years, and is beloved not only by the boxing fans throughout the city, but his business connections with the city's commercial men who have interested the fight promoter in many business transactions. "Uncle Tom" is a home man, believing in the welfare of his family. He is the proud possessor of a comely wife, two boys and a little girl. Tom McCarey, Jr., is a young and promising lad, who already is quite an aid to his father, assisting in the handling of the gallery out at the arena and protecting his father's interests. Tom, Jr., is quite a musician and a cartoonist. All the McCarey children are of a bright and pleasing nature and give great promise.

T. J. McCarey's boxing contests have been staged here for years, and he has promoted them to the satisfaction of the sport-loving public.

LOS ANGELES FERTILIZER CO.

The "Three Queens" brands of fertilizer manufactured by the Los Angeles Fertilizer Company have been the crowning factor in sustaining the claim of exceptional financial advantage of citrus culture in Southern California. Their method of prescribing the necessary plant food not only eliminates the possibility of not taking into consideration the use of the elements already in the soil and available to the tree, but insures a balancing of the elements and the production of high-grade fruit.

Manufacturing tankage, the base of all organic fertilizer, the requirements of the grower are supplied without the addition of a middleman's cost.

The expert work of Mr. John E. Emerson has filled a long-felt want among the citrus growers. Groves in one district—Rialto—today bear the largest crop in twenty-five years, due to his systematic method of fertilization and cultivation. Every opportunity is afforded the growers to avail themselves of his services.

Mr. C. T. Hanson, a veteran of forty years' experience, superintends the manufacturing branch of the business.

To Mr. E. F. Wilson is accredited the management of the sales department. His published work on citrus culture should be in the hands of every grower. Free for the asking.

Western Masons' Mutual Life Association

The Western Masons' Mutual Life Association of Los Angeles, California, has been in successful operation for twenty-eight years and has over $14,000,000.00 insurance in force. It has paid to the beneficiaries of deceased members $2,017,000.00. It confines its business to members of the Masonic Fraternity. To insure its permanence it is operated on the "step rate" plan and has a reserve fund of $500,000.00 invested in non-taxable California bonds and mortgages.

The following are the officers:
President—Judge C. J. Willett, Pasadena.
Vice-President—T. J. Armstrong, Vancouver, B. C.
Secretary and Manager—G. F. Stevenson, Hollywood.
Treasurer—Hon. M. H. Flint, Los Angeles.
Medical Director—J. M. Dunsmoor, M.D., Los Angeles.

Plant of the Pacific Coast Beef & Provision Company

Covering Seven Acres

General Offices 1000 Lyon Street, Los Angeles, California



THE PACIFIC COAST BEEF & PROVISION COMPANY, which succeeded to the old Maier Packing Company in 1911, is affiliated with Sulzberger & Sons, the big Eastern packers. The local company slaughters 40,000 beeves, 100,000 sheep and lambs, and 40,000 hogs annually. Its plant, of concrete construction, is one of the most modern and sanitary of its size in the United States. Stock for the plant is shipped in from the ranges of California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, and its products are sold over the greater part of California and Arizona. The business employs 400 men, who receive approximately $350,000 a year in wages. Twenty of these are traveling salesmen. The company manufactures everything in the packing-house line, including the famous poultry and animal foods and fertilizers. A specialty is made of the famous "Majestic Brand" hams, bacon, boiled ham and lard.

R. W. BAILEY, President and Treasurer. Phones: Main 479. Home A5799.

BAILEY ORNAMENTAL IRON COMPANY

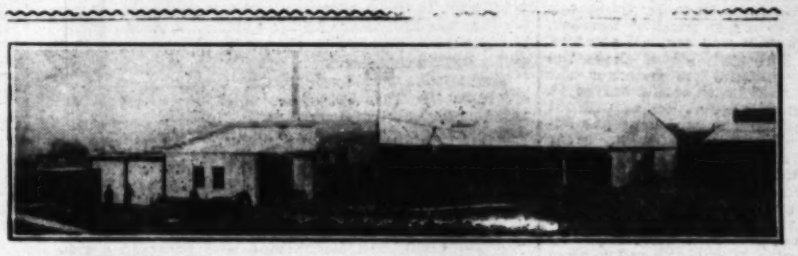
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BANK RAILINGS, FINE GRILLE WORK
BRASS WORK, WIRE WORK
FIRE ESCAPES, FENCES, GATES

WE FURNISHED THE ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORK FOR THE NEW TIMES BUILDING



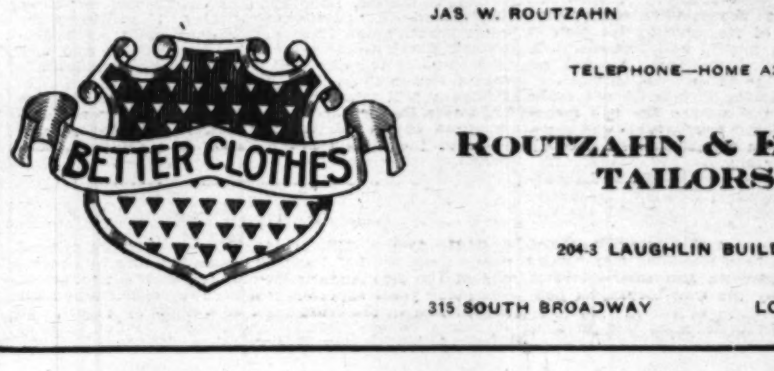


New Yard, Dry Kilns and Flooring Factory—Los Angeles.
Dry Kiln Capacity 100,000 feet.
Hardwood Saw and Veneer Mills, Zinc, Cal., (Near Long Beach.)
Hardwoods, Veneers, Sugar and White Pine, White Cedar and Spruce.

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Alpine Tavern, 5100 feet above the valley, where refreshments may be had. Pony trains make trips to the summit 1100 feet above. Many points within easy walk of Alpine, present wondrous views. Round Trip from Los Angeles, $2.50. Saturday-Sunday-Holiday Rate $2.00. Send for special Mt. Lowe folder.

Southern California Sightseeing Trolley Trips

Plant of



—Photo by Loryea.

THE MATHIE BREWING
year. The plant now cover
output of 100,000 barrels, a
$100,000 a year in wages. Its br

Edward Mathie, Presiden
Edward McCulloc
Jacob Rud

Los Angeles Bre

INCORPORATED



—Photo by Loryea.

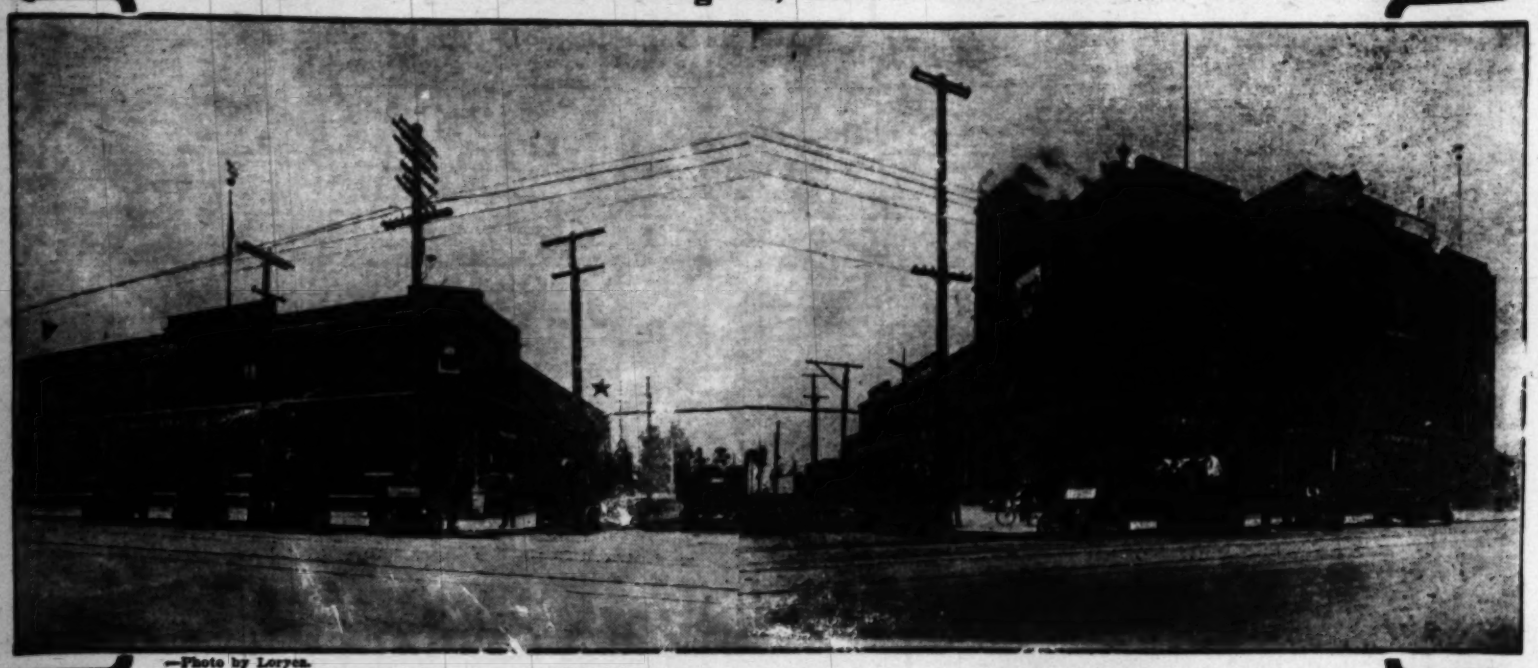
THE HOME OF "EAST

The plant of the Los Angeles Brewing Compa
complete in Western America. It covers eleve
but $150,000 a year in wages. The annual outpu
is shipped all over Southern California, Ariz
Hawaiian Islands. The company's brands
(Bavarian type brew,) and "Mission Mal
products is a result of carefully selected ingre
tary conditions. The company owns four de
provide water of uniform purity for the bre
Company bottles more beer than any other b
pacity of the bottling works is 50,000 quart b
ments are planned for the present year. The
pany's plant at any time.

George Zobelein, President and
Edward Zobelein, Vice-President.
John G. Zobelein, Vice-President.

Plant of the Mathie Brewing Company

Los Angeles, California



—Photo by Loryea.

The star shows where the Mathie Brewing Company is preparing to erect another large building to accommodate the increasing demands of its bottling department and garage requirements.

THE MATHIE BREWING COMPANY was incorporated in 1903, and the brewery was completed and put in operation the following year. The plant now covers twenty-six city lots, and its product is shipped all over Southern California and Arizona. Of the annual output of 100,000 barrels, about one-half goes through the bottling works. The company employs 100 men and pays out approximately $100,000 a year in wages. Its brands are "Red Ribbon" (Pale Beer,) "Old Dutch" (Lager,) and "Malt Tonic."

THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE

Edward Mathie, President. — *R. Wannenmacher, Vice-President and Brew Master.*
Edward McCullock, Secretary. — *Henry Shlademan, Treasurer.*
Jacob Rudel. — *Peter Warner.* — *Robert A. Todd.*

Los Angeles Brewing Company

INCORPORATED AUG. 16, 1897.



—Photo by Loryea.

THE HOME OF "EAST SIDE" BEER

The plant of the Los Angeles Brewing Company is one of the most modern and complete in Western America. It covers eleven acres, employs 140 men and pays out $150,000 a year in wages. The annual output is 100,000 barrels, and the product is shipped all over Southern California, Arizona, Nevada and Utah, and to the Hawaiian Islands. The company's brands are "East Side" (Pale,) "Malto" (Bavarian type brew,) and "Mission Malt Tonic." The superior excellence of these products is a result of carefully selected ingredients, scientific brewing and sanitary conditions. The company owns four deep-water wells, bored especially to provide water of uniform purity for the brewery. The Los Angeles Brewing Company bottles more beer than any other brewery west of St. Louis. The capacity of the bottling works is 50,000 quart bottles per day. Extensive improvements are planned for the present year. The public is invited to visit the company's plant at any time.

George Zobelein, President and General Manager.
Edward Zobelein, Vice-President. — Philip Zobelein, Treasurer.
John G. Zobelein, Vice-President. — William Kraemer, Secretary.

GRANITE QUARRIES, RAYMOND, MADERA CO., CALIFORNIA

SANDSTONE QUARRIES SITES, COLUSA CO., CALIFORNIA



—Photo by Loryea.

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E. L. KNOWLES, Manager

Phone [illegible] 5972; Main 1810

WE FURNISHED THE GRANITE FOR THE [illegible] W TIMES BUILDING

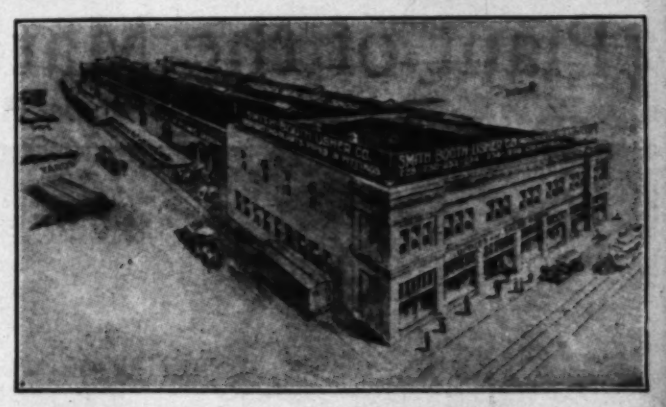
MORGAN WALLS & MORGAN

ARCHITECTS

1134-40 I. N. VAN NUYS BUILDING

THE OLDEST established firm in Southern California. Their work has kept up with the growth of the city in the class and magnitude of the structures erected by them. While their practice is very general they have perhaps been most successful with the largest structures, fireproof buildings, banking houses, office buildings, theaters, commercial buildings, and warehouses. Among the late office buildings erected by them are the I. W. Hellman Building, W. G. Kerckhoff Building, W. P. Story Building, I. N. Van Nuys Building, W. I. Hollingsworth Building, Title Guarantee Building. In banking buildings, the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank. In theater buildings, the Garland Theater Building to be occupied by the Morosco Theater. In commercial structures, the Parmelee-Dohrmann Building. In warehouses, the W. H. Perry Building, Second and Los Angeles streets, the Haas, Baruch & Co. Building, Second and Alameda streets. All these buildings are "Class A" fireproof construction.

They have a large clientage among the oldest and most substantial families in the city.



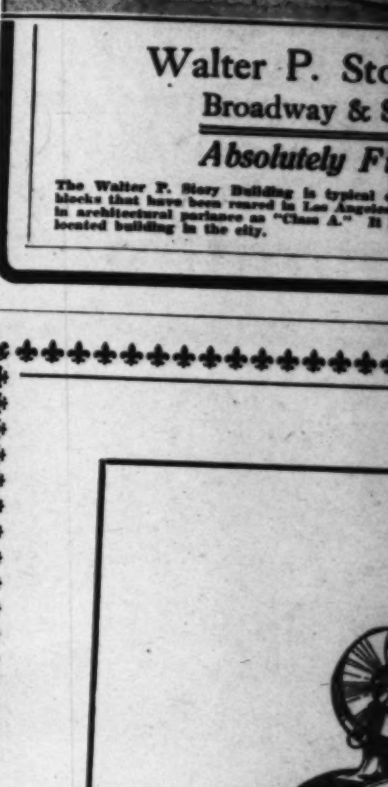
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We Are Educated to Serve You

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Walter P. Sto
Broadway &
Absolutely F
The Walter P. Story Building is typical
blocks that have been reared in Los Angeles
in architectural parlance as "Class A." It
located building in the city.

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First class service in Monrovia, Sierra Madre, Azusa, Glendora, Covina, El Monte, South Santa Anita, Arcadia, Whittier, Fullerton, Anaheim, Orange, Santa Ana.

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Southern Counties Gas Company of California



—Photo by Loryea.

FULTON ENGINE WORKS

Important Industrial Enterprise
Established in Los Angeles
Twenty-five Years Ago

Manufacturers of Mining, Hoisting, Pumping, Wellboring, Power Transmission Machinery; Elevators, Engines, Boilers, Heaters, Condensing Apparatus; Tanks of all sizes; Sheet Iron work, Iron and Bronze castings, etc. All machinery placed in position under personal supervision of the management. Product shipped to all parts of the Southwest. Employs over 150 skilled operatives. Pays out in wages annually $100,000. Location: Corner North Main street and Alhambra avenue. Officers: J. P. McAllister, president; A. J. McCone, vice-president; W. Lewis Bell, manager. Patrons and visitors invited to inspect the plant. Estimates and designs on short notice by mail. P. O. Box 296. Fulton Engine Works, Los Angeles, California.



Alpine Tavern, 5100 feet above the valley, where refreshments may be had. Pony trains make trips to the summit 1100 feet above. Many points, within easy walk of Alpine, present wondrous views. Round Trip from Los Angeles, $2.50. Saturday-Sunday-Holiday Rate $2.00. Send for special Mt. Lowe folder.

Southern California Sightseeing Trolley Trips



Walter P. Story Building

Broadway & Sixth Street

Absolutely Fire Proof

The Walter P. Story Building is typical of the best class of modern business blocks that have been reared in Los Angeles of recent years. It is what is known in architectural parlance as "Class A." It is the most modern and best centrally located building in the city.

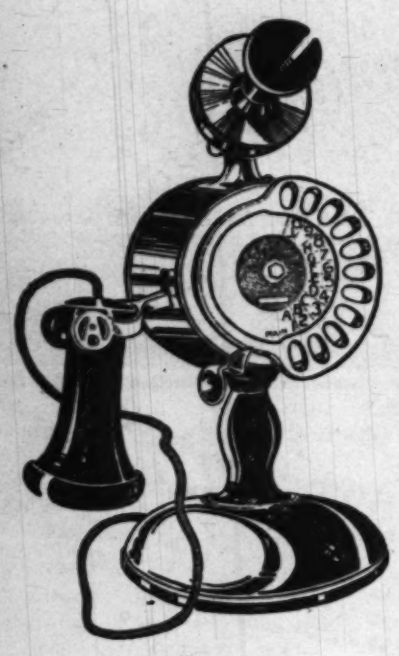


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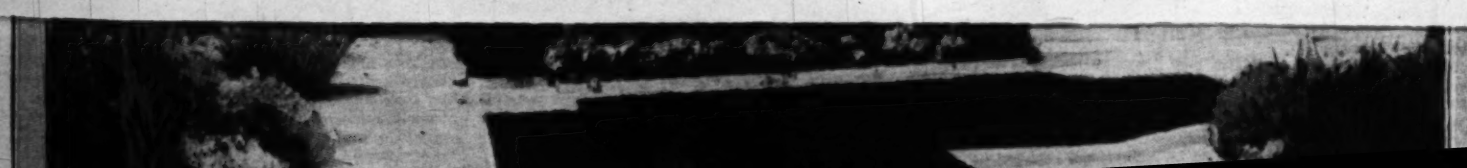
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Immediate Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Boston Stock Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the New York Curb Market.

Reliable Statistics and Bulletins from all Trade Centers daily.

Leased Wires touching every important city in the United States and Canada, in which are also maintained a regular staff of correspondents.

Prompt and Accurate Service.

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618 STORY BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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OUR SALESMEN COVER ALL WESTERN STATES
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Private Exchange Connecting all departments

Thos. H. B. Varney.

Prominent in Everybody's Eye

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Southern California Sightseeing Trolley Trips

HOT
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The Tourist Clearing House of Southern California

The Center of the Business and Social Life of Los Angeles

700 A

50 Rooms with Toilet and Lavatory
50 Rooms with Bath
200 Rooms with Bath
50 Rooms with Bath
50 Rooms in two, three or four-room



Elegantly Appointed

The Fremont, just two
of the city, and one blo
unsurpassed view of the
particularly appreciated
service. American plan
month or for parties.

ROOMS SING
With or W

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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The Tourist Clearing House of Southern California

The Center of the Business and Social Life of Los Angeles



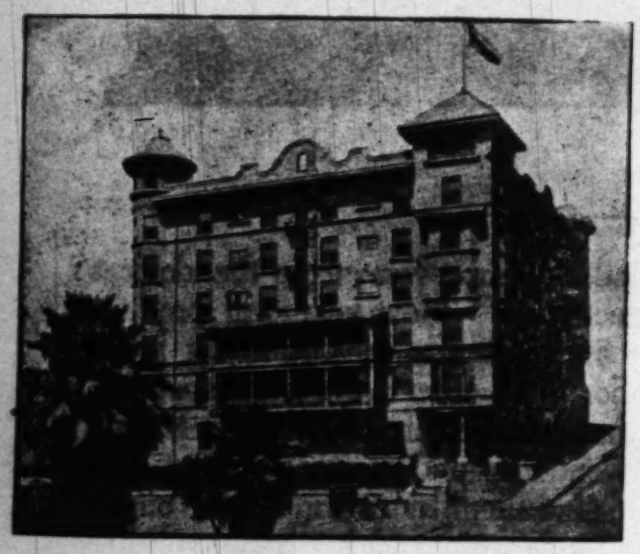
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700 ARTISTIC AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS

TARIFF PER DAY FOR ONE PERSON.

50 Rooms with Toilet and Lavatory	$ 2.00	100 Rooms with Bath	4.00
50 Rooms with Bath	2.50	100 Rooms with Bath	5.00
200 Rooms with Bath	3.00	50 Rooms with Bath	6.00
50 Rooms with Bath	3.50	50 Rooms with Bath, in two-room suites for two persons	$10.00 to $20.00
50 Rooms in two, three or four-room suites, with living-room, dining-room and butler's pantry			$25.00 to $50.00



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Corner Fourth and Olive Streets
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Elegantly Appointed Family and Tourist's Hotel

The Fremont, just two blocks West of the shopping center of the city, and one block from electric cars, commands an unsurpassed view of the down-town business district. It is particularly appreciated for the excellence of its cuisine and service. American plan only. Special rates, by week or month or for parties.



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With or Without Private Baths

Make 1913

The Electric Year



LAST YEAR noted some wonderful improvements in the devices used for cooking foods by electricity. Next year will produce more wonderful appliances. The art of electric cooking is just in its infancy, and the fact that it is superior to all other ways is indisputable. The family of electric appliances has grown from the primitive flatiron to such an enormous company of wonderful and beautiful things that you can only appreciate and understand them by calling at our offices in the various towns of Southern California and at the Appliance Department of our main office at 120 East Fourth Street, and let expert people demonstrate to you the many points in which they excel.

Southern California Edison Company

No. 120 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles

Home Phone 10621 Sunset, Main 7144

Alpine Tavern, 5100 feet above the valley, where refreshments may be had. Pony trains make trips to the summit 1100 feet above. Many points, within easy walk of Alpine, present wondrous views. Round Trip from Los Angeles, $3.50. Saturday-Sunday-Holiday Rate $2.00. Send for special Mt. Lowe folder.

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Personally Conducted Tours to Points of Greatest Interest
the Maximum of Pleasure at the Minimum of Expense

Rogues Gallery Before and After Their Hair Is Cropped by the Barber of Leavenworth Penitentiary. Will Probably Be Assigned to Construction Work.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

Capitulation Indicates Near Close of the Peace Conference.

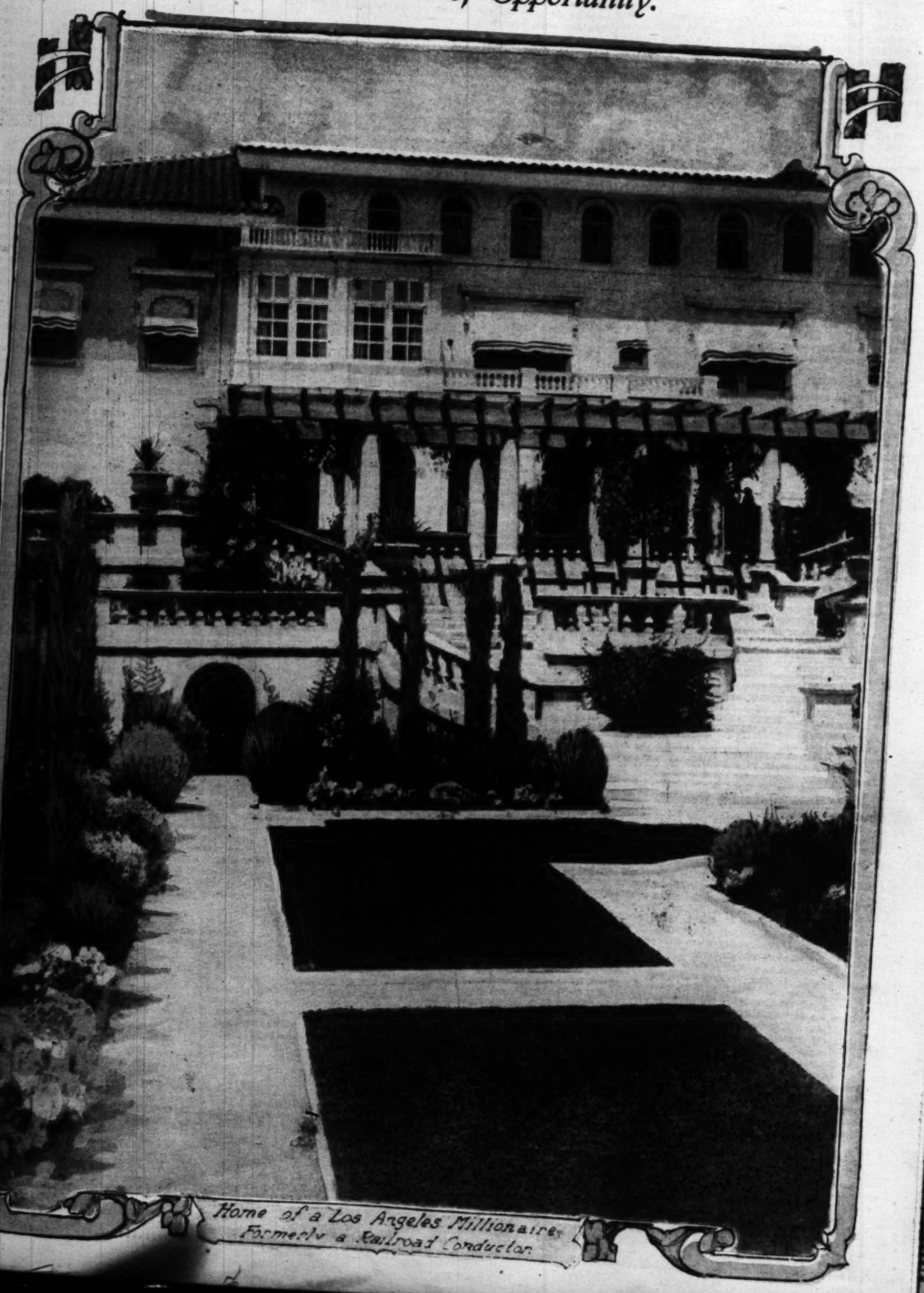
Moslems Will Retain Mere

Annual Midwinter Number, VI.

Los Angeles Daily Times

PART VI: 24 PAGES. JANUARY 1, 1913. PRICE 10 CENTS.

The Land of Opportunity.



Home of a Los Angeles Millionaire, Formerly a Railroad Conductor.

TLINE NEWS MAP OF

night in the Light of the latest press

LIST, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE



Fine Opportunities for Investment Here.

PROPERTY INCREASES.

THE marvelous growth in population and wealth of Los Angeles and of all Southern California and the Southwest during the past few years is attracting the attention of not only the United States, but of foreign countries as well.

Taking, for example, the assessed values for the past five years, which show our increase in wealth.

In 1908 the total assessment of Los Angeles county was $407,666,294; in 1909 it was $593,876,364; in 1910, $531,400,559; in 1911, $607,182,559, while in 1912 it is $703,919,976. The assessed value of Los Angeles county in 1902, ten years ago, was $114,159,832.

The assessment of San Diego county in 1908 was $31,447,499, while in 1912 it is $56,721,524.

The assessment of Santa Barbara county in 1908 was $25,380,605 while in 1912 it is $31,911,978.

The assessment of Ventura county in 1908 was $13,072,678 while this year it is $27,912,942.

The assessment of Orange county in 1908 was $20,213,409, while this year it is $41,343,025.

The assessment of Riverside county in 1908 was $21,874,067, while this year it is $26,448,460.

The assessment of San Bernardino county in 1908 was $33,035,725, while this year it is $52,428,189.

The assessment of Imperial county in 1908 was $7,527,944, while this year it is $16,034,094.

From the above figures it may be seen that there has been a general increase in wealth in all the eight counties named during the past five years.

And what is true of these counties is equally true of other parts of Southern California, from the cities of Fresno and San Luis Obispo on the north, to the State of Arizona on the east and to Mexico on the south. They are all increasing in population and wealth.

The question is asked, why?

MANY REASONS.

* * *

It is often argued that the rapid growth of Los Angeles (the commercial center of the Southwest) is largely due to the great number of tourists who spend the delightful winter months here, and, being consumers of our products, and liberal spenders, they bring good times to the country. But Los Angeles has no monopoly of the tourist travel, and there are other sections that are not growing nearly so fast, where there are also thousands of tourists visiting each year. Furthermore if it were the tourist travel alone, then, during the months when the tourists cease to arrive, there would be a marked dull season; residences and hotels would be empty, building operations would cease, and the profits of the winter months would barely suffice to even up the dull months of the summer. On the contrary the building operations in Los Angeles and Southern California are even greater during the summer than the winter months—proving that it is not alone the great tourist travel that causes the increasing wealth and population from year to year.

Another argument often advanced to explain the amazing growth of this Southern California, is that the early completion of the Panama Canal is calling attention to the "opportunities," and thus capital is being invested. While the advantages to the harbor cities of the Pacific Coast upon the completion of the Panama Canal are very apparent, and millions of dollars are being expended in providing adequate and cheap harbor facilities, yet that would not alone account for the doubling and trebling in population of the inland cities and counties as well. While capitalists might buy vast tracts of land and hold for increased values when the canal is completed, it would not furnish the incentive for such an increase in population as we are having. People cannot locate even in our delightful Southern California and live on the climate alone or on expectations of future employment when the canal is completed.

Again, it is stated that the two great expositions to be held in 1915, one in San Francisco and the other in San Diego, are having a quickening effect on population and wealth. While they are doing now, and will in the future do a great deal to advertise California, yet the immediate effect would seem to be principally confined to the two cities where the expositions are to be held while Los Angeles county and the other counties would be benefited only indirectly.

Another great factor in the upbuilding of Los Angeles is the promised early completion of the Los Angeles aqueduct, when water from the base of the snow-clad Sierra Nevada Mountains will be brought 250 miles through cement and steel conduits at a cost of more than $30,000,000, and develop our 100,000 horse-power, which will be electrified, and thus all Los Angeles will have not only an abundance of pure water for present and future needs, but a great amount of power for manufacturing. While this is a direct contributary cause for the rapid growth of Los Angeles, it would not effect other cities and communities in Southern California, which are also making great strides forward.

If the reasons for the undisputed and phenomenal growth of Southern California during the last five and ten years are not due alone to the climate, nor to the tourist travel, nor to the Panama Canal, nor to the expositions in 1915, nor to the Los Angeles aqueduct, then what is the real basis for this growth?

SUBDIVISION OF LANDS.

* * *

In brief, I would say: "The subdivision of the farming lands into small holdings."

During the past few years my travels have brought me in direct contact with the men, and companies of men, we are promoting the great land and irrigation enterprises of Southern California. They have achieved wonderful results, have accumulated fortunes, but the work has really only just begun. It is not a work that can be done by a speculator, but must be done by a promoter, or a booster—Southern California has an established reputation for having more boosters than any other part of the United States, and Los Angeles takes the lead. The reason is plain: it pays to boost—Southern California is not disappointing. You can depend upon the sunshine, upon the soil and upon the water.

But right here I must stop to say that the development of the water supply in Southern California has had more to do with the subdivision of the farming lands than any other one thing.

BUT THE BEGINNING.

* * *

What has been done and what is being done is but the beginning. There are tracts of land in Southern California, miles and miles in extent, without any trees to remove, or rocks to blast out, that are lying today a desert waste, which will in a few years be settled upon by a contented and prosperous people in tracts of five, ten and twenty acres. It is this subdivision of these lands which are now almost worthless and their being settled upon by the industrious family, which will double and quadruple the population of existing cities in the Southwest, which will cause to spring up cities not now even named, and which will cause Los Angeles, the commercial center of this vast country, to have 1,000,000 population.

The men who are the "promoters," the "boosters," or the "empire builders" of Southern California are deserving of much praise for their energy, enterprise and enthusiasm, but the fact must not be lost sight of that it pays to be a booster, a promoter or an empire builder in Southern California. We are already blessed with many men of great ability along such lines, and particularly in Los Angeles, but the supply is not equal to the demand. We need more of them. It is a great and a glorious work.

WATER WILL DO IT.

* * *

I have in mind a promoter, and not of very great wealth either, who is planning to develop a subdivision of 40,000 acres of land, the necessary water supply for which will cost about $2,000,000, but will provide for 8000 five-acre home-tracts, on land that has been purchased for a few dollars per acre, but which will pay interest then on $500 an acre. There are 200,000 more acres of just such land in the same section awaiting some other promoter, booster, or empire builder. We have the land, and the climate, while the water supply is being developed, all that remains being to secure an intelligent, industrious class of people to locate. Southern California attracts the homeseeker because here he can establish a home amid the most pleasant surroundings. While it might take an energetic man and his wife almost all their time for the first few years to build for themselves "a home" on their little tract of five, ten or twenty acres, set out in alfalfa, deciduous or citrus fruits, yet, as a rule, all are successful and then send word to relatives and friends to "come to California." A gentleman in Pasadena told the writer that when he located there seven years ago his wife was his nearest and only relative, while now he can count more than fifty relatives located near him.

We want more people to locate in Southern California of the same class that are locating now; the cream of other States and countries. We want capital to help the "promoter," and the promoter to engineer the "enterprise" and then contented residents will do the "boosting."

Southern California is destined to be noted for its numerous homes. These homes will be established, not alone on account of the superiority of the climate, but because a comfortable living can be made from small tracts of land.

In some sections of the United States, where rain is plentiful and the winters are severe, it requires as much effort on the part of the tiller of the soil to combat the elements as it does to produce a crop, but in this country, where irrigation supplies the needed moisture, there are no failures of crops; two and three crops can be raised yearly and results are dependent almost entirely upon the industry and ability of the husbandman. It can be truly said that "the desert is made to blossom as the rose."

ENTERPRISES CALLED FOR.

* * *

This subdivision of the agricultural lands into small tracts calls for a multitude of contributary enterprises. It follows that good roads are needed, and so good roads are built, giving rise to many minor industries. Electric light and power are needed, giving rise to the formation of companies and extension of lines. The telephone follows the subdivision of the land, and an army of men and women are given employment.

The good roads of Southern California have given such an impetus to the use of automobiles that California now ranks second (and will soon rank first) in the number of machines in use, the total being now nearly 90,000. With such excellent highways and a climate that permits the constant use of an auto both summer and winter, the use of automobiles is certain to largely increase. The establishment of plants for manufacturing automobiles is one of the opportunities for profitable investments in the Southwest.

The abundant supply of fuel oil and gas in Southern California will provide a cheap power for manufacturing, and mountains of iron ore, now unused, will become the source for a supply of cheap pig iron, giving employment to thousands of workmen.

MAN AND WIFE.

* * *

Southern California is the country "par excellence" for the married couple. The climate is invigorating for both the man and the woman. Surprising results in the home and on the farm are accomplished through their combined efforts.

As an illustration of a co-operative investment in subdivided lands I have in mind the purchase by eight heads of families of a tract of 160 acres, at an initial cost of $30 an acre. A pumping plant was installed costing $1600 (an average of $10 an acre) and at the end of one year the seven crops of alfalfa alone brought a return of $50 an acre. That same land can now be sold for $120 an acre, which three years ago produced only one crop of barley a year, and not always sure of that one crop. This same land, in half a dozen years more, will produce, from the fruit trees then to be in bearing, at least $150 an acre, over all expenses, thus paying 10 per cent. on $1500 an acre. This may sound like a fairy tale to one who has lived in a one-crop country were dependence is placed upon the natural rainfall. He cannot understand how this Southern California land can be made to produce such large crops, when, to all appearances, it is much poorer land than he has been accustomed to seeing sold in his State for much less than $100 an acre. The secret of the profits from the lands of the Southwest lies in the great variety of products, and the fact that even three crops can be grown in one season, the land thus yielding three profits a year.

THE SPECIALIST.

* * *

Southern California is the land where the specialist meets with the greatest success. Fortunes have been made by men buying raw land, developing water supplies, setting out oranges, figs, olives, lemons, grapes or other fruits and then selling. Through experience they make no mistakes. Other fortunes have been accumulated by engaging in the house-building business. These building companies erect a better residence for less money than an individual and sell them on terms so easy that it hardly pays a newcomer to rent. Just think of the advantage of taking your choice out of a hundred newly-built houses, that have never been occupied, and when you move in, pay only $100 down and $25 a month, on a property worth $2500. Is it any wonder that Los Angeles, and the surrounding cities, are cities of homes owned by the residents?

There are only two States in the Union that spend more money each year for education than California, and the present $30,000,000 being expended annually will soon reach $40,000,000.

Southern California offers to the investor an element which the careful business man always considers first, and that is "safety." The climate is a known and dependable quantity. It is a climate of moderate but continued sunshine. There are no severe winds or rainstorms. Depending almost entirely upon irrigation, there are no disastrous failures of crops. Out-of-doors labor can be comfortably performed every month in the year. The great publicity given to the advantages of Southern California for a desirable place of residence has attracted a superior class of people. The climate of Southern California is particularly invigorating for the female sex. You find here the nearest approach to equality in the two sexes. The native sons and daughters inherit fine mental and physical traits from parents so equally strong. The climate being mild, infant mortality is small while men and women attain to an old age.

The question may be asked: What interest has an investor in knowing about education, class of citizenship, enjoyment of life, etc., in a ne wcountry?

Such an interest should so appeal to him that he will not only send his money into Southern California for investment but that he and his family, even though they be millionaires, will come also. The person who comes here, who talks with the people, and sees the opportunities for investment for himself, is most apt to not only be most successful, but to be of greater advantage to the country.

GOOD INTEREST RATES.

* * *

One advantage California has over some other States is the absence on its statute books of a restrictive usury law. The legal rate of interest is 7 per cent. but you can loan money under contract at any reasonable rate. Progress of many States is greatly retarded by restrictive laws against the loaning of money.

In closing this article I will add just a word of warning. Do not confuse the terms "investment" and "speculation." A speculation, even in Southern California, is a gamble, while an investment is a business—therefore in making an investment the better the business principles you apply and the greater your ability, the surer will be your reward.

CALIFORNIA IS PROSPEROUS.

[Pasadena Star:] All are agreed that California is prospering from center to circumference. Even the pessimists—the very few who survive—have been prospered to a standstill in their croaking. There is one particularly significant and pleasing feature about this prosperity—it is general, and it is consistent and continuous. Every part of the State is thriving this year. From no section does there come the cry of "hard times." Prosperity has prevailed in California for years. It is true, certain sections of the State, at certain times, have felt the pinch of some conditions that debilitated prosperity temporarily. But the adverse conditions in these sections have been more than offset by the exceptional thriving of other sections. And so the equilibrium is maintained from year to year and the State presses forward, blessed with consistent, continuous, substantial, boomless, progressive prosperity. The boom, once the curse of certain portions of the State, has been virtually banished from California. The prosperity of today is genuine.

INCREASED LEMON CROP.

California's lemon crop of this season, which began November 1, will be 8000 carloads, in the opinion of Andrew M. Mortensen, traffic manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. This surpasses last year's crop by 2000 carloads. The lemons are in excellent condition.

Advantages Our Land Offers the Homeseeker.

OWN YOUR PLACE!

FROM Fresno county on the north to old Mexico on the south, and from Arizona on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west, is that part of California called the "Southland," with an area of about 50,000 square miles, a land rich in mineral wealth, rich in horticultural and agricultural possibilities far beyond present development.

In days gone by most of this Southern California was owned in large tracts, sometimes embracing thousands of acres in one Spanish land grant, and given up almost entirely to stock-raising. Then later came the steam railroads, which opened up the country to the agriculturist, who farmed on a large scale, and thousands of tons of wheat, corn and barley were raised. Those were the days when a comparatively few men could handle great bodies of land, and when, if nature was kind in providing sufficient timely rains for the one yearly crop, amassed fortunes. But there were years when the rainfall was not sufficient, when no crops were gathered, and then those farmers became bankrupt. Farming under such conditions was so much of a gamble and the land values were discounted to such an extent that level, fertile soil was sometimes sold in large tracts at prices ridiculously low.

* * *

IRRIGATION.

Gradually these lands passed into the hands of far-sighted persons who saw the possibilities of the future through development of supplies of water. Streams of water both large and small were diverted from their natural channels and carried for miles in ditches, to be distributed over the land. But in some localities there were no streams of water, so wells were dug and the land irrigated by pumping. But irrigating land under such conditions requires a great deal of capital, and constant attention even after the supply of water is secured, so there naturally followed a subdivision of these large tracts, and the sale of bodies of land of 500 and 1000 acres to individuals and companies. Even such tracts were found to be too large, and hence were subdivided again and again until we have the present-day activity of the small land-owner who can very profitably irrigate and till five, ten and twenty acres in a body.

One of the principal reasons why this subdivision of land is going on so rapidly is the present high cost of labor. If labor were cheap there would be landed proprietors who would control large bodies of land, such as we now find in Mexico. But the price of labor being high, it pays these proprietors better to sell the land, at remunerative prices, to the small land purchaser.

* * *

THE MAN WITH A FAMILY.

The man with a family, on ten acres, can often clear $2000 a year, while if he were to hire the work done and pay out even $1000 he would have no profit left. The man working for wages will put in just eight or ten hours for a day. He will do just what he is told to do and no more. He takes no interest in the farm excepting to hold down his job and draw his pay. The homeseeker, on the other hand, buys a piece of land. He puts in long hours at work, his wife is perhaps equal to himself in looking after certain parts of the work, and even his children earn good wages in the help they can give. Every hour's work on the farm putting in improvements belongs to the homeseeker and not the land-owner—so that the profits from the land are correspondingly greater.

A lady living not far from Los Angeles, who came with her husband from the manufacturing city of Lynn, Mass., said to the writer: "I never in my life worked so hard as I have during the past two years we have been here."

"What are you doing?" was asked.

"Working mostly out of doors tending to the chickens, irrigating the land, and helping my husband build our house."

"Why do you do it?"

"Just because," she said, "I can't help but be doing something. My health was never better. We cannot afford to hire this work done, so I do it."

"But is it paying you?"

"Yes, indeed, it is. We bought this ten acres two years ago for $1000 and paid $200 in cash, and agreed to pay $200 a year and interest on the balance. We have made enough to pay the installments with interest, and we could sell the land with the improvements for at least $3500. When our walnut trees come into full bearing this place will easily sell for $10,000."

The above is one instance, and there are thousands like it, where the wife proves herself a "helpmate" instead of just a "help-eat." For the married man Southern California offers the very greatest advantages.

* * *

THE LAND BECKONS.

Southern California is not like some other countries. There are miles and miles of level land where for ages nothing but stunted shrubs and spring grass has ever grown. The homeseeker brings water upon the land, and no matter what month it may be, he can start producing a crop. He can live in a tent. He needs no fences, as California has a law which prohibits stock running at large. In some of the recently subdivided lands of this southland you will find forty and fifty tent-houses, where the man and woman have been married only a short time, but they are happy and contented because they are making the right kind of a start in life. It is no disgrace to live in a tent when you are developing your land. I have in mind an alfalfa farmer living in the Imperial Valley who took up 160 acres of desert land and first put up a house of adobe bricks, with a shake roof, the total cost being $30 and lived in it with his family comfortably for four years, until he had 150 acres set in alfalfa, was milking more than fifty cows, and could easily get $16,000 for his 160 acres, which cost him only the government price. This gentleman was planning, when last I talked with him, to soon erect a great barn, costing about $15,000 and a residence to cost as much more. He can now afford to do it.

Do not try to raise more than one thing at a time on the ten acres. If you think cabbages will pay, set out the whole ten acres in cabbages. If you think peaches will pay, set out the whole ten acres in peach trees, and I would even go so far as to suggest that not more than two varieties of that one fruit be raised. If you want to experiment on something new, plow up or grub out your present crop and put in the new. If you try potatoes and they do not do as well as you expect, irrigate your land thoroughly, plow it up, and put it into somthing else, such as Chili peppers, or watermelons, or tomatoes. When you learn just the right crop then keep on improving the quality and the methods of cultivation. The road to success lies along being a specialist.

* * *

FARMING AT ALL SEASONS.

No matter what month in the year you arrive in Southern California you can start right at work. There are no extreme seasons. You can get your land soaked with water, and plant a crop any month in the year. A gentleman living near Lankershim, which is only a few miles from Los Angeles, gave me figures, which he said wrere official, of having raised three crops of potatoes in one season on the same piece of land. It is nothing unusual to cut seven crops of alfalfa hay in a season, and in one case ten cuttings were said to have been made. The sun shines nearly the whole year; the water for irrigation can be applied at any time, and nature does the rest. Here in Southern California, lettuce, radishes, green onions and green peas are in the market every month of the year.

It is a mistaken idea that it requires a large amount of ready money to buy land in California. The men who are promoting these land developments will sell on very easy terms, in fact they prefer to have a mortgage bearing 7 per cent. rather than the cash, which will only bring them, in the savings bank, 4 or 5 per cent. When the land lies idle it produces nothing, but let an industrious man locate on it, and supply the thirsty soil with water, in three or four months there is a crop, and a return to the farmer, who is abundantly able then to pay the interest on the purchase price.

* * *

HUMBLE START.

So many persons have started in farming with just a shoe-string of capital, and become very comfortably fixed after a few years, that you can easily learn the method they pursued and follow it closely.

First it was the purchase of the land. Do not pay rent. Pay as little down as possible. Get on the land at once and go to work. Decide on what you are going to do, then do it as quickly as possible. If the land is dry, give it a thorough soaking, then plow and put in your crop. If you haven't the money with which to buy your seed, buy it on credit. If you are the right sort they will trust you two or three months. Work early and work late. Take a good rest at noon. When you get off your first crop pay every bill you owe on the crop, then, if necessary, go into debt again. Do not buy anything on credit that will not go into market within ninety days. If you are living in a tent, stay there until you get your ten or twenty acres set out in some kind of fruit, and your land paid for. Work hard and live close until you get your first full crop of fruit off your trees, which will be from five to ten years after you purchase the land, then will be soon enough to buy an automobile, or your wife a piano or build a $3000 bungalow residence.

* * *

GOING INTO DEBT.

Some people say: "Never go into debt." The wisdom or folly of going into debt depends upon what the debt is for. If it is to spend upon yourself or wife, do not do it. If it is to buy land, do not do it unless the land will produce something. Business men consider a good credit a valuable asset, and even cities and counties find it often necessary to go into debt. With a good piece of land and plenty of water you can make money in almost any part of Southern California if you use ordinary good judgment in selecting your crop. Above all things do not put too many varieties on your land at once. Remember that when you have water for irrigation there can be no failure from that source, so that the only chance for failure is a poor market.

One farmer set out his ten acres all in tomatoes and sold the whole crop close at home to such advantage that he cleared more than $1000 that year. The next year all his neighbors had in tomatoes, so that he had no market. What did he do? He went to the nearest large city, thirty miles away, and made a contract with the hotels, etc., to put up their tomatoes, in their own sealers, for so much a box of tomatoes, they to furnish all other materials. He cleared another $1000 that year. He hunted a good market, instead of waiting for the buyer to come to him. The next year he set out his whole ten acres in onions—which brought him a return of over $1500. "Since coming on this land five years ago," said this rancher, "I have paid for the land, my first payment having been only $50; I have set out three acres in peaches, one acre in loganberries have built and paid for this five-room house, and have some money in the bank. My wife, two boys and a daughter have been my only help. During this time my land has trebled in value. Before I came to California I was a clerk in a store and drew $100 a month. I never thought it possible that I could be contented on a ranch. They held my job open for me two years at least, but I decided to stay by the ranch, and I have no cause to regret it. I enjoy this life, and so does my family. We have electric lights in our house, a telephone, a phonograph, and we have pleasant neighbors. The county roads here are better than the main streets in some towns. Six miles away is a city of 6000, twenty miles in another direction, is a city of 30,000. This is not a hard life, but an easy and pleasant one. Best of all, I am my own boss."

* * *

ONE THING AT A TIME.

I have noted instances where men have bought a piece of land, secured a good job in a near-by city, and tried to make a success of both, but generally they fail, at least partially. You cannot conduct two enterprises at once. If you are going to be a farmer, be a farmer and stay on the farm. If you want to be a merchant, be a merchant and expect very little success on the farm. You may get interest on your investment, but not the profits you should get by devoting your whole attention to it.

If you have enough money to buy an improved ranch, it will be best for you to select just what you want and pay the price. You may think the price is high, but remember you are not risking your money on an experiment. You can actually see the result.

The four best fruit crops in Southern California are oranges, lemons, olives and figs—to which may be added three other fruits, in certain localities, namely apricots, peaches and apples. Grapes do well everywhere, but do not bring enough profit to cultivate on only ten-acre tracts. While your fruit trees are small you can plant vegetables between the rows and more than make a living. You cannot successfully grow alfalfa in an orchard. Alfalfa pays from $60 to $80 an acre when properly irrigated and cut. If not pastured too heavily, it requires to be seeded only once in ten years.

* * *

RAISING CHICKENS.

Excellent with alfalfa are chickens, dairy stock and hogs. The wife of an alfalfa grower took turkeys as a side line and cleared, during two seasons, nearly as much money as her husband. I met this lady sitting by the side of her husband in an automobile. She was cultured, highly educated, but an enthusiast over the chances a woman has to help her husband.

They say the way to have happiness in married life in for the woman as well as the man to be kept busy. Then this Southern California is an ideal country in the rural districts. Women find plenty of work, but it is not drudgery. It is work that fits in with their husbands' interests and it is profitable. There is no need of the wife here asking her husband for money every time she wants a dollar, when she has a yard full of chickens, producing 30 cents a dozen eggs. One lady cleared $1000 last year on her chickens and her husband as much more on fruit, and only ten acres in all.

* * *

TRANSPORTATION.

Nearly every man in Southern California wants to own an automobile and many a rancher does own one. If he lives twenty miles from the city it is only an hour's run (for the speed limit is twenty miles an hour) but on the splendid highways about Los Angeles forty miles an hour does not seem dangerously fast, and to go only ten miles an hour seems like a snail's pace. When so many persons own automobiles it would seem that the electric railroads would have to go out of business, but on the contrary the travel is increasing each year, and the lines are being extended to new territory.

At the present rate of building electric lines, it will be only a short time until Bakersfield, 169 miles to the north, and Santa Barbara 100 miles to the north, and Redlands seventy miles to the east, and San Diego 127 miles to the south will all be connected with the splendid interurban service of Los Angeles. In number of train-departures daily Los Angeles equals the combined departures of sixteen cities of the United States each having about the same population as Los Angeles, namely about 400,000.

Country life in Southern California is pleasant. Farming in the country is profitable. The work is healthful. There are good wagon roads and highways; there are railroads, there are electric roads. There are schools and churches. There are telephones and free rural mail delivery. There is electricity for lighting and for power. There are no pests, no storms, no floods, no crop failures from drought, no extremely cold winters nor warm summers. Even after the hottest summer days the nights are cool and sleep is possible. The country is being developed rapidly. You may locate on cheap isolated land this year, but by next year have a dozen new neighbors and your land values be doubled.

If your wife is prejudiced against farm life, and farm life in Southern California fails to attract her, you may as well give up hope of ever finding her contented outside of a city. If farm life appeals to her as she has seen it in other States, she will be delighted when she sees the joy of country life in Southern California with the bright sunshine, the luscious fruits and the beautiful flowers.

E. C. PENTLAND.

LEMONS FROM SAN DIMAS.

A grand total of $450,000 income for the season just closed was shown in reports rendered at the annual meeting of the San Dimas Lemon Association. All reports were optimistic and general satisfaction with the outlook for the coming year was expressed by the growers. During the past year the association has packed and shipped 755 cars, but it is estimated that the coming output will be considerably larger.

RIVERSIDE'S CITRUS SHIPMENTS.

The total shipment of citrus fruit from Riverside for the past season amounts to 2703 cars. It is expected to increase the output the coming season by 50 per cent.

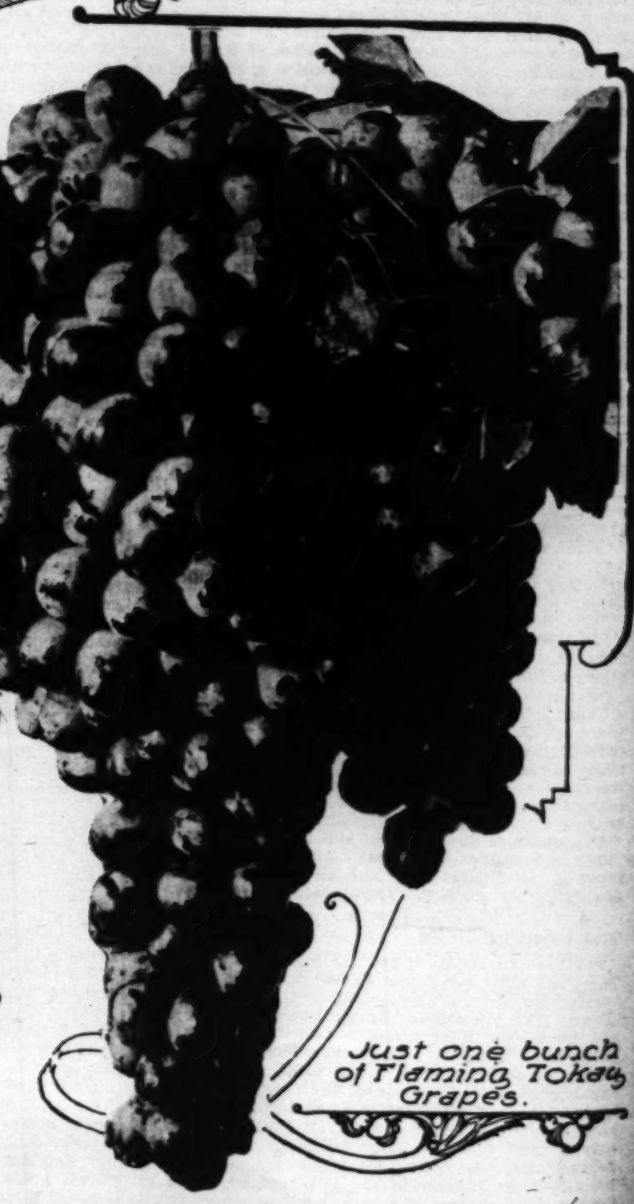
The Land of Wonderful Growth



Hauling hay near Pomona



A Santa Barbara Garden



Just one bunch of Flaming Tokay Grapes.

Farmi
Harves



Thirty-three Labor Union Officials Photographed for the Rogues' Gallery Before and After Their Hair Is Cropped by the Barber of Leavenworth Penitentiary. Will Probably Be Assigned to Construction Work.

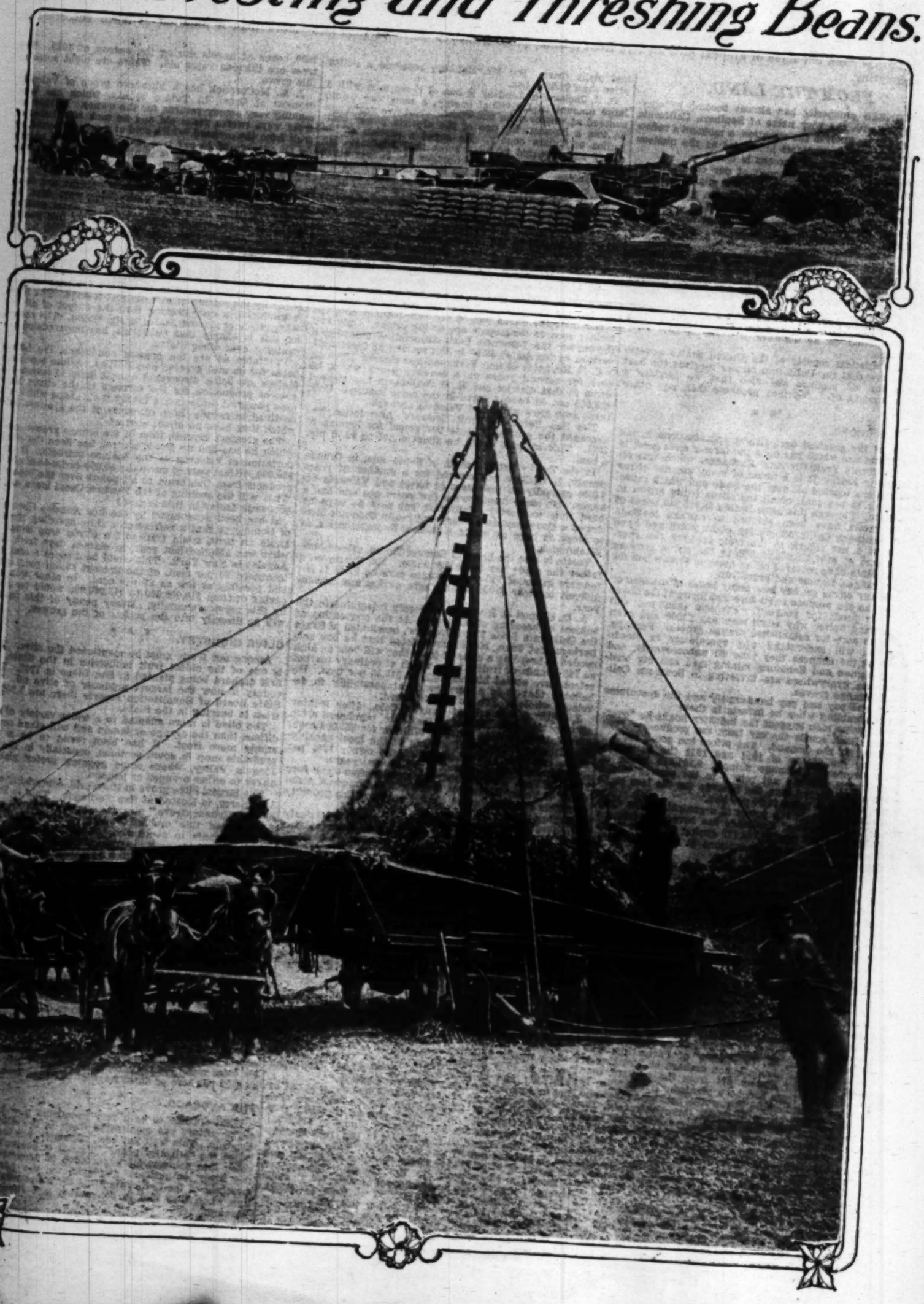
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

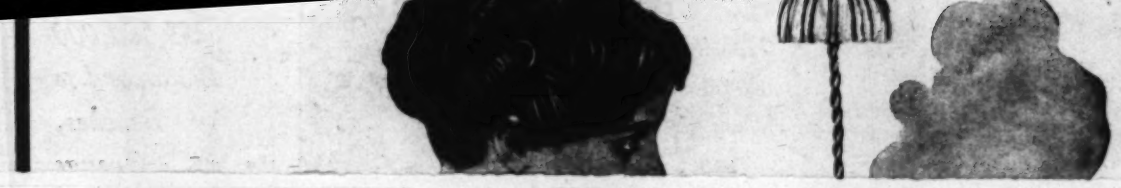
Allies Ask.

Capitulation Indicates Near Close of the Peace Conference.

Moslems Will Retain Mere

Farming on a Big Scale. Harvesting and Threshing Beans.





Wonder Crops of the Fertile Southland.

THESE are not glittering generalities, but accurate and pointed facts as to marvelous crops raised in Southern California in definite instances. The names and locations of the producers are given. The article exhaustively answers inquiries as to what may be done with fruits, nuts, vegetables, grain and other crops in the Southland. Big money from oranges, big money from peaches, big money from walnuts and almonds, big money from alfalfa, big money from grapes, and the men who made it—there are many instances and many details in this carefully-prepared presentation. Here are growers netting $1000 an acre from orange groves; $3000 from twenty acres of walnuts; $1800 from twenty-five acres of alfalfa; $1854 from ten acres of grapes; $100 an acre from raisins; $1500 from ten acres of tomatoes—more than a hundred of such successes in the accounting.

FROM THE LAND.

BUSINESS prosperity has almost become synonymous with the very name of Southern California and if we analyze the situation, a moment's reflection reveals our agricultural industries as the nucleus upon which our business success is based.

The farmer is the "backbone" of our country. He makes life possible. He is the direct mediator between man and nature and is the true foundation factor of all our civilization. This fact is most evident in our State. The prime reason why business conditions are so good in Southern California, today, is because the rancher, here, is exceedingly prosperous.

Of all business men, the farmer has been the last to organize. Heretofore he worked as an individual, independent and alone, and as a result was almost ignored in his isolation, but today he is organizing and in his new united strength is commanding respect from the world, getting better prices for his produce and placing his occupation on as dignified a basis as any other profession.

The statistical reports of the United States government show that the California farmer receives the best prices for his produce and also that we produce a larger variety of high-priced products than any other State.

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CITRUS CROPS.

One of the greatest agricultural organizations in the world, and one which has done the farmer most good, is the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which was organized in 1904. It is a union of many smaller citrus associations located all over the State and which represent over 95 per cent. of all the citrus fruits grown in the State. Through this organization 58,995,940 boxes of citrus fruits have been shipped to eastern markets from Southern California during eight years and have given as a net return to the fruit growers the enormous sum of $107,473,980.16. Thus the citrus growers in our State have received on an average $1.82 a box for their oranges, lemons and grapefruit.

Ask any citrus grower how many boxes of oranges or lemons he can produce to an acre and figure at the above rate his profit for yourself. Perhaps then you will understand better why some men pay $3000 and even $4000 an acre for established orange groves. Perhaps, too, you will understand why speculators in stocks laugh at the chances they take all unnecessarily, and Congressmen and Senators, mining men and big business men everywhere are investing in Southern California orange groves.

Oranges pay and pay handsomely and the speculator is not gambling when he invests in them

Still, some men suggest the industry might be "overdone." Back comes the cry from the producer: "We can't supply the demand. The prices are going up."

During the season of 1911 and 1912 the California Fruit Growers' Exchange shipped 9,191,143 boxes of citrus fruits and the net return to the grower was 2 cents a box higher than the average for the last eight years, the price being $1.84 per box.

Illustrating again the power of organization, the California Fruit Growers' Exchange has saved the farmers of Southern California $7,768,718 during the eight years of its existence through reductions in railroad freight charges and refrigeration charges.

In evidence also that the industry is not being overdone, let it be noted that during the season of 1911-12, when there was a larger acreage of citrus fruits than ever before in this State, the two highest prices for navel and Valencia oranges were recorded.

C. C. Chapman of the Fullerton-Placentia district received for a shipment of high-grade Valencia oranges at New York the phenomenal price of $17.25 a box.

The owners of the Merryman ranch at Exeter in the San Joaquin Valley received $4.64 a box for an entire carload of fancy navel oranges delivered at Boston.

During the month of September 1912 first class California lemons commanded from $8 to $10 a box in the markets of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago.

In every district throughout our citrus growing localities may be found individual ranchers who have made exceptional profits and produced prodigious crops.

As an instance, W. S. Shippey of Porterville, who owns a forty-acre Lisbon lemon orchard at Strathmore, cleared $4000 per annum net from the orchard four years after the trees had been planted. Mr. Shippey is a manager of one of the Porterville packing-houses and understands the citrus business thoroughly. All the knowledge that this man had at his disposal has been devoted to perfecting this grove and he is very gratified with his success. At five years old his trees looked as large as any eight-year-old trees, and their uniform size all through the entire orchard demonstrated, beyond doubt, that scientific agriculture is not the sham some people think it is. It brings results to the men who really understand it.

Another man who understands the scientific care of citrus trees and who has made a big success of the business is C. S. McLaury, president of the Tulare County Power Company of Lindsay, in Tulare county. On a forty acre grove, which Mr. McLaury owns near Lindsay, he took 1800 lug boxes of fruit from the trees three years after planting. His crop the fourth year was about 4000 boxes and during the fifth year he gathered 7500 boxes. Figure the amount of money this man made if he sold his fruit at the average rate per box which the California Fruit Exchange has paid during the last eight years. But Mr. McLaury received a better price than $1.82 a box.

C. B. Jackson of Lindsay is one of those men with a large amount of individual energy, a man who would succeed at whatever he undertakes. Not five years ago he was a lineman for one of the electric power companies of Tulare county. He saved a portion of his salary and invested in forty acres near Lindsay. He planted twenty acres to navel oranges and twenty acres to Valencias. He took 2200 lug boxes of fruit from the navel orchard when the trees were four years old and 3000 lug boxes from the Valencia grove during their fifth summer. A little after that he was offered nearly $3000 an acre for his grove and he reluctantly sold out. No—not to retire. Mr. Jackson is not that kind of a man. He is still in the orange business.

The Porterville Chamber of Commerce can refer the reader to a man in their district who has received $1000 gross, per acre, for oranges for the last nine years.

The Stewart Fruit Company of Porterville averaged the grower, during 1911, $1.30 per box for navels, $1.90 per box for Valencias and $2.30 per box for lemons.

Nor does the citrus belt of the San Joaquin hold the banner records for large crops or big prices. Only last September the Lamanda Park Association unloaded a carload of lemons at $9.90 in the market at Cincinnati.

C. C. Reynolds of San Fernando has cleared $1000 an acre for several years on a ten-acre grove which he owns in that district and R. H. Wilkinson has cleared $16,000 net on twenty acres in the same locality. Both these men grow navel and Valencia oranges.

The San Fernando Fruit Growers' Association has averaged the grower 3 cents per pound for lemons in 1911. This amount would be about equal to $2.50 net, a box.

In the Tustin district, south of Santa Ana, in Orange county, L. C. Awe has cleared for a number of years $4000 annually on ten acres of navel and Valencia oranges. He came from Iowa a few years ago and had a hard time to start in California but now he says he draws a Congressman's salary and really does not have to work as hard as would a State's Representative at Washington.

Tustin is also the home of Samuel Tustin, after whose father the place has taken its name. Mr. Tustin on a ten-acre grove of Valencia oranges says he finds it not difficult to clear $1000 net an acre during any normal year.

A. D. Shamel of Riverside is deeply interested in the subject of breeding citrus trees. At the convention of the California State Fruit Growers', assembled at Santa Barbara last June, Mr. Shamel stated that he has succeeded in breeding a class of trees that will bear as high as 768 pounds of fruit a year, which at ordinary market prices have netted him as high as $15.36 per tree. He believes that it is a very practical possibility to develop a whole orchard to this standard.

J. Wilfrey, formerly of Denver, Colo., after looking all over the southern part of the State, purchased a ten acre Valencia orange grove at Whittier for $35,000 cash. He discovered by actual records in the local packing-house that this grove had netted the owner 17½ per cent. annually on this amount for several years.

In the East Whittier district James McGee owns four acres of Valencia oranges and eight and one-half acres of navels and has cleared $20,000 net from this property a number of years.

In 1905 P. M. Fawcett of Whittier purchased twenty acres of lemons for $11,000 and the first crop paid for the property. The second year, he cleared a much larger amount, due to his care and attention to the grove. That year he took $45,000 in actual cash for the crop.

G. W. Sargeant of Whittier in 1909 owned a nine-acre orchard of fourteen-year-old trees, in that district. From September 1, 1908, to September 1, 1909, he gathered 500,000 pounds of lemons (Lisbon variety) or about a car and a half to the acre.

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QUICK RETURNS.

As an example of how soon an orange or lemon grove can commence to return interest on the money invested in them we have four noteworthy examples in the Lindsay district.

It was in 1904 that G. V. Reed, cashier of the First National Bank of Lindsay, planted nine acres of navel oranges from which he received the following net returns, over and above all expenses: In 1907 a small crop which nearly paid the expenses of the grove for the year; in 1908 a total of $775.58; in 1909 a total of $1020.21; and in 1910 a total of $1487.05. The total net income for the three years was $3232.94.

Another example of early returns was experienced by E. L. Daniells of Lindsay who has an eighteen acre grove of Valencias which were planted in 1903. During the year 1906 his net profits amounted to $1829.85; in 1907 they amounted to $5504.94; in 1909 they amounted to $4058.46 and in 1909 to $4049.95. This aggregated a grand total of $15,543.20 for the four years and was absolutely clear profit to the owner. On another orchard of seventeen acres of navel oranges Mr. Daniells received during the same period of time $13,439.21. Adding these two amounts together this man received $28,982.41 on his thirty-five acres planted in 1903.

C. O. Cowles, also a resident of Lindsay, purchased an eight-acre grove of Valencias in 1905 from which the crop had been gathered. The trees of this grove were eleven years old. Since he bought the property he has marketed up to the season 1911, five crops which have returned him a grand total of $42,834.83, or an average yearly return of $1099.83.

At the Pen Lan orchard at Exeter, the owner took off 2800 boxes of navels during the season of 1910. The trees are thirteen years old. There are eight acres in this grove.

J. M. McCormick has a nine-acre grove of Valencia oranges at Orosi, in Tulare county, which has been making very steady returns for the owner. In 1910 his trees were twelve years old and he took 3000 boxes of fruit from the orchard, which sold at 2 cents a pound, or on an average of $8 per tree and netting $4950 on the entire nine acres. This is another case of Congressman's salary being obtained on less than ten acres.

Women not only have the right to vote in California but they also have the right to grow oranges and there are not a few who do so in a surprising way. Mrs. W. Y. Stewart lives on a six-acre grove of navel oranges located in the Redlands district. Last year this woman took 2600 boxes of fruit from the orchard which netted her something like $2000.

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OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

Over 150,000 people in this State are supported directly by the raising of oranges and lemons. The State is producing a crop greater than the output of all the other citrus producing States in the Union. The reason for this is simply that California has unparalleled advantages over other States.

Profitable as are the present conditions, the future holds for us still greater possibilities. While economic factors are being discovered almost daily to lessen the cost of production for the farmers in the citrus business powerful projects are taking their shape which are destined to reduce those expenses of the growers over which they have no direct control.

The greatest expense item of the orange grower, over which he has had no direct control, has been the transportation of his crop to the eastern markets. It cost $20,000,000 last year to move the 50,000 carloads of citrus products from California to all points over the country. What will the opening of the Panama Canal mean as an economic factor in this regard?

It has been determined by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce that a refrigerator ship, speeding sixteen knots an hour, could transport a citrus crop equal to what was shipped last year, in sixteen days from Los Angeles to New York. This could be done at a cost not to exceed 50 per cent. of the present steam road tariff and possibly as low as 25 per cent. In other words a saving of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 would be made by this service annually. Every penny of this saving will go directly into the pocket of the grower.

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OLIVE INDUSTRY.

Among our fruits must be mentioned the olive. This is one of the oldest fruit industries in the State, the first orchard being planted in San Diego in 1769. That county is now the largest producer of olive oil. The State Board of Equalization reports there are 1,200,000 trees in bearing in the State.

The olive is more adapted to a wider variety of conditions than the orange or lemon and will stand considerably more frost. It has been found to be a very profitable crop in some sections, especially in the San Joaquin Valley, where some growers prefer planting olives to either oranges or lemons.

The largest olive grove in the world, comprising about 1200 acres, is located at San Fernando. This is known as the "Sylmar Grove," meaning sea of trees. The management of this orchard reports that their average crops amounts to about one ton of fruit to the acre. They pay outside growers from $50 to $55 a ton for oil olives and from $100 to $125 for pickling olives.

Dr. Chas. Weddle's olive grove is located about five and one-half miles northeast of Dinuba in Tulare county. This grove comprises fifty-four acres of trees, chiefly Manzanillo and Mission varieties, both of which are used for oil and pickling purposes. The trees are ten years old. Over 150 tons were picked last year which netted $80 a ton.

Many of the orange growers in the San Joaquin grow a border of olive trees about their orchards. The trees not only serve as a wind-break for the grove but yield handsome returns in many instances. Surrounding the Pen Lan orchard at Exeter there is a border of some ninety-seven olive trees of the Mission variety and last year they netted $496 to the owner besides what he secured from his orange grove. The olive trees were thirteen years old.

B. M. LeLong of Pomona has a specimen olive grove which has been netting him excellent returns. When his trees were five years old they returned him as much as $400 per acre or an average of $7.50 per tree.

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THE AVOCADO.

What appears to be a very promising new branch of citrus culture has manifested itself in the Ahuacate or Avocado. This fruit has been popularly, but incorrectly, called the "alligator pear." That it is beginning to develop into commercial importance is demonstrated by the lively enthusiasm displayed on the part of the members of the California State Fruit Growers' Association when they met in convention last June at Santa Barbara.

According to the reports made at the convention a taste for the fruit is being created and the demand is growing far out of proportion to the supply.

The fruit grows under similar conditions to those favorable to the orange or lemon but it is claimed to be a little more hardy than each of these trees. Already

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 167.)

Water

THE SITUATION

IN 1895 PERSONS in the employ of with C. R. Rockwood, C.E., made filings on the banks of the Colorado eight miles below Yuma, for 10,000 cubic of water to be used on lands now known Valley.

These filings were renewed from time different persons, all in the same interest filing being in 1899 by C. N. Perry. All were legally assigned to the California Company, a New Jersey corporation, organized purpose of building canals and structures water to themselves and others for irrigation mestic use on lands in Mexico and in the U

The appropriation under these filings cubic feet per second, an amount sufficient basis of 100 acres to each second foot, to 1,000 acres of desert land.

The work of diversion was promptly begun continued without interruption, except for period caused by the break in the Colorado 1905. Each year has seen an increase in put to a beneficent use, by irrigating a quently the filing holds good for the entire tion, against all except against the Yuma P its completion.

It is, however, of grave importance that the of action between all parties interested to the all of the water possible be put to a beneficial Imperial Valley at the earliest possible date is made, in the foregoing suggestion, to the Line Canal covering 130,000 acres. Water Imperial Water Company No. 5 should be promptly by the entrymen under the East Canal, so that the canal may be speedily com fore the Colorado River is entirely appropriated where. The entryman also requires water to secure his patent from the government.

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THE FIVE CONTRACTS.

Five contracts were made between the tual water companies, the Mexican Company California Development Company, for delivery commonly known as tri-party contracts. In two mutual water companies, the contract tween the "Sociedad" or Mexican Company mutual companies known as two-party con some reason the California Development not a party to these two contracts, but as the Development Company own the Mexican Co apparently immaterial.

All of these contracts differ in more or and run perpetually, the salient points in perpetual water right at 50 cents per acre

The promoters of the California Develo

Farm Crops of Califo

SUMMARY OF LEADING PRO MADE BY CROP REPORTE

Crop Reporter of the Department of Ag Washington gives California credit for th crops for the year:

Grain.	Bushels.
Wheat	8,640,000
Barley (the best barley in the world)	40,600,000
Corn	1,836,000
Oats	7,140,000
Rye	136,000

Total value of grain crops...

The good malting quality of California ba a ready market abroad. Wheat has given ley, which now equals in acreage and exce and value all the other grain crops of the bined.

Oats are raised in some parts of the Sta hay than for threshing, while corn is but li food for work animals. Barley has long be grain food in California, but of late years come into use to quite an extent.

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HAY AND FORAGE CROP.

The hay crop of California is one of her m agricultural products, and was worth $42,18 year, as follows:

Kind.	Tons.
Grains cut green	2,019,526
Alfalfa	1,639,707
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses	281,033
Tame and cultivated grasses	122,103
Timothy and clover mixed	73,183
Timothy alone	20,001
Clover alone	20,380
Coarse forage	60,611
Root forage	90,586
Total hay and forage crops	4,327,130

California grain cut in the milk is highly hay and is sent East by the trainload for horses. The alfalfa acreage has increased in two years and is now 532,847 acres, sa fornia Development Board. Five cuttings m yearly on irrigated land with an average yield of six tons per acre. In two years th value of the crop has increased probably $

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BEANS AND OTHER FIELD CROPS.

California is famous for its dried bea potatoes, etc., and they add much to the

Water Rights in the Imperial Valley.

THE SITUATION.

IN 1895 PERSONS in the employ of or associated with C. R. Rockwood, C.E., made the first water filings on the banks of the Colorado River some eight miles below Yuma, for 10,000 cubic second feet of water to be used on lands now known as Imperial Valley.

These filings were renewed from time to time by different persons, all in the same interests, the last filing being in 1899 by C. N. Perry. All of these filings were legally assigned to the California Development Company, a New Jersey corporation, organized for the purpose of building canals and structures to deliver water to themselves and others for irrigation and domestic use on lands in Mexico and in the United States.

The appropriation under these filings was 10,000 cubic feet per second, an amount sufficient, on the basis of 100 acres to each second foot, to irrigate 1,000,000 acres of desert land.

The work of diversion was promptly begun and has continued without interruption, except during the period caused by the break in the Colorado River in 1905. Each year has seen an increase in the water put to a beneficent use, by irrigating lands, consequently the filing holds good for the entire appropriation, against all except against the Yuma Project since its completion.

It is, however, of grave importance that there be unity of action between all parties interested to the end that all of the water possible be put to a beneficent use in Imperial Valley at the earliest possible date. Reference is made, in the foregoing suggestion, to the East High Line Canal covering 130,000 acres. Water stock in Imperial Water Company No. 5 should be brought promptly by the entrymen under the East High Line Canal, so that the canal may be speedily completed, before the Colorado River is entirely appropriated elsewhere. The entryman also requires water contract to secure his patent from the government.

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THE FIVE CONTRACTS.

Five contracts were made between the several mutual water companies, the Mexican Company and the California Development Company, for delivery of water commonly known as tri-party contracts. In the case of two mutual water companies, the contracts were between the "Sociedad" or Mexican Company and the mutual companies known as two-party contracts. For some reason the California Development Company is not a party to these two contracts, but as the California Development Company own the Mexican Company, it is apparently immaterial.

All of these contracts differ in more or less degree and run perpetually, the salient points in all being a perpetual water right at 50 cents per acre foot.

The promoters of the California Development Company secured a concession from Mexico in 1904. The concession provided that up to one-half the discharge of the Alamo Canal in Mexico should be for Mexican lands, and later the Mexican government legalized the charge for water used in Mexico to conform to the 50 cents per acre foot rate in the United States.

Up to December, 1912, the demands of Mexican lands have been less than 10 per cent. of the total discharge of the Alamo River Canal.

* * *

CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

The litigation in connection with the suit to foreclose the bonds of the California Development Company has caused more or less confusion in the minds of water users in Imperial Valley. It should not disturb them. The distrust is due to the effort of the chief creditor of the California Development Company to secure its own claims regardless of the effect upon other creditors. Whatever be the result, the mutual water companies may feel confident in their rights:

First. To water to irrigate their stockholders' lands.

Second. That the price will always be 50 cents per acre foot until the irrigation district takes over the system, after which the water will be delivered at cost, which may be more or less than 50 cents per acre foot. The cost will largely depend upon economical and intelligent management.

Should the people decline to acquire the California Development Company, through the irrigation district, and the ownership succeeding the receiver be a private corporation, I presume the relations will continue as at present. The contracts could have been more simple and uniform, but that also is immaterial. It seems improbable that any successor to the receiver would expect to receive more than 50 cents per acre foot, but it is highly probable that payment in advance will be insisted upon if legal, as collections when water is delivered is the general practice among the great water systems delivering water for irrigation.

* * *

MEXICO'S CLAIMS.

It is not probable that the water users of Imperial Valley will ever consent to come under the jurisdiction of Mexican courts, as experience shows the proceeding in Mexican courts is radically different from American courts. Under Mexican courts misunderstandings between Americans and Mexicans would multiply rather than diminish.

Mexico unquestionably has a legal right to water to irrigate her lands. No one has ever advanced any other theory, and the United States government has repeatedly shown its disposition to be equitable and just in its dealings with Mexico. Doubtless at an early date the water for Mexican lands will be divided at or near the boundary line at the Colorado River, except for such lands in Mexico as must from necessity be irrigated from the Encina Canal and boundary line ditch.

All this is merely a matter of detail to be worked out after the litigation ends.

There is no ground for conflict by any party to the foreclosure suit, nor by Mexican or American users. If left to American courts, all parties will get exact justice according to law and evidence.

By proper reconstruction and good management there need be no serious shortage at any time, either side the boundary line.

In the near future very large expenditures must be made in canals and structures to transport water for the 700,000 acres soon to be demanding water, in both Mexico and the United States. At present about 300,000 acres are using water, 265,000 acres in the United States and 35,000 in Mexico, consuming more than 750,000 acre feet per annum, being about one-third the original appropriation of 10,000 cubic second feet.

Whatever suspicion or alarm may have been created, either in Mexico or the United States, should be banished.

* * *

CHEAP WATER.

There is no better water right, no surer water supply than Imperial Valley possesses.

During ten and one-half months of the year there is water flowing in the Colorado River for millions of acres. For the brief low water period in the late winter months, the two governments, United States and Mexico, will when necessary, construct reservoirs in the high altitudes to supply the deficit.

Minister Hernandez of the Mexican Department of the Interior informed the writer that his government would regard it as proper and right to share in such expense, according as their interests should appear, and a well-organized campaign is now on, managed by a great expert, George H. Maxwell, to push a bill through Congress known as the "Newlands Act." This to provide for $50,000,000 to be expended through a term of years for the storage of flood waters of all the great flood rivers, including the Colorado.

Compared with all other irrigated areas of any magnitude, Imperial Valley, both sides the boundary line, has water rights and water at the lowest cost known in America. It's like a gift and is really cheaper than rain, for you can stop or put on water from the canals, but one can not either stop or command the rain to fall.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court that the California Development Company is not a public utility, is no misfortune to the people. The day for abuse of power or attempt to deal unjustly with the people is past and past forever.

Let there be reciprocity and fair dealing, mutual confidence and unhindered development in Imperial Valley and its prosperity will continue to astonish the world.

W. H. HOLABIRD.

Farm Crops of California.

SUMMARY OF LEADING PRODUCTS MADE BY CROP REPORTER

Crop Reporter of the Department of Agriculture at Washington gives California credit for the following crops for the year:

Grain.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	8,640,000	$ 7,603,000
Barley (the best barley in the world)	40,600,000	34,510,000
Corn	1,836,000	1,652,000
Oats	7,140,000	4,213,000
Rye	136,000	116,000
Total value of grain crops...		$48,094,000

The good malting quality of California barley gives it a ready market abroad. Wheat has given place to barley, which now equals in acreage and exceeds in yield and value all the other grain crops of the State combined.

Oats are raised in some parts of the State, more for hay than for threshing, while corn is but little used as food for work animals. Barley has long been the main grain food in California, but of late years oats have come into use to quite an extent.

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HAY AND FORAGE-CROP.

The hay crop of California is one of her most valuable agricultural products, and was worth $42,187,215 for the year, as follows:

Kind.	Tons.	Value.
Grains cut green	2,019,526	$24,056,727
Alfalfa	1,639,707	13,088,530
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses	281,033	2,028,494
Tame and cultivated grasses	122,103	1,280,911
Timothy and clover mixed	73,183	629,575
Timothy alone	20,001	185,579
Clover alone	20,380	213,289
Coarse forage	60,611	438,695
Root forage	90,586	266,015
Total hay and forage crops	4,327,130	$42,187,215

California grain cut in the milk is highly prized for hay and is sent East by the trainload for feeding race horses. The alfalfa acreage has increased 10 per cent. in two years and is now 532,847 acres, says the California Development Board. Five cuttings may be made yearly on irrigated land with an average aggregate yield of six tons per acre. In two years the yield and value of the crop has increased probably 8 per cent.

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BEANS AND OTHER FIELD CROPS.

California is famous for its dried beans, onions, potatoes, etc., and they add much to the resources of the State. Crop Reporter and other leading authorities in handling these products give the following as the year's crops:

	Quantity.	Value.
Beans, sacks	2,635,000	$9,830,000
Potatoes, Irish, bushels	9,720,000	8,748,000
Sugar beets, tons	1,000,000	5,150,000
Onions, sacks	2,442,000	2,515,000
Field and garden seeds		2,250,000
Potatoes, sweet, bushels	600,000	550,000
Year's value of field crops...		$30,443,000

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HOP CROP.

The hop crop of California, as of other States, varies greatly. Its year's figures are:

Total hop acreage	11,558
Bales grown	93,981
Pounds	17,367,985

This was 4,000,000 pounds over the previous year and far larger than in any other year except 1907 when the crop was 20,000,000 pounds, or 108,000 bales. Shortage elsewhere sent the market prices for the last crop away up.

California can grow rice and grow it well, though the industry is only beginning. The last year's crop was forty bushels to the acre, or 6000 bushels in all, and sold for $4000. Plantings in 1912 were on a much larger scale. Rice bids fair to become one of the commercial crops of the State.

California is making a success of growing cotton of fine quality. Of late, planting has begun on a larger scale and the acreage is increasing. Crop Reporter gives the acreage now at 15,000, and the year's crop at 11,000 bales of 500 pounds each, worth with seed $416,000. That's a good beginning. Eight gins and two cottonseed oil mills have been erected. The next crop will be double in size. The cotton sells well to the mills at Oakland, Cal., while the Japanese are already in the field as buyers of California cotton.

WASHED OUT THE DESERT.

IRRIGATION MADE ARID PLAINS OF THE WEST TO PRODUCE CROPS AND FORTUNES.

A quarter of a century ago any mention of the great American Desert called up visions of a region of limitless extent, sun-baked, parched and desolate. The marvelous transformation which has been wrought in two decades in this land of silence and sunshine furnishes one of the most interesting and inspiring pages in the annals of our republic's development.

The great American Desert is vanishing from the map. Its boundaries have shrunken and it no longer presents a formidable barrier to the growth and progress of the Far West. Twelve million acres of this rainless country have been subdued by means of agriculture and irrigation and are producing bountiful and assured harvests every year.

A quarter of a million families are residing on farms and as many more have found homes and occupations in the cities, towns and villages which have sprung up in the midst of the agricultural areas. Great dams have been constructed to impound the floods and through 70,000 miles of canals and ditches the life-giving water has been turned upon the dusty desert.

The streams have been harnessed for power and an era of manufacturing is dawning in which all of the raw products of the farm, the forests and the mines will be prepared for the markets of the world.

The comforts and luxuries heretofore unknown in agricultural regions already are obtainable in many of the western valleys. The farmer lights and heats his home with electricity and his heavy work is done cheaply by the same potent force. Trolley lines bring the farm and town close together.

In a majority of the irrigated districts the farms are small—not more than forty acres each.

ROOM TO GROW IN CALIFORNIA.

The population of California is 2,750,000, or about sixteen persons to the square mile. If it were as thickly populated as Rhode Island, 508.5 persons to the square mile, the State would have a total population of 79,350,000.

Or, compared with the following:

	People per square mile.	California would have.
Massachusetts	418.8	65,324,400
New Jersey	337.7	52,673,500
Connecticut	221.3	34,527,750
New York	191.2	29,823,350
Pennsylvania	171.0	26,872,600
Maryland	130.3	20,324,200
Ohio	117.0	18,267,650
Delaware	103.0	16,096,000
Illinois	100.7	15,707,200

Evidently there is room to grow in California. And California has grown and grown well in population in its sixty-two years of State life, as witness the figures of the census:

Year.	Population.
1850	92,597
1860	379,994
1870	560,247
1880	864,694
1890	1,208,130
1900	1,485,053
1910	2,377,549
1911	2,540,000
1912	2,750,000

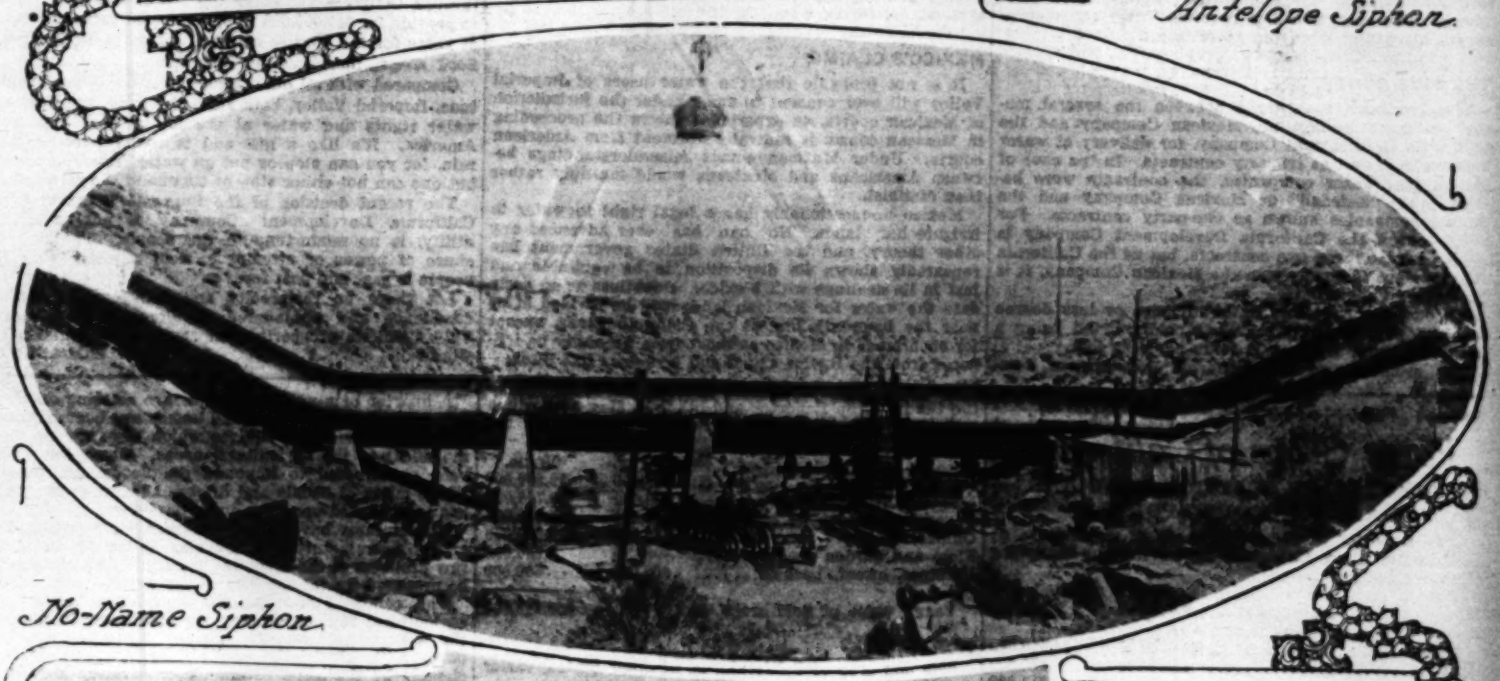
That growth, great as it is, is "not a circumstance" compared with what will be California's growth in population in the next sixty-two years. Indeed it is safe to prophesy that by 1950 California will have a total population of at least 10,000,000. An increase of 100,000 one year means an increase of 125,000 the next year and so on like a snowball rolling down a hill.



How the Owens River Water Comes Down.



Antelope Siphon.



No-Name Siphon.

Soledad Siphon dipping under S P railroad

The N



Photo by Lorgez. L

A SUPE

THIS massive and beautiful str
erected on the spot occupied
Times Building, destroyed thr
agencies of conspiracy, dynamite and
1910; rebuilt 1911-1912, and reoccupied

The aim of the builders has been to
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proof as is humanly possible, and als
actly suited to the practical and exact
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Five public entrances from the
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elevators and one electric paper hoist
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The building is equipped with a mo
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ture required. All of the air entering
tion system is purified before entering
the floors have suitable washrooms and

A permanent exterior lighting syste
stalled, with about 6000 incandescent
the entire building, including the fou
tower, and also the dome.

A complete sprinkler system has
supplied from two 7500-gallons pressure

MATERIALS: Granite, brick, iron,
copper, concrete, wood, marble, lead and

DIMENSIONS: 90 feet on First by
Broadway; depth, 32 feet below curb by
curb; height of building proper, 120 feet.
two basements, dome and tower, besid
photographic and photo-engraving establ
where described) 80 by 40 feet, on the ro

SUB-BASEMENT: Total floor space,
feet. The bottom is thirty-one feet be
For storing roll-print paper. Reached b
freight elevator, carrying fifteen tons, o
elevator, a sidewalk elevator, an electric
and by adequate stairways. Capacity fo
tons of paper.

BASEMENT: Pressroom proper. Tota
6540 square feet, including the va

the Rogues' Gallery Before and After Their Hair Is Cropped by the Barber of Leavenworth Penitentiary. Will Probably Be Assigned to Construction Work.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

Capitulation Indicates Near Close of the Peace Conference.

Moslems Will Retain Mere

The New Home of the Los Angeles Times.



Photo by Conyers, L.A.

A SUPERB PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OF THE NEW TIMES BUILDING AT FIRST AND BROADWAY.

THIS massive and beautiful structure has been erected on the spot occupied by the original Times Building, destroyed through the wicked agencies of conspiracy, dynamite and fire, October 1, 1910; rebuilt 1911-1912, and reoccupied October 1, 1912.

The aim of the builders has been to make the building as nearly fireproof, earthquake-proof and dynamite-proof as is humanly possible, and also to make it exactly suited to the practical and exacting requirements of the expanded and expanding business.

Five public entrances from the street, two passenger elevators, three freight elevators, two plate elevators and one electric paper hoist give ingress and egress.

The building is equipped with a modern system of heating and ventilation, arranged with automatic control from the various departments, to give the temperature required. All of the air entering into the ventilation system is purified before entering the rooms. All the floors have suitable washrooms and lockers.

A permanent exterior lighting system has been installed, with about 6000 incandescent lights outlining the entire building, including the four sides of the tower, and also the dome.

A complete sprinkler system has been installed, supplied from two 7500-gallons pressure tanks above.

MATERIALS: Granite, brick, iron, steel, bronze, copper, concrete, wood, marble, lead and glass.

DIMENSIONS: 90 feet on First by 156 feet on Broadway; depth, 32 feet below curb by 88 feet above curb; height of building proper, 120 feet. Four stories, two basements, dome and tower, besides a complete photographic and photo-engraving establishment (elsewhere described) 80 by 40 feet, on the roof.

SUB-BASEMENT: Total floor space, 13,500 square feet. The bottom is thirty-one feet below the curb. For storing roll-print paper. Reached by a powerful freight elevator, carrying fifteen tons, one passenger elevator, a sidewalk elevator, an electric paper hoist, and by adequate stairways. Capacity for storing 600 tons of paper.

BASEMENT: Pressroom proper. Total floor space, 8540 square feet, including the various "dips, spurs and angles," and considerable working space under the west sidewalk. Five presses, each with its own individual electric motor; electric switchboards; lift to convey roll paper from the sub-basement; foreman's room, machine shop, supplies room, boiler room, ink pump and conveyors, roller cabinets, closets, broken-paper baler, core-corner, and rooms under sidewalk.

MEZZANINE FLOOR (same story, looking down into the mailing and pressrooms.) Floor space, 3200 square feet; used by the head and for the headwork of the mailing department, and for the overflow from "the lower regions;" also available for a visitors' gallery.

HOE PERFECTING PRESSES IN USE: 1. "Uncle Sam" (rescued sextuple—twenty-four pages;) 2, "Columbia" (sextuple—twenty-four pages, entirely rebuilt from two like machines destroyed in the great fire of October 1, 1910;) 3. "American Sire" (new octuple—thirty-two pages;) 4, "American Boy" (new octuple—thirty-two pages;) 5, "American Girl" (tri-color;) the recently rebuilt seven-cylinder, forty-eight page multi-color magazine perfecting machine, upon which the Illustrated Weekly is printed at the rate of 12,000 complete copies per hour; the sheets being superimposed and inset, cut, trimmed and delivered folded, wire-stitched and counted, by a series of successive operations so nearly simultaneous as to make them appear as one operation. The running speed of these great machines is from 12,000 to 48,000 complete papers per hour.

In front of the battery of presses, and separated from them by a metal curtain, is the lower mailing room, including much available working space under the west and south sidewalks, this department having a total floor space of 8200 square feet, and being devoted to the operations of collecting, "stuffing," wrapping, bundling and mailing the printed sheets, requiring the work of many hands.

COUNTING ROOM: Floor space, 10,000 square feet, including lobby, aisles, subdivisions for the general manager, assistant general manager, cashier, superintendents of subscription and advertising, and other heads; consultation room for patrons; tables and desks, closets and cabinets; large compartment for reserve copies, files, books and papers. The convenience of the public has been specially considered here.

SECOND FLOOR: Total floor space, 10,000 square feet (occupied in part only by The Times.) Assembly room, women's rest room, printers' club-room, shower bath, closets, etc., leaving space available for other purposes.

THIRD FLOOR: Editorial and News Room. Total floor space, 10,000 square feet. Work-shop of the editor-in-chief, managing editor, editorial writers, city editor, reporters, sketch artists and telegraph editors; library, consultation room, magazine editor and society editor; armory, morgue, typewriters, correspondents, etc.

FOURTH FLOOR: Linotype machine and hand-composition room, 6000 square feet. Foreman's desk, throne and observatory; thirty-two linotype machines, make-up trucks and tables, imposing stones, metal stands, cabinets and racks, type cases, type-casting machines, proof-press, etc.

Proof-readers' Room (on same floor.) Floor space, 500 square feet; head reader, readers, copy-chute; metal desks and other necessary devices.

Stereotype Room (on same floor;) 3700 square feet. Separated from the composing room by a wall and a metal curtain. Complete matrix-making and stereotyping machinery and equipment, including a new Junior Autoplate machine and accessories.

THE TOWER, WITH CLOCK: A commanding structure, twenty-two by twenty-two feet square, reaching 150 feet above the sidewalk. The tower has several rooms, with a total floor space equal to 1600 square feet. The tower footing is forty feet below the curb. The clock is visible from a long distance, and as a time-teller is a marvel of accuracy.

ON THE ROOF AND ABOVE IT: The Eagle. Here, on one of the turrets, where

"High on the ruins of the battlement
The Eagle stood, unscathed, above the wreck
Of dynamite and death," . . .

that same Eagle, after an enforced absence of two years, has been triumphantly restored to his old perch, there to stand in his tarnished yet honored habiliments for uncounted years to come.

Photograph and Photo-engraving Establishment—3200 square feet; brilliantly lighted from twenty-two windows and three skylights; divided into suitable sub-departments, all fully equipped with the best modern devices.



Irrigation Banishes Worry From the Land.

INCREASE OF IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

COUNTY.	Irrigated in 1899 (acres)	Irrigated in 1909 (acres)	Per cent. of increase (acres)	Estimate of area irrigated in 1912 (acres)
Santa Barbara	3,218	12,012	273.3	15,000
Ventura	11,935	25,273	111.8	35,000
Los Angeles	85,644	145,586	70.0	180,000
San Bernardino	37,877	70,278	85.0	85,000
Riverside	32,947	71,436	116.8	80,000
Orange	41,549	55,056	32.5	58,000
San Diego	16,022	24,944	55.7	27,000
Imperial	0	190,711	——	280,000
Inyo	41,026	65,163	58.8	70,000
Southern California	270,218	660,459	144.4	830,000

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is gradually becoming emancipated from absolute dependence upon any single season's rainfall. Hundreds of acres formerly devoted to dry land crops are being added to the vast acreage devoted to alfalfa, celery, walnuts, citrus fruits and many other crops for which irrigation water is used. With this condition, a single season without any rainfall whatever, or even two succeeding seasons, would not materially affect the production of the rapidly expanding acreage of crops in the nine southern counties of the State, save barley hay, grain, beets and beans. Of course there is to be reckoned the cost of additional irrigation water throughout the usual rainy season; but this cost is even now more than met by the development of economic methods of handling irrigation water and the use of efficient aids to nature.

Through the courtesy of C. E. Tait, engineer of the United States Department of Agriculture, in charge of irrigation investigations in Southern California, The Times secured the data given above, as to the increase in acres irrigated and in irrigation facilities, together with information as to future probable expansion of the irrigated belt in the nine southern counties.

* * *

IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES.

Mr. Tait says:

"According to the United States census, 660,459 acres were irrigated in the nine southern counties of California in 1909. This area includes Inyo county, which although not south of Tehachepi, is topographically a part of Southern California. Kern, Tulare and San Luis Obispo counties are agriculturally tributary to Los Angeles. They add 475,125 acres, making a total of 1,117,584 acres of irrigated land in the southern part of the State.

"The foregoing table shows the increase in irrigated area for the nine southern counties and gives 830,000 acres as the estimated area of land irrigated in 1912. This estimate is a conservative one, based in part on the percentage of increase from 1899 to 1909 as shown by the census and in part on some knowledge of development in the several counties.

"The recent increase in Santa Barbara county has not been large, although much interest is shown in the possibility of pumping water about Goleta and Carpinteria and along the Santa Barbara coastal plain for citrus fruits, and in some of the upper valleys for alfalfa and other crops. The Santa Maria Valley contains over 100,000 acres and a large increase in irrigation is expected there. Possible storage of flood waters on the Santa Ynez may add to the irrigated area near Santa Barbara or Lompoc.

"The Santa Clara River Valley of Ventura county has an abundance of underground water, and recently pumping plants have been installed to take water from wells for use on lemon orchards at the base of the foothills near Santa Paula and Fillmore. A large increase should eventually take place in this valley by pumping and by the better utilization of the flood waters of the river. Many of the grain fields and in some cases the bean fields of Ventura county are replaced by orchards irrigated from pumping plants. The tendency to irrigate lima beans is growing and water is provided by pumps for this purpose. In the section about Oxnard drainage and irrigation will go together and eventually much of the moist land will be irrigated and will produce more profitable crops. Small developments are taking place in the Ojai and Simi valleys by pumping.

"In Los Angeles county the aqueduct will add more to the irrigated area than any other project. It is not yet fully determined where the water will be used, but it is probable that it will be distributed to lands in San Fernando, Cahuenga or San Gabriel valleys. Some land in San Fernando Valley may receive water by storage on Tujunga River, while a large area will be developed in San Gabriel Valley independent of the aqueduct by pumping with a possibility of storage in the mountains. The irrigated area of the Whittier citrus and walnut district is gradually increased by pumping. Much land is also reclaimed on the coastal plain by pumping for irrigation and by drainage. Substantial progress is made in the Antelope Valley by an increase in the number of artesian wells and pumping plants while there is some prospect of storage.

"An increase is taking place in both the valley and desert sections of San Bernardino county. The alfalfa district southeast of Chino is rapidly extended and small tracts are set to oranges and lemons along the foothills near Claremont and Upland, while one tract of several thousand acres is coming into production near Rialto. Yucaipa Valley is now developed by the planting of deciduous orchards and several thousand acres will be irrigated. Much interest is taken in growing apples, pears and cherries by irrigation in the mountain valleys and on the mesa lands at elevations from 2000 to 4000 feet in San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego counties, for it has been demonstrated that apples equal in quality to those of the Northwest can be successfully produced. Mesa lands along the Mojave River are planted to apples and irrigated by pumping from wells. Several thousand acres should be irrigated from the Arrowhead reservoir in addition to that developed by pumping.

The increase in western Riverside county is principally by pumping from wells. Many new plants have been installed in the last few years at West Riverside and near Santa Ana River from Arlington to Corona. The water is applied to both alfalfa and citrus fruits. Pumping plants are also increasing yearly in San Jacinto Valley about the towns of San Jacinto, Perris and Elsinore. In the desert section of Riverside county an irrigation system is gradually extended for Palo Verde Valley. The water is taken from the Colorado River. This system should irrigate 10,000 acres this year, and eventually it is expected to furnish water to 100,000 acres. Plans are made for the irrigation of a larger area in Chuckawalla Valley and on Palo Verde Mesa with water to be taken from the Colorado River. New and deeper wells are bored in Coachella Valley with the result of increase in acreage. A system has been commenced to supply water to additional lands near Banning and Beaumont by storage.

"The irrigated area of Orange county has not increased as much as that of some of the others, as this county is comparatively small and well developed. However, water is developed to some extent by pumping along the Santa Ana River for citrus orchards and walnuts and on the coastal plain for alfalfa and diversified crops. Much land near the coast has been reclaimed by drainage under State district organizations, and further progress in this direction is expected to take place.

"Further development of San Diego county by irrigation depends principally on the storage of flood waters, but some increase is taking place by pumping. The limit of the use of underground waters has been reached in a few localities only and good wells may yet be secured in most of the valleys near the coast. The completion of Moreno Dam assures the city of San Diego a good water supply and the enlargement of the Sweetwater Dam may add slightly to the acreage irrigated from the Sweetwater reservoir. Work has been commenced on a project for the storing of flood waters on the San Luis Rey and Santa Ysabel rivers and tributaries. This should result in the reclamation of many thousand acres of land near the coast north of the city of San Diego.

"The largest increase in irrigation is taking place in Imperial county. Imperial Valley had no irrigated land prior to 1900; in 1912 260,000 acres were irrigated. Extensions to the irrigation system recently begun will add 130,000 acres to the irrigated area and ultimately 500,000 should be irrigated in this valley. Water is now supplied to 6500 acres on the Yuma Indian reservation from the government project on the Colorado River and in a few years all land on the reservation—16,000 acres—is expected to be irrigated.

"Conditions in Inyo county differ somewhat from the counties farther south, but recently much interest has been taken in this section of the State now closely connected to Los Angeles by rail. Portions of this county are growing deciduous fruits very successfully.

"The belief that Southern California is fully developed and that its water supply is completely used is erroneous. It is true only for limited localities. Practically all surface waters in the coast regions are used during the summer season, but much development will yet take place from the storage of winter flood waters as well as by further pumping of underground waters.

"It is estimated that 1,700,000 acres will ultimately be irrigated in Southern California, and with storage on the Colorado River the total may reach nearly 2,000,000 acres."

* * *

SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT.

There has been a great increase in the efficiency of the irrigated lands in Southern California during the last decade as a result of a better understanding of the soil. Formerly the fruit grower depended almost entirely on irrigation to keep the land supplied with water. He did not then understand the relation of tillage to the conservation of soil moisture, or of the addition of humus in the form of cover crops or stable manure to increase the water holding power of the soil. There is no irrigated section in the world which has made greater progress along these lines than Southern California, and no section where the practices of moisture conservation are applied more effectively than they are by the California orange, lemon and vegetable growers.

* * *

ONE INCH OF WATER.

In the Northwest and in the irrigated sections of the Central West the farmer generally applies water at the rate of one inch to two or three acres of land per year. In Southern California an inch of water is made to do effective duty on at least five acres of land and in some cases on seven acres of land.

This increased efficiency in the use of water has made the irrigated lands of Southern California more valuable in every way and the investment safer than it ever was before. Ten years ago the fruit growers had not learned the value of cover crops as a means of increasing the humus of the soil and of supplying nitrogen to the land. Now thousands of acres of oranges and lemons are seeded with vetch, alfilaria and other leguminous crops in the fall. This crop grows into a thick mass of herbage during the winter and spring months. It prevents the land from washing and puddling, holds the winter rains until it soaks slowly into the soil instead of running off, while the deep roots find their way down through the lower soil strata thereby putting the soil in condition to hold a very much larger quantity of water. The come-up is plowed under in February or March, thereby improving the texture of the soil and adding the nitrogen which it has collected from the air. The phosphoric acid and potash which it has digested from the soil is more available to the fruit trees than it formerly was.

* * *

INTENSIVE TILLAGE.

Formerly intensive tillage was not practiced in Southern California, the grower depending upon each subsequent irrigation to keep the land fully supplied with water. Now the grower puts the land in shape to hold the largest amount of water and then practices cultural methods to prevent the loss of water from the soil except that which is transpired from the trees and crops. The tillage methods consist in the deep plowing of the soil in the spring, then the land is put in fine mechanical condition with different types of smoothers and harrows, and thereafter, every ten days, the soil is worked in every direction with harrows, which leave a dust mulch from four to eight inches deep on the surface, thereby preventing the loss of water which rises through the soil by capillary attraction.

The tillage methods also improve the physical condition of the soil by making it finer and enlarging the food area for the roots of the trees. It increases the depth of the land and loosens it, thereby making moisture and temperature of the soil more uniform throughout the entire season.

The cultural methods of Southern California are supplemented by the use of gypsum or lime on soils that are hard and in which there is hardpan or where the soils are sour, thereby putting thousands of acres in good condition for the growth of plants that formerly were not used.

* * *

OUR TOOLS.

Nowhere in American agriculture have such efficient tools been devised for moisture conservation and for improving the land as in Southern California. The different kinds of cultivators, discs, clod crushers, smoothing and cutaway harrows and other types of implements are found here in greater varieties than in any other part of the country. All of these cultural methods have made the lands of Southern California less dependent upon an excessive amount of water than formerly, and less dependent than the irrigated lands to be found in any other part of the world. It is probable that the economic use of water in Southern California can still be greatly increased by a more careful study of soil conditions, a more judicious use of cover crops and manures and by improving the methods of distributing the water.

* * *

CITRUS INDUSTRY.

The citrus industry has been able to meet adverse conditions whenever they arise. Twenty years ago, when the orange crop of California equalled 5000 carloads and the lemon crop 500 cars, there was great apprehension lest there should be overproduction in citrus industry. People were afraid that we had then reached the limit of consumption in the United States. Ten years ago the orange crop amounted to 21,000 cars, and the lemon crop to 3000 cars. It was still believed that the limit of consumption had been reached, though the 25,000 cars were marketed as easily as the crop of five years before. At the present time the orange and lemon crop amounts to nearly 50,000 carloads. Through the development of scientific marketing systems which distribute the crops uniformly throughout the year and throughout the United States and Canada the 50,000 carloads are sold and marketed with less trouble and with a higher net return to the grower than the crop when it equalled one-half the present volume. No one believes that the marketing of the citrus fruit crop has reached its highest efficiency. The progress has been steady along these lines and growers and marketing organizations have increased the consumption by advertising, by creating a demand for fruit and by perfecting their marketing organizations. It is believed now by those who are in position to judge that a 75,000 car crop can be marketed as easily and with as large return to the grower as he now receives for the 50,000-car crop.

NATIONAL PARK IMPROVEMENT.

If the requests and estimates of the Interior Department are heeded, as they probably will be, there will be an increase of $170,903 for improvements in government public parks in California over that of the current fiscal year:

The appropriation for the Yosemite National Park will be increased from $80,000 to $233,703; Sequoia National Park from $15,550 to $29,900 and Gen. Grant National Park from $2000 to $4800.

The improvements will take the shape of improvements of roads, so as to make them safe for automobiles, of building concrete bridges, improvement of power plant and water supply system; and an extension of the road sprinkling system.

Oppor

ACTUAL PROFI

OPPORTUNITY is represented forelock but being bald behind inquiring into the likelihood venture or undertaking have a vigila forelock and are figuring on the surer of it. To tell them, then, of past o seem like asking them to rub thei smooth, polished spot on the back by spending a few moments in consid tunities have been seized or missed in learn perhaps some valuable lessons in how not to miss them in the future.

So in investigating that extensive of citrus fruits in California, before co opportunities and future possibilities to review shortly the progress that h the past.

The citrus industry, like all young its infancy to fight its way up in the difficulties and reverses. By a definite tion it has grown to its present magn Year after year, one after another, obst encountered and overcome. Today it s that there could ever have been any dou as to the future of the industry.

Twenty-five years ago orange growi mental, its success still hanging in the b couragements many. Determined hortic up at best as a good gamble, knowing t tainable, would be a large one. On Ar today, near the city of Riverside, is so valuable acreage property in the world. $2000 an acre is a bargain price - the any of the choice localities near the fo tell you a little story to illustrate how for anyone to foresee what may happ California in the short space of thirty these days of rapid fortunes anyone thirty years a not very outrageous time the pioneer into the millionaire class.

* * *

THE LOST CHANCE.

In the year 1882 a traveler on horse tired animal on the summit of a grad where a pioneer had built a little sha acquired homestead. The only sign o on the whole place was a wire fence patch in front of the shack, a waterin small stream piped from the hills fo The owner of this 160 acres sat disco cabbage patch and viewed the world fr vantage with a malevolent eye.

After the traveler on horseback h homesteader in sufficient conversation of his shell, he asked him why he di more of his land into cultivation. "Ah plied the misanthrope. "Tried twenty last year—failure."

"Why not try it again this year?" as "Or see if there are no other crops that here?"

The gloomy land-owner pointed to the which was covered with blackbirds. "S he ejaculated. "Well, they're waiting some more corn and I'm waiting for the vation."

This 160 acres of land is now the the most productive citrus belts in Sou The original pioneer threw it up and m remoter locality where if he is still a ably sitting around waiting for more starvation. If he had held on to hi might have by this time have been a the Californian millionaires—all in the thirty years. This is just an example seize the forelock of opportunity.

There are still many such chances fo in the as yet undeveloped portions of t rus belt, where the increase would be m it was in the early eighties, and ther starvers allowing them to slip past. must be sought further afield, often i may be in apparently desert places, bu for those who have the push and the them.

On the other hand, as an illustration stick-to-itiveness, I knew another pion his young wife out to Southern Calif years ago and bought for a song thirt land among the foothills near Monrovia he hustled around to make a living, ha beyond a pair of good arms and a stou out twenty-five acres, as he thought, navel oranges, tended the young grove enough outside work to pay his grocery wife pitched in with him heart and sou held up her end of the contract.

When the orchard came into bearin of the trees turned out to be true W the balance being Australians, sweets, and other inferior varieties. Here wa pioneers often met that the present c longer any risk of meeting; for our do not dream of selling any stock th name. The industry is too big and th close for such bygone methods.

* * *

THE REWARD.

Well, this progressive citrus grower fence and wait for all the nurserym death. He went to work and budded that was not true to name and made wait another two or three years fo profits. He in the meantime obtained good commercial fertilizer to sell t chardists who were settling on the c

Opportunities for Citrus Fruit Growing.

ACTUAL PROFITS.

OPPORTUNITY is represented as having a heavy forelock but being bald behind. As a rule those inquiring into the likelihood of success in any venture or undertaking have a vigilant eye fixed on that forelock and are figuring on the surest way to grab hold of it. To tell them, then, of past opportunities might seem like asking them to rub their hands over the smooth, polished spot on the back of the head. Yet by spending a few moments in considering how opportunities have been seized or missed in the past, we can learn perhaps some valuable lessons in how to seize and how not to miss them in the future.

So in investigating that extensive field, the growing of citrus fruits in California, before considering present opportunities and future possibilities it won't hurt us to review shortly the progress that has been made in the past.

The citrus industry, like all young creations, had in its infancy to fight its way up in the world through difficulties and reverses. By a definite if rapid evolution it has grown to its present magnificent maturity. Year after year, one after another, obstacles have been encountered and overcome. Today it seems impossible that there could ever have been any doubt or hesitation as to the future of the industry.

Twenty-five years ago orange growing was experimental, its success still hanging in the balance, the discouragements many. Determined horticulturists took it up at best as a good gamble, knowing the prise, if obtainable, would be a large one. On Arlington Heights today, near the city of Riverside, is some of the most valuable acreage property in the world. From $2000 to $3000 an acre is a bargain price for the best groves in any of the choice localities near the foothills. Let me tell you a little story to illustrate how impossible it is for anyone to foresee what may happen in Southern California in the short space of thirty years. Even in these days of rapid fortunes anyone would consider thirty years a not very outrageous time to climb from the pioneer into the millionaire class.

* * *

THE LOST CHANCE.

In the year 1882 a traveler on horseback rested his tired animal on the summit of a gently rolling mesa where a pioneer had built a little shack on a newly-acquired homestead. The only sign of improvements on the whole place was a wire fence and a vegetable patch in front of the shack, a watering trough and a small stream piped from the hills for domestic use. The owner of this 160 acres sat disconsolately in the cabbage patch and viewed the world from that point of vantage with a malevolent eye.

After the traveler on horseback had engaged the homesteader in sufficient conversation to draw him out of his shell, he asked him why he did not put some more of his land into cultivation. "Ain't no good," replied the misanthrope. "Tried twenty acres in corn last year—failure."

"Why not try it again this year?" asked the traveler. "Or see if there are no other crops that could be grown here?"

The gloomy land-owner pointed to the long wire fence, which was covered with blackbirds. "See them crows?" he ejaculated. "Well, they're waiting for me to plant some more corn and I'm waiting for them to die of starvation."

This 160 acres of land is now the cream of one of the most productive citrus belts in Southern California. The original pioneer threw it up and moved on to some remoter locality where if he is still alive he is probably sitting around waiting for more crows to die of starvation. If he had held on to his homestead he might have by this time have been numbered among the Californian millionaires—all in the short space of thirty years. This is just an example of how not to seize the forelock of opportunity.

There are still many such chances for citrus growing in the as yet undeveloped portions of the southern citrus belt, where the increase would be more certain than it was in the early eighties, and there are still crow starvers allowing them to slip past. Of course they must be sought further afield, often in unexpected, it may be in apparently desert places, but they are there for those who have the push and the sagacity to find them.

On the other hand, as an illustration of the valve of stick-to-itiveness, I knew another pioneer who brought his young wife out to Southern California twenty-two years ago and bought for a song thirty acres of mesa land among the foothills near Monrovia. For five years he hustled around to make a living, having little capital beyond a pair of good arms and a stout heart. He set out twenty-five acres, as he thought, to Washington navel oranges, tended the young grove himself and did enough outside work to pay his grocery bill. His young wife pitched in with him heart and soul, and more than held up her end of the contract.

When the orchard came into bearing hardly a third of the trees turned out to be true Washington navels, the balance being Australians, sweets, budded seedlings and other inferior varieties. Here was a hardship the pioneers often met that the present orchardist has no longer any risk of meeting; for our nurserymen now do not dream of selling any stock that is not true to name. The industry is too big and the competition too keen for such bygone methods.

* * *

THE REWARD.

Well, this progressive citrus grower didn't sit on the fence and wait for all the nurserymen to starve to death. He went to work and budded over every tree that was not true to name and made up his mind to wait another two or three years for the inevitable profits. He in the meantime obtained the agency for a good commercial fertilizer to sell to the other orchardists who were settling up the country all round him. Thus he compensated himself for the delayed income.

Of course his reward came finally. He owns a highly-improved citrus grove for which he has refused $50,000 and which brings him in an income sufficient to keep himself and his wife in comfort, to start his two sons in any profession they wish to take up and to send his daughter on an educational trip round the world. Yet his chances at the start were small compared to those of the homesteader who allowed himself to be scared off by a string of blackbirds.

Twenty years ago the citrus grower had a hard row to hoe. He had to fight and overcome many conditions that no longer exist. He left a straight, smooth furrow for his successors. The four chief difficulties to be overcome at the start were: Too much frost, too little water, no system of marketing the fruit, and insect pests.

Experiment demonstrated before very long where were the true citrus belts and where the locations too much exposed to frost. In the old days, when all newcomers wanted citrus land and wanted it below market price, unscrupulous dealers sometimes foisted land on them that lay too low in the valley to be used for the growing of oranges and lemons. So some citrus groves were started on lands too frosty for this culture. No real estate dealer in Los Angeles today, of any standing at all, attempts to deceive any new purchaser as to the adaptability of any land for any purpose. We have progressed too far for that. The proper use for mesa and foothill, valley and bottom land, where to grow oranges and lemons, peaches, apples, grapes, alfalfa, eucalyptus or grain, as the case may be, is a matter of general knowledge. The records are open to everyone. The Times Bureau of Information has the necessary data for all inquirers. Southern California now is mapped as to production as clearly as to cities and roads.

* * *

AS TO WATER.

As to water, with modern development, it has been shown that there are very few spots between the Sierra Madre Mountains and the Pacific where sufficient water may not be obtained for irrigating. There are still thousands of acres that are dry farmed, because no attempt has yet been made to bring water onto them. Every year the irrigated portion of Southern California is encroaching on the unirrigated land. Men of enterprise have still as good chances to develop fresh Arlington Heights and Lankershims and San Dimases as were located years ago by the determined first settlers. And having found them they will have fewer difficulties to overcome. The man who cannot afford to buy a bearing citrus grove may yet, by going farther afield and using good judgment and assimilating information, find many forelocks that have escaped the fingers of older opportunity-seekers. For any good proposition, he is sure to find financial backing.

* * *

MARKETING.

The question of marketing fruit was settled when the Fruit Growers' Exchanges were established. This movement has proved itself the most successful of any in co-operative organization.

Previous to this self-helping combination among the growers of citrus fruits, the buying of oranges and lemons was almost entirely in the hands of such conscienceless concerns as the Earl Fruit Company. Season after season the commission houses plundered the unfortunate growers, giving them scanty—or in many cases no returns at all—for fruit that was bringing top-notch prices in eastern cities. Driven to desperation, in self-defense, the growers combined and formed the Citrus Union of Southern California, appointing trusted agents to dispose of their fruit by legitimate business methods.

The very first season that this combination got into working order the orange men received a golden harvest for their fruit, exceeding their most sanguine expectations. Naturally the thieves who had previously been pocketing these profits went promptly out of business. For the honor of California such concerns as the Earl Fruit Company are no more. Now every orchardist is guaranteed a fair and honest return for every pound of fruit he ships. Moreover the trend of the Californian orange and lemon market has been progressively upward.

As to scale and insect pests, science has practically banished them from every orange and lemon grove in the State. An imported bug from Australia, the Vedalia cardinalis, exterminated for good and all the woolly white scale which in the infancy of the industry once threatened the lives of the citrus trees. The black scale, the cause of "smut" on the peel of the orange, was longer in being effectively dealt with, but the fumigating process with cyanic acid gas keeps this pest well under control. The process has to be repeated about every third year to assure clean, bright fruit.

The red spider, which occasionally in a few districts visited our groves, is destroyed by spraying. Gum disease that once in a while attacks the stem of the tree is treated surgically with a knife and an application of carbolic acid and in time the scar is grown over by healthy bark. So strict are the quarantine regulations in California that the fear of any dangerous insect pest is no longer entertained even by the most cautious. In fact, no business in the world—for citrus-growing is a scientific business pure and simple—is so certain of returning handsome profits. Like every business, of course it must be attended to with a strict regard to every detail: fumigating, fertilizing, cultivation and handling of the fruit.

* * *

OVER-PRODUCTION? NO!

Another point must be emphasized. Over-production Is there any fear of over-production? The question is often asked by the newcomer. Supposing the many available and at present non-productive spots scattered among our foothills in the frostless belt were brought under a water system and turned into bearing citrus groves, would not the markets be glutted and a big tumble in prices ensue?

When the writer of this article fifteen years ago owned a small orange grove the question of over-production was agitating the citrus growers to a far greater extent than it is today. The owner of a full-bearing grove looked with apprehension at every fresh acreage property set out to citrus trees and shook his head with sage forebodings. At that time a dollar a box was the maximum anticipated by the lucky owner of a full-bearing orange orchard. The lemon market was still demoralized and the proper curing and packing of lemons hardly beyond the experimental stage. A dollar a box for oranges meant opulence, but could it be maintained with the ever-increasing acreage of young citrus groves? Could lemon-growing ever be made a certain source of income?

Contrary to these doubts and fears an increase in the acreage of orange groves kept continually bringing about an increase in the price of the fruit. As soon as the science of curing and handling lemons was thoroughly mastered, the price of this necessity went up by leaps and bounds. There is not enough lemon land in California to ever bring about an over-production of this indispensable product. On good markets, during a hot spell in the East, lemons have gone as high as $10 to $12 a box, fancy navels have often netted the grower between $4 and $5, and Valencia Lates sometimes reach $10 a box.

Of course the co-operative system of selling, including a scientific routing of cars and a constant reaching out for new markets, has had a great deal to do with the increase of prices. But experience has demonstrated besides that when any special locality becomes the recognized center for any industry, that locality has always been able to command a higher price for its commodities. Southern California has earned a reputation as the most famous citrus fruit country in the world. As the size of the crop increases and becomes distributed over wider fields, so that reputation increases and with increased reputation always come higher prices.

Even in Europe, in competition with the cheaply raised fruit of the near-by Mediterranean countries, the Californian navel has established a high class if restricted market among the favored few who can afford to pay for quality in preference to quantity.

* * *

THE CANAL.

But the greatest factor in determining the future profits of the orange and lemon grower will be the Panama Canal. At present the railroad companies are getting almost as much out of the Californian citrus industry as the owners of the citrus groves. Transportation experts have figured that the cost of shipping oranges and lemons from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast will be reduced from an average railroad charge of 90 cents a box to about 20 when the all-water route is complete. Moreover the smoother motion of a vessel at sea will cause less damaged fruit than the banging and jolting of a freight car.

What do we see confronting us? Not the cry of "Insure us $1 a box and we will be happy." This was the old slogan of twenty years ago when the terror of over-production haunted many doubting Thomases. Today with ten times the acreage in citrus fruits we are looking for a net average of $2 or $3 a box as soon as the great waterway, free to American ships, shall be carrying our produce cheaply into all the markets of the world.

The future opportunities for citrus growers—why, with everything coming the way of California as it is at present, even a conservative estimate of what is ahead of us will sound exaggerated. Just as our present success would have sounded impossible to our first citrus growers a quarter of a century ago. A first-class bearing orange grove at a low estimate will produce 400 boxes of marketable fruit to the acre. At an equally low estimate of $2 a box this means a gross income of $800 an acre. Allowing $200 an acre for care, fertilization and fumigation, this leaves a net profit of $600 an acre. Many orange and lemon groves can show better figures than this. What will they do when the cost of transportation is almost eliminated by the opening of the Panama Canal? In the face of these facts $2500 or $3000 an acre for a good bearing citrus grove cannot be considered an extravagant price.

What other business will pay so large an interest on the same amount of capital? Certainly none, with the same conditions of health, climate, pleasure and environment.

HARRY F. BOWLING.

IMPERIAL VALLEY COTTON.

[Imperial Valley Press:] The fact has just been discovered that in strength of fiber the cotton of the Imperial Valley breaks the record of the world. The government recently had made a machine for testing the strength of fiber, by which a single fiber is put under the test, the weight on it being increased until the breaking point is reached.

Fifteen varieties of cotton were used in determining a standard, the range of breaking strains varying from 3.5 grams to 5.6, and from this data the government took the average as the standard, that being 4.7. Now the government has tested some Imperial Valley cotton which reached 8.75 grams, or almost exactly double the standard established, or 56 per cent. stronger than the best cotton the government had previously tested.

THE NEW PAGE.

Many persons have had the experience of finding in an old scrapbook some displeasing reference to themselves and there is always a temptation to tear out this leaf and destroy it as if this action blotted out the memory and the fact. The consolation of life is that it is not the old pages which count but the new ones. The past is what it is, but the future is what we make it.

ANUARY 1, 1913.]

The Beautiful Country Hom of He in the environs Los A

PHOTOS BY LORYEA

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[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

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Hon of Henry E. Huntington ons Los Angeles.





OUTLINE NEWS MAP OF THE

midnight in the light of the latest press dispatches

LIST, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE MEANINGS,



Huntington, the Industrial Genius and Creator.

WHAT THE MAN OF GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS HAS DONE AND IS DOING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—HE BUILDS HERE THE FINEST COUNTRY HOME IN AMERICA—SURPASSING ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

THE SCENE.

NOT in all the world, safe to say, is there another country home and estate—a modern hacienda more truly baronial than those of the olden time—surpassing the suburban home of Henry E. Huntington, located in the alluring California Valley of the San Gabriel. The beautiful villas of Italy, the magnificent chateaux of France, the stately and dignified manors of England, are scarcely richer in architecture or settings, or more superbly decorated and furnished. [In a description such as this—made on the merits purely, and having no commercial feature whatever—the curtain is very properly not parted which shields the incomparable interior.]

To provide the settings every clime has yielded the requisite flora, shrubbery and arborage. To supply the great hall, gallery and library, the salons and bibliophiles of Europe have yielded up their treasures.

Nearly 500 acres are embraced in the grounds. A hundred acres of bearing orange groves lie at the foot of the rise on which the splendid mansion stands. A beautiful boulevard, doubly lined with stately palms, leads in sinuous grades to the higher ground, where stately trees and rare shrubs, together with exotics from the four quarters of the globe, thrive as though set in their native soil.

It is a strange, cosmopolitan mingling of plant aliens, like the human throng congested in a world capital. Save for the avenues of trees, there is no symmetry of arrangement. It is as if Nature herself had sown with lavish hand and then bade her offspring flourish. Every variety of palm is seen, graceful and urban, as if deprecating their ponderous botanical cognomena. The cedar of Lebanon is there. The whole pine family, with its first and second cousins, the fir and the spruce, the hemlock and the larch, charge the air with balsam. Intermingled with them are giant oaks, contrasting their umbrageous spread of branch and leaf with the slender grace and dignity of their fellows. It would be futile to attempt a catalogue of the long list of varieties. The number of distinct and separate botanical names exceeds 3000. The Desert of Sahara, the Indian Himalayas, the Arctic, the barbarous isles of the South Seas have not been too inaccessible to dispatch their ambassadors of the forest or garden to the coast and the court of California in honor of Huntington.

Save for the orange grove, a few oaks and scattering native shrubs, none of these trees were known in Southern California four years ago. They have traversed seas and mountains to take their places in the Huntington grounds. Many of them are extremely rare, and they have been imported at unknown expense. Odd, gnarled dwarf oaks from Japan, strange twisted palms centuries old, costing hundreds of dollars each, are here and there, like droll clowns disporting in the ring before their masters. Trees weighing more than twenty tons have been transplanted bodily. And beneath them, green and close-cropped, spread twenty acres of velvety, undulating lawns. Twenty miles of broad, curbed boulevards wind in and out of the forest maze, or pitch headlong into unexpected canyons, breasting the brows of eminences that reveal impressive panoramas of mountain and valley. It is all a Wonderland (either with or without Alice,) unequaled in beauty, unrivaled in variety, the magical product of the conception of a remarkable man, who is at once a practical builder, a comprehensive idealist, and a great native landscape architect, amply equipped with the imagination, the means and the skill to touch the domain of Dreamland with the strange alchemy that makes "the mare go" and likewise metamorphoses phantoms into substance.

From the cactus garden, with its thousands of different forms of prickly plants, to lily ponds where flocks of unmolested wild waterfowl grow tame, the place is one succession of surprising and sometimes startling anomalies of Nature. The rose garden, perennially splotching half a dozen acres with numberless shades of color, and burdening the air with the delicate fragrance of bud and bloom, contains probably the largest collection of fine roses in a private garden on the continent. The Japanese garden, wrought from naked ground within the year, is a story in itself. It is quaint, with its Nipponese herbage, its pond with sacred rocks, its family of idols coaxed by American yen and sen from their Oriental temples; its native house and native tenants, its tea-houses, its rustic grottoes fashioned of cement in the likeness of real stone—replicas of contours chiseled by Nature in her elemental workshop.

His country estate is the one thing material possessed by Mr. Huntington that money cannot buy. Coin might buy his holdings in one or more of the score of vast business enterprises that contribute to the upbuilding of the country and the owner's annually expanding wealth. Whatever enormous aggregate sum may represent his fortune, it is doubtful if ten millions of the same would tempt him to part with his country home. Whether it has cost him five millions or ten millions, no one but Mr. Huntington knows. He did not create this palatial place for money, but with money. The land alone is worth, as prices go, several millions.

The Man and His Masteries.

Mr. Huntington's career is more remarkable than the great wealth he has amassed. Born of prosperous though not wealthy parents, as wealth is computed in this day, he was still a youth when he entered the employ of a hardware merchant in Oneonta, and only 19 when he removed to New York City to accept employment in a large establishment of the same kind. He remained only a few years in the merchandising pursuit, however, quitting the business for lumbering, as a manufacturer at St. Albans, N. Y. From lumbering, after six years, he changed to railroading, which was to be his life work, his magnum opus. His familiarity with lumbering fitted him peculiarly for his new work as superintendent of construction of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad, which was one of the lines controlled by his uncle, the late Collis P. Huntington, a man who, in his strenuous lifetime, was much misunderstood and by some much maligned. In 1885 Henry E. Huntington was made receiver of the road. From 1886 to 1890 he was vice-president and general manager of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy and Ohio Valley railways, and in the latter year he became assistant to the president of the Southern Pacific. In 1900 he was made, successively, second vice-president and first vice-president of the Southern Pacific. During his official connection with the Southern Pacific he took up his residence in San Francisco, and it was there that he first became interested in street railroads.

Mr. Huntington sold out his control of the San Francisco street railways in 1898, and began buying up the street railway system of Los Angeles. From that time, and concurrently with his operations in this city, dates the marvelous growth and development of Los Angeles and of Southern California. It would not be too much for him to say of this transcendent growth and development, "All of which I saw and part of which I was;" for it can be truthfully asserted that this section of the State owes more, in a material way, to the enterprise, energy and genius of Mr. Huntington than to any other one man or group of men. As rapidly as practicable he acquired chief control of the street railway situation in Los Angeles, and immediately began the remarkable work of extension and improvement of service that has made the city second or third in mileage and number of cars in the United States. He devoted his attention also to interurban transportation, buying the lines to Pasadena, which he reincorporated as the Pacific Electric, now the largest and most thoroughly equipped interurban system in the world, with its thousands of miles of double and quadruple tracks. He built the great Pacific Electrical Terminal Station in Los Angeles, containing fifteen acres of floor space, and signified his confidence in the city by the outlay of tens of millions of dollars in his numerous enterprises. He also bought, or built, the Los Angeles Interurban and Los Angeles and Redondo railways, running to the beaches from the city; the San Bernardino Interurban, the Redlands Central and the Riverside and Arlington lines in the orange belt. He planned to unite all of the lines from Santa Barbara to San Diego, and from the seashore to Redlands, into one vast system embracing 1000 miles of double and quadruple tracks. Before this plan was carried out he disposed of his interurban interests to the Southern Pacific Company, and this company will complete the unification which Mr. Huntington originally intended.

Huntington is an officer and dominant director in corporations having an aggregate capital of upward of $100,000,000. He is one of the largest single land owners in Southern California. He is a director of the Huntington Land and Improvement Company, the Los Angeles Railway Land Company, the Huntington-Redondo Company, the Oak Knoll Company; is vice-president and director of the San Gabriel Valley Water Company, of the Pacific Light and Power Company, and of a dozen other California companies and banks. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, one of the largest shipbuilding enterprises in the United States, the cradle of many of our largest battleships; and he is a director of the Chicago and Alton Railway, Clover Leaf Railway, Central Pacific, Colorado and Southern Railway, Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railway, Iowa Central Railway, C. and O. Railway, Minnesota and St. Louis Railway, Oregon and California Railway, Toledo, St. Louis and Newton Railway, and Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company.

His real property ranges from hotels to farms. He has been the largest builder of resorts on the Pacific Coast, if not in the entire world. He has been the greatest dynamic force that has turned the wheels of progress in Southern California for the past fifteen years, and his work will live and bear fruit for years to come. If there ever was a man fairly worthy of the honorable title of "captain of industry," that man is Henry E. Huntington.

Mr. Huntington entertains strong, clear and sound convictions concerning the true relations of government to legitimate business, whether conducted upon a huge or upon a small scale, and stands for free, right, just and sane conditions in the industries.

Some of Mr. Huntington's intimate friends assert facetiously that he will yet wrest from the Nile the Sphinx and the Pyramids for his California door-yard—and there are those who would not be vastly surprised should he perform the miracle.

Withal he is a man of genial disposition, yet of firmness of character, high standing among his fellows, liberality, independence, justice and patriotism.

Pleasures of Suburban Life in the Southland.

MANY ATTRACTIONS.

THOSE who delight to dwell in busy cities may compare Los Angeles to a large diamond set in a circlet of sparkling brilliants, the lesser brilliants being the many small cities by which the metropolis is surrounded. For myself, being a dweller in one of the suburban towns, I find a more pleasing simile. To me California appears as a beautiful tree. The root of this tree is the great city of Los Angeles, indispensable to the exuberant life spreading out from it in all directions. The branches are the many railroads, car lines and excellent highways, where flows the life sap between the center and the extremes. The foliage is represented by the orchards and vineyards, broad alfalfa fields and fertile acres, massed throughout the seven southern counties. And the blossoms of the tree are the wonderful suburban towns that spring up on all sides among this wealth of verdure. The blooms are of different size and different texture, but all are fragrant and all are beautiful.

Close to the parent stem the largest and most attractive of these flowers—though where all are so excellent comparison is unnecessary—is the Crown City of Pasadena. Pasadena indeed has a world-wide reputation, hardly second to Los Angeles itself. In Pasadena is centered the culture and the poetry and the art and a great deal of the outdoor athletic sport of Southern California. The suburban resident of Pasadena has varied pleasures and advantages it would be hard to match anywhere, even on the Pacific Coast. He dwells on a rolling upland, freshened and purified daily by the pine-scented breezes from the near-by mountains or the ozone from the sea. No advantages enjoyed by those who live in Los Angeles are wanting to the dwellers in this favored spot. They have, in addition, pleasures that no resident in a crowded, busy city can possibly enjoy.

Pasadena is, above everything else, a pleasure resort of hotels, mansions, clubs and societies, where every winter come the greatest thinkers, the finest scholars, the most prominent business men and the keenest patrons of outdoor sports from all over America, as well as from every European country. Probably more world-famous men have visited Pasadena than any other city of its size in the whole world, not excluding the famous European resorts of Southern France and the Riviera.

The Crown City residents have the privilege of meeting and exchanging views with all these leading men and women in the different fields of human endeavor, and so filling themselves with the best thought of modern civilization. Owing to its proximity to the metropolis—only half an hour on the Pacific Electric cars—or less in an automobile, if you can dodge the motorcycle cops—the business section of Pasadena is small, but the residential districts stretch for miles.

A few miles to the east is the foothill city of Monrovia, another suburban flower, not so showy as regal Pasadena but blest with a quiet charm all its own. Many business men in Los Angeles are building bungalows in this locality on account of the splendid car service, which enables them to work in the city and yet live in the country. For Monrovia is essentially a country town, the first of the string of such beauty spots that dot the long citrus belt at the foot of the mountains through Duarte, Azusa, Glendora, San Dimas, Lordsburg, Claremont and Upland, as far as Redlands and Riverside.

Close to the border of Monrovia is the little settlement of Arcadia, at last coming into its own, since it rid itself of the old reputation for sportiness, the heritage of its founder, "Lucky Baldwin." No village was ever better named after its natural environments. From now on it will be Arcadian in nature as well as in name. With the long sweep of green fields, all studded with spreading oak trees, it resembles nothing so closely as an old English park.

But our great tree of Southern California has other branches bearing equally fine blossoms that spread out westward to the Pacific Ocean. One of the most delightful of all the suburbs, and the one nearest to the heart of the city, is bright, breezy Hollywood, all homes and gardens, tropical in their luxuriance; Hollywood where Mistress California is in one of her most gracious moods, where nature is at her sweetest among the frostless foothills, tempered in summer by the never failing trade winds, warmed in winter by its proximity to the ocean and the sheltering hills on the north. What Arcadia may be some day, Hollywood already is, the chosen rendezvous of all those who love art and nature; painters, poets, scientists, philosophers.

What greater pleasure, when a hard day at the desk, the counter or the work bench has been brought to a strenuous close, than to seek relief in a peaceful flower garden, digging among the rose bushes, tending tropical plants or caring for velvet lawns, as the effective combination of soil and climate make possible in frostless Hollywood. Another suburban pleasure—and a profitable one into the bargain—is the facility with which vegetables to supply the family table may be grown at all seasons of the year by means of irrigation in a country where plant life never ceases from January to December. A wonderful variety, by means of a succession of crops, may be secured even on a sixty-five by 200 foot suburban lot.

Going farther west through the handsome and rapidly growing suburbs of Brentwood Park and Beverly, and the aristocratic Palisades, we reach the cities of Santa Monica, Ocean Park and Venice. Another and different pleasure is enjoyed here in the shape of bathing and boating and fishing—in fact all the well known recreations to be found at all seaside resorts.

GERALD DEANE.

Wonder Crops of the

(CONTINUED FROM PA

several large nurseries have been growers with young stock. These dena and San Fernando.

The Department of Agriculture extensive experiments in the Stat tical varieties of the tree.

C. P. Taft of Orange reported at Growers' Convention that he had $100 net from one Avocado tree.

At Hollywood there is one tree much as $400 worth of fruit annually

In evidence of what value and imp are interested in the fruit consider accepted $17 for one specimen nurse inches high.

Five dollars per dozen is the preva for the Avocado in Los Angeles. A Fernando secured ninety-two Avocado tree four years after it was planted.

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ALMONDS AND WALNUTS.

The almond and walnut crops of grown very steadily during the last the development of blight-immune the obtaining of better prices through of the growers will revolutionize the en The almond and walnut crop of the St $3,375,000 last year, which averaged $3 amount produced.

The benefits of organization among ers have been as marked as those of lemon growers as far as commanding g erned. The general organizing of th was started in 1896 and today about two control nearly 90 per cent. of all walnu State. It is interesting to note that ganization the walnut men received fr per pound for their produce. In 1906 t had increased the rate to 11 cents pe day 14 and 15 cents are the prevaili average price for the last ten years has per pound.

According to statistics of the J. K. A the average yield per acre of walnuts a was 810 pounds. This would be $101. prevailing market prices. While 810 the average yield, however, it is not u walnut orchards in their prime to prod 2000 pounds of nuts to the acre and in gross returns exceed $300.

Almonds are not grown as extensively part of the State as walnuts, but cons is now exhibited in this nut in the San

The almond growers have even deriv from organization than the walnut men. Almond Growers' Exchange is in its while controlling only about 60 per ce crop, has been able to secure a 100 price for its members. Before 1910 the from 8 to 10 cents per pound. During the growers organized, the price leap In 1911 it again soared to 16½ cents.

At Reedley, Fresno county, California a twelve year old almond tree which p pounds of nuts annually, netting him ab crop.

E. G. Ware owns a forty acre ranch i of Garden Grove on which he has five budded walnuts. When these trees we old, nearly every one of them bore fifty which netted him about $6 per tree.

S. W. Barton of Whittier has 146 wa ing on his ranch. These trees were ten and in that year he realized $1286 for th they brought him in $1798. In 1908 th $1291 and in 1909, $1512. This shows and uniform the income from a walnut

C. A. Barr of Whittier on a five-a walnut grove has netted $801.97 on tre years old.

E. Albertson of Whittier on a ten-ac planted in six-year-old walnuts has cle

F. A. Hassard, also of the Whittier di $3055 from his twenty-acre walnut grov old trees.

One man in the Fullerton district netted over $600 from four and a thi nuts.

• • •

ALFALFA AND THE DAIRY.

Alfalfa is a crop of extreme value i is our main forage plant, making an feed or hay, and has lately been used compress with molasses for cattle food the plant as a fertilizer is also comman tion and many citrus growers over the S it as a cover crop in place of vetch. It prolific crop, easy to grow in almost an and under almost any variation of clima stant demand and hence commands a Department of Agriculture places the $9.60 a ton. It takes only from five raise a ton or a ton and a half of the and it requires inexpensive attention to

Most of the big alfalfa growers of t raged also in the allied pursuit of raising. These two occupations work h together make one of the best money-t tries on our western farms.

As an instance of the success of a co might be mentioned the Burbank Alfal sociation. This has been organized a years and has been instrumental in members a price of from $10 to $12 alfalfa in the field and as high as $18 hay. Before organizing these men sec $8 a ton for loose hay and from $10 to $

Not only have better prices been obt operation of the growers, but the inter at meetings has done much to increas of the productive end of the business. of the Burbank Association has succeed an average of ten tons to the acre a ye

Cropped by the Barber of Leavenworth Penitentiary. Will Probably Be Assigned to Construction Work.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

Jan. 1.—[of St. Louis

Capitulation Indicates Near Close of the Peace Conference.

Moslems Will Retain Mere

Wonder Crops of the Southland.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 158.)

several large nurseries have been started to supply growers with young stock. These are located at Pasadena and San Fernando.

The Department of Agriculture is also carrying on extensive experiments in the State to develop practical varieties of the tree.

C. P. Taft of Orange reported at the California Fruit Growers' Convention that he had derived as much as $100 net from one Avocado tree.

At Hollywood there is one tree which produces as much as $400 worth of fruit annually.

In evidence of what value and importance those who are interested in the fruit consider it, D. W. Coolidge accepted $17 for one specimen nursery tree only three inches high.

Five dollars per dozen is the prevailing market price for the Avocado in Los Angeles. A Mr. Garden of San Fernando secured ninety-two Avocados from a seedling tree four years after it was planted.

* * *

ALMONDS AND WALNUTS.

The almond and walnut crops of California have grown very steadily during the last fifteen years but the development of blight-immune walnut trees and the obtaining of better prices through the organization of the growers will revolutionize the entire nut industry. The almond and walnut crop of the State was valued at $1,375,000 last year, which averaged $300 per ton for the amount produced.

The benefits of organization among the walnut growers have been as marked as those of the orange and lemon growers as far as commanding good prices is concerned. The general organizing of these nut growers was started in 1896 and today about twenty associations control nearly 90 per cent. of all walnuts grown in the State. It is interesting to note that prior to this organization the walnut men received from 8 to 10 cents per pound for their produce. In 1906 the organizations had increased the rate to 11 cents per pound and today 14 and 15 cents are the prevailing prices. The average price for the last ten years has been 12.55 cents per pound.

According to statistics of the J. K. Armsby Company the average yield per acre of walnuts all over the State was 110 pounds. This would be $101.65, gross, at the prevailing market prices. While 810 pounds has been the average yield, however, it is not unusual for good walnut orchards in their prime to produce as much as 2000 pounds of nuts to the acre and in some cases the gross returns exceed $300.

Almonds are not grown as extensively in the southern part of the State as walnuts, but considerable interest is now exhibited in this nut in the San Joaquin Valley.

The almond growers have even derived more benefit from organization than the walnut men. The California Almond Growers' Exchange is in its third year, and while controlling only about 60 per cent. of the State crop, has been able to secure a 100 per cent. better price for its members. Before 1910 the grower received from 8 to 10 cents per pound. During 1910, the year the growers organized, the price leaped to 14 cents. In 1911 it again soared to 16½ cents.

At Reedley, Fresno county, California, T. L. Reed has a twelve year old almond tree which produces over 100 pounds of nuts annually, netting him about $12.50 every crop.

E. G. Ware owns a forty acre ranch half a mile north of Garden Grove on which he has five acres planted to budded walnuts. When these trees were but five years old, nearly every one of them bore fifty pounds of nuts which netted him about $6 per tree.

R. W. Barton of Whittier has 146 walnut trees growing on his ranch. These trees were ten years old in 1906 and in that year he realized $1286 for the crop. In 1907 they brought him in $1798. In 1908 the proceeds were $1391 and in 1909, $1512. This shows how dependable and uniform the income from a walnut grove will run.

C. A. Barr of Whittier on a five-and-one-third-acre walnut grove has netted $801.97 on trees that were ten years old.

R. Albertson of Whittier on a ten-acre piece of land planted in six-year-old walnuts has cleared $524.

F. A. Hassard, also of the Whittier district, has taken $1065 from his twenty-acre walnut grove of twelve-year-old trees.

One man in the Fullerton district has repeatedly netted over $600 from four and a third acres of walnuts.

* * *

ALFALFA AND THE DAIRY.

Alfalfa is a crop of extreme value in California. It is our main forage plant, making an excellent green feed or hay, and has lately been used extensively in a compress with molasses for cattle food. The value of the plant as a fertilizer is also commanding wide attention and many citrus growers over the State are planting it as a cover crop in place of vetch. It is an amazingly prolific crop, easy to grow in almost any California soil and under almost any variation of climate. It is in constant demand and hence commands a good price. The Department of Agriculture places the average price at $9.60 a ton. It takes only from five to six weeks to raise a ton or a ton and a half of the crop to an acre and it requires inexpensive attention to maintain a field.

Most of the big alfalfa growers of the State are engaged also in the allied pursuit of dairying or hog raising. These two occupations work hand in hand and together make one of the best money-producing industries on our western farms.

As an instance of the success of a co-operative effort might be mentioned the Burbank Alfalfa Growers' Association. This has been organized a little over two years and has been instrumental in securing for its members a price of from $10 to $12 a ton for loose alfalfa in the field and as high as $18 a ton for baled hay. Before organizing these men secured from $6 to $8 a ton for loose hay and from $10 to $14 for baled hay.

Not only have better prices been obtained by the co-operation of the growers, but the interchange of ideas at meetings has done much to increase the efficiency of the productive end of the business. Every member of the Burbank Association has succeeded in producing an average of ten tons to the acre a year.

Several years ago Nick Blasius planted fifteen acres of alfalfa land up in the San Joaquin Valley near Visalia, in Tulare county. The first year he cut two crops which averaged two tons to the acre and for which he received a price of $9 per ton loose in the field.

On a twenty-five-acre alfalfa field near Visalia, Ed E. Dawson has been netting annually $1800 clear money over and above all expenses. His crops have averaged him eight tons per acre a year and the prevailing price for the hay has been $9 a ton, loose.

A. E. Poston owns an alfalfa ranch near Visalia consisting of forty acres. For a number of years he has taken from five to six cuttings from the field which have run a full weighted ton and a half per acre. Each cutting has averaged him better than $540 gross.

John Fluetsch of Visalia on a fifteen acre alfalfa field has taken crops of two tons to the acre, five times a year. His gross receipts have run as high as $400 for the unbaled hay.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce can furnish the name of a resident in the San Gabriel Valley, near Los Angeles, who has five and a third acres in alfalfa from which he makes six cuttings a year which averages eleven tons per cutting. Occasionally he secures as much as fourteen tons per cutting. He has found a ready sale for his crop, baled, at $20 per ton.

J. K. Butler of Dinuba has netted $80 per acre per year for the last four years from five acres of alfalfa.

Three miles southwest of Corcoran, Kings county, the Johnson Brothers operate a 160-acre alfalfa ranch and engage in dairying in connection with it. About 105 acres of the quarter section is planted and fifty-eight head of milch cows are run on the remaining portion of the acreage. The cows alone average $600 a month gross for butter fat. Last year the entire ranch cleared $17,700 gross. The expenses for the year were in the neighborhood of $2500 to $2700, leaving a net profit to the owners of something like $15,000.

Chas. A. Kimble owns 120 acres of alfalfa in Kings county near Corcoran from which he cuts five crops of hay a year averaging eight to nine tons an acre. This same piece has yielded twenty tons of alfalfa seed which sold for 15 cents per pound.

W. J. Schaefer of Chino has been very successful in raising alfalfa. He produces from one and a half to two tons per acre, per cutting, and makes from five to seven cuttings a year. He commands at times a price of $16 per ton for the loose hay and has received as much as $22 per ton for baled hay.

T. J. Walker, Jr., of San Fernando has a ten-acre piece of land planted to alfalfa from which he has derived ten tons of hay to the acre for the last five years. He is receiving $14 a ton for the loose hay in the field.

* * *

CALIFORNIA VINEYARDS.

For years Spain led the world in the production of raisins, but about eighteen years ago the California output equalled in amount the product of that nation. Since that time the industry has grown at a remarkable extent until now the three counties of Fresno, Tulare and Kings, located in the San Joaquin Valley, have the largest raisin belt in the world. According to the State Board of Equalization there are 342,519 acres in the State planted to grapes and the annual value of the grape product, including table grapes, dried grapes, wine and brandy, will aggregate $25,000,000. The State raisin crop for 1909 amounted to 140,000,000 pounds, of which Fresno county alone produced 60 per cent., or more than twice the output of Spain for that year.

The raisin men have been receiving on an average 3 cents per pound for their product, while wine grapes range between $10 and $16 per ton. Table grapes fluctuate considerably with market conditions; but $40 to $50 a ton are common prices during good seasons.

A movement is now at work to thoroughly organize the grape growers of the State and this will undoubtedly prove a boon to the industry if accomplished.

Not far from Dinuba on a ranch of ten acres W. D. Smith has planted five acres in Thompson seedless and five acres in Sultana seedless grapes. In 1907 he shipped sixteen and one-half tons of the Thompson grapes as table grapes for which he received $1050. Fourteen tons of Sultana raisins brought him $837 and four tons of Thompson raisins returned $303. He still had on hand six tons of raisins at the close of the season which were worth $420. The total gross value of the crop for the year was $2610 while his total expenses were $756, leaving a net profit of $1854 for the season.

Two years after planting two and one-half acres of Thompson seedless vines, J. K. Butler of Dinuba secured a profit of $50 per acre. The third year they yielded a profit of $175 per acre. While these vines were coming into bearing Mr. Butler raised $50 worth of watermelons per acre between the rows.

From five acres of Thompson seedless grapes, M. A. Bennett of Dinuba received net $825.70 and from raisins $237.07; making a total of $1062.75. From eighteen acres of Sultanas he sold twenty-eight tons at 3 cents per pound, receiving $1680. From four acres of Muscats he sold five tons of raisins for $350, and a second crop from these four acres he sold to a winery for $42.75, making a total of $392.75 from the four acres.

Chas. H. Ramm of Dinuba has cleared as much as $1100 from ten acres of Muscats while a neighbor of his cleared $1600 from ten acres of Sultanas. Mr. Ramm has obtained $300 gross per acre from four-year-old vines repeatedly. He derived on an average two and one-half tons to the acre.

On an eighty-acre vineyard of Muscat grapes, I. N. Parlier of Parlier raised a crop yielding over $15,000 recently.

The Fresno Chamber of Commerce can furnish the name of a man who came to this country from Germany when only 10 years old. Out of his wages as a farm hand he bought twenty acres of land at $100 an acre. Later he secured seventy-three acres for $30 an acre. He improved his holdings by planting out raisin grapes and sold out his property for $15,000. He immediately bought another fifty acres of developed vines and now realizes an income of $100 per acre annually. This man has been in the country nineteen years.

* * *

PEACHES AND APRICOTS.

The peach is the most extensively grown fruit of California. This was announced by the California Development Board when it reported that there were 10,922,994 peach trees in the State, with oranges running a close second and numbering 10,803,616 trees.

There are about 2,200,000 apricot trees in bearing in the State.

There is a great demand for both these crops, which are consumed in three general ways, first as fresh fruit, second as dried fruit and third as canned fruit. Both of these fruits produce abundant and steady crops each year and have brought the growers good prices.

In 1895, Guy Weddington at Lankershim secured seventy-two tons of apricots on five acres and has since averaged almost twelve tons to the acre on the same orchard.

From seven acres of peaches Fred Conkey at Orosi realized $2100 and George Bartlett on eighteen and three-quarter acres of peaches realized $5100 for his crop.

M. Witt at Santa Ana owns a nine-acre apricot orchard which has produced some surprising results. In 1908 his trees were twelve years old and his crop amounted to seventeen and one-half tons. In 1909 the orchard produced eighteen tons, in 1910, twenty tons; in 1911, twenty-six and one-quarter tons, and in 1912, twenty-four tons.

C. S. Nielson has a ten-acre peach orchard about one mile north of Selma, Fresno county. This is a well cared for orchard and has given the owner excellent returns. Last year Mr. Nielson took sixty-two tons of Phillips clings off the trees, which he sold at $42.50 per ton, totaling $2535; thirty-three tons of Elbertas sold at $35 a ton, totaling $1155, and six tons of dried fruit at $200 per ton, totaling $1200. Thus his return on the entire ten acres was $4890.

* * *

VEGETABLES.

On the lands adjacent to the larger cities, the truck garden farmers gather their products. And that there is good profit in this end of the farming business is strongly evinced by the hundreds of smiling ranchers about our cities who are ever ready to welcome the city man and acquaint him with the details of farm life. Many of the fruit growers adopt the plan of growing vegetables, melons or berries, in rows between their fruit trees.

Out in the Whittier district, Truman Berry owns a ten-acre walnut grove, and while waiting for his trees to bear planted cabbages between the rows. In the short space of four months he received $1900 for the cabbages.

Asa Douglas, also of the Whittier district, planted ten acres of tomatoes between the rows of his walnut orchard from which he realized a little less than $2000 and netted about $1500.

G. H. Murdock of Westminster, planted 3500 pounds of onion seed from which he derived 200 tons of young onion sets. These retail at 15 cents a pound.

E. C. Carlyle bought twenty acres of land near Dinuba about four years ago. The first season he had the land, he planted it to watermelons. His crop netted him $160 an acre, thereby paying for the land, which he had contracted to buy at $40 an acre, and leaving sufficient money for him to pay his living expenses for the remainder of the year.

W. C. Barnett of Lankershim grew a very heavy crop of sweet potatoes this year without irrigation. In one hill twenty-one commercial tubers were found on a single root and in another seventeen fine tubers were developed on a root. Each hill averaged from three and one-half to four pounds of potatoes and as his rows were three feet apart, and his hills two feet apart, he had 10,000 hills on an acre. At three pounds to the hill this gave him 30,000 pounds to the acre, which sold at 2 cents. It cost roughly $100 to raise this crop, which leaves a net profit of $500 an acre.

Mrs. N. E. Templeman of Chino on five acres of Irish potatoes took 100 sacks averaging 125 pounds each which sold for $2 a sack. A second crop on the same ground brought as good returns. This woman cleared $1500 net on her ranch for the season.

* * *

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

About sixteen miles out of Lancaster in the Antelope Valley, E. Martin has a well-kept pear orchard on which he realizes $1500 an acre per year.

Alfred Albee of Porterville on two acres of apples clears $150 net by selling the crop on the trees at one cent per pound.

With 245 prune trees, W. H. Saddler of Lankershim raised a crop of five tons of that fruit and from fifty-one Satsuma plum trees he secured 800 thirty-pound boxes of fruit which sold at nearly $1 per box.

J. A. Mart of Chino has eighty Satsuma plum trees on two acres and secures two tons to a crop, which average him $80 per ton.

On seven acres of apples at Chino, E. G. Nelson, secured seventy tons of fruit which sold at $30 per ton.

In the Redlands district the Chamber of Commerce selected a certain two acres of apples which yielded fifty tons and returned $2700.

Scott Manlove of Selma owns twenty-eight acres of Smyrna figs. His trees are six years old and average a ton of fruit to the acre, netting him about $100.

J. W. Lane of Hanford has twenty-two acres of orchard and vineyard which net him annually $2450.

Mrs. T. Dutra of Grangeville has thirty-five acres of apricots and ten acres of peaches and took $3880 worth of fruit from the place last year.

* * *

A TYPICAL SUCCESS.

One of the most encouraging examples of what men with energy can do in California is shown in the career of Theodore Kearney.

Mr. Kearney began his business life, when a young man, at Fresno, being hired as a book-keeper for a lumber company. Investing his savings in real estate, he awoke one morning to find he had acquired an estate of 5182 acres of land. In the midst of the richest of this, he reared an elaborate mansion. Fifty acres were planted to oranges, twenty-five to olives, 850 to Muscat grapes and about 4000 acres to alfalfa. Today the annual income from this property exceeds $50,000.

VICTOR W. KILLICK.



OUTLINE NEWS MAP O
midnight in the light of the latest
ISED LIST, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE



Just a Strawberry Patch in Southern California

Inter



One Yard of Grapes

the Rogues' Gallery Before and After Their Hair Is Cropped by the Barber of Leavenworth Penitentiary. Will Probably Be Assigned to Construction Work.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

Allies Ask.

Capitulation Indicates Near Close of the Peace Conference.

Moslems Will Retain Mere

Interesting Southland Products



One Yard of Grapes

"American Eagle"-freak beet.

DAYS FOR
OUTLINE NEWS MAP
midnight in the light of the latest
VISED LIST, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE



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Woman's Advantages in Southern California.

HAPPINESS HERE.

THERE is no getting away from one sad but indisputable fact. All over the East and Middle West, women are getting more and more discontented with country life. With the farmer's wife in veiled revolt and the farmer's children in open rebellion the crowding and congestion of cities is getting every day an even more serious problem. It means an undersupply of food stuffs and an over-expense in the cost of living. If some means is not found to change the direction of the current, a serious calamity threatens the whole United States. To the farmers' wives and daughters then I wish especially to point out the advantages of country life in Southern California.

After all, it is the desires of the womenfolk that really direct the ebb and flow of population. Let a wife or daughter be once convinced that Southern California offers opportunities beyond her reach in less favored States, and the husbands and fathers will not need any further inducements. Wherever the woman can be assured a comfortable and contented home, the men will certainly find pleasant and profitable occupation. This is a law as fixed as the motions of the solar system.

Seeing is believing. No illustration, however vivid, no description, however lucid, can convince like an actual experience. Anyone who has enjoyed the privileges of country and suburban life here, as I have done, naturally wishes that others should come and share this happiness. I do not ask you merely to take my word for it. I want you to come and see for yourselves. And having come, you will find out that life—even farm life—holds for you many delights unsuspected in common hours.

Crops have been good throughout the whole country and prices for farm produce never as high as they are at present. Many farmers can afford to send their wives West for a holiday, primarily to enjoy the winter sunshine and the balmy air of the Southwest. If the husbands can afford to come, too, so much the better. When these wives have seen for themselves how ideal is life in Southern California, whether in the cities or on the farms, it will not be long before the husbands pull up stakes and decide to settle with their families in the land of eternal springtime.

Now I know how many are the complaints about the life of drudgery lived by the womenfolk on farms east of the Sierras as far as the Atlantic Ocean. That it is dull, monotonous, not uplifting, too remote, out of touch with modern thought. The men are making money and do not feel these conditions so keenly as the women. I also know from experience how utterly different is the lot of a woman living on the small ranches, vegetable and chicken farms, citrus and deciduous orchards, along the southern shores of the Pacific, or among the foothills of the Sierra Madre Mountains.

As it is understood in other States, there is no "country life" out here—that is, there is no isolation and no remoteness. There are no "rubes" or "yaps" or "corntossels" as are depicted in eastern stories visiting the village circus. Anyhow you would have to go way back into the mountains or onto some desert homestead to come across the type. You won't find them along the good roads or the trolley-car lines that intersect our southern counties in every direction.

Let us take the little town of El Monte as a typical farming community in Los Angeles county. The farmers make more money than in any farming section, pure and simple, in any other part of the world. I do not include horticulture and specialties—I mean in old-fashioned farming as carried on in most agricultural districts. By intense cultivation and irrigation one acre is more profitable, in actual cash over expenses, than ten in Illinois or Iowa, two of the best farming States in the Middle West.

Are the wives and daughters of the El Monte farmers backward, dull, deprived of amusement, unable to keep up with the trend of modern thought? Don't you ever think so! They have social dances, a Shakespeare Club, innumerable tennis courts, and are close to one of the famous Californian golf-links at San Gabriel. Half an hour on the electric car will land them in the center of Los Angeles, for a few cents, and the cars are always crowded. They can shop in a big city, returning in time to get supper, or they can join their husbands or brothers for a theater party, returning home on the last car at midnight.

Most of the El Monte farmers, too, own automobiles; one of the finest in our great system of "good roads" connects the village with Los Angeles and through Los Angeles with all the beach towns and mountain pleasure camps. The same girl who may be running a chicken ranch or tending a fruit farm or cultivating flowers for the market in the morning may be attending a matinee at the Majestic in the afternoon, or listening to the band on the ocean front at Long Beach in the cool of the evening.

The same country girl—so-called—in Southern California can do her chores and wash her dishes and sell her produce with the best; or she can read a paper at the Shakespeare Club or play a good set on the tennis court. She can mingle with the fashionable crowds on Broadway, and I defy you to pick her out from her most citified sister. If the tide from the country districts into the centers of population is to be stemmed it will be in Southern California and by Californian women. Before many years have passed the owners of productive farms will be the dictators of prices for farm goods, and not the speculators on Wall street. California has the bulk of the best paying lands within her borders. She also has the opportunities for the wives and children who wish to grow in culture and refinement while still reaping the benefits of country and farm life.

So I say to all my friends living on farms anywhere throughout these vast United States, or in foreign countries, who are disgruntled with their surroundings, who feel themselves cramped or pinched or shut off from the world, don't urge your fathers and husbands to sell out and settle in any congested city where you will be sure to find yourselves fishes out of water. Persuade them to move West—as far west as the confines of the continent will permit. Tell father to land in Los Angeles or one of the neighboring counties, where he can still make his living in the way he is most fitted for, and where you, his wife or daughter, can enjoy at the same time all the advantages of city life, and live in health and wealth and comfort on a busy Californian ranch. You can not know how different conditions are out here till you have tried them. Our girls are famous for every form of excellence. For California is the country where woman has come into her own.

For the girl who is single and unattached also many avenues are open for earning a livelihood in healthful and active employment, and in a superb independence that no other State or country affords. The business woman, the tired school teacher, who has saved up a small sum, where could she find a more suitable chance with so many concomitant advantages, as on a chicken, vegetable or small fruit ranch in the suburbs of one of many prosperous cities between Los Angeles and San Diego, where such products are always in demand? In this paradise of flowers what more ideal occupation for a refined woman than raising honey on a bee ranch? A scientific and artistic labor not taxing on the physical strength?

The back-to-the-land movement has to be encouraged and made attractive. The gospel of content on a small close-in, productive ranch must be preached to offset the gospel of discontent that is filling our cities to overflowing and depopulating the rural districts; that is sending the prices of the necessities of life skyrocketing. When we know of one place at least where country profits can be reconciled with the comforts and conveniences of town life, surely it is our duty to herald the fact, till no woman in the land can help but hear the clarion call. Who so well suited to preach this gospel of content as the women of California? For they do not guess, they know how the two hemispheres of older and less advanced sections are here combined; the health and prosperity of a life on the land with the culture and refinement of Boston or New York.

Let a woman once be persuaded to come to Southern California, to investigate conditions in any fruit growing or farming district within a hundred miles of Los Angeles, let her mix for a short time with the people and witness the signs on every side of prosperity and culture, it will not require any columns of figures or volumes of statistics to convince her that the accounts of Southern California, instead of being overcolored, are actually underdrawn. Her feminine intuition will grasp all that life here offers to her before a man has begun to go through his labored calculations of profit and loss, or to find out that ten inches of water is ample to irrigate one acre of land.

I have purposely emphasized the advantages of rural life, not that the opportunities for women are less marked in the cities, especially in Los Angeles with its unparalleled growth in every direction.

ALICE WHEATLEY.

Southern
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Colonization --
Large Tracts a

Personal attention given to the
requiring examination and report

CORRESPONDENCE

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REFERENCES BY
The First National Bank
Los Angeles Trust an
To

SECURITY

The Times
LOS ANGELES 1781 1915
For Liberty under Law, Equal Rights and Industrial Freedom
In Three Parts—28 Pages
PART I—TELEGRAPH EDITION—32 PAGES
NING, JANUARY 2, 1913.
PRICE 5c

In Durnco.

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...or Union Officials Photographed for ...ery Before and After Their Hair Is ... Barber of Leavenworth Penitentiary. ...e Assigned to Construction Work.

...NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

...) Jan. 1.— | of St. Louis likewise were given the

Missouri Wants Drummond Again.



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TURKEY GIVES IN.

Cedes All That the Allies Ask.

Capitulation Indicates Near Close of the Peace Conference.

Moslems Will Retain Mere Narrow Strip Along the

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...THE TIMES.] ...er their pre- ...skirmishing, ...situated to a ... of the Bal- ...sion of the ...anos Palace. ... they agreed ... whole of the ...pean domin- ...nd the terri- ...dantinople, to ...pised neigh-

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FIRST KISS AT EIGHTY.

Man Resolved to Be a Bachelor "Almost" Keeps Resolution.

[By Wireless Line to The Times.]

FLINT (Mich.) Jan. 2.—[Special Dispatch.] Marcus B. Clyde of Clyde, Mich., 80 years old, got his first kiss today. He was married today to Miss Mary A. Miller, 65 years old. Clyde, a veteran of the Civil War, had determined to remain a bachelor all his life. He jokingly added: "And I pretty near did it."

...was wrung from the Ottoman dele- ...gates with the greatest difficulty. The cable only after Rechid Pasha had reiterated Turkey's desire to shift the responsibility for adjudication of all vital questions to the powers and after the representatives of the allies had registered their unchangeable objections to such a course and plainly had given the Turks to understand that the failure of the Ottoman delegation to embark upon serious negotiations would mean a resumption of hostilities.

MOMENTOUS SESSION.

Today's sitting, over the most momentous and exciting since the beginning of the conference. The Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, presided, and invited Rechid Pasha to present the Turkish counter proposals as the Turks last Monday had agreed to do.

Rechid said his interpretation of the badly transmitted telegrams of the early week had been correct, his government proposing to submit all questions of issue, except Adrianople, to settlement by the powers. This caused an outburst of indignation which M. Venizelos was hardly able to put down. Several delegates shouted that it was not dignified to turn such vital matters into a joke, while others observed that they had not come all the way to London and remained there for three weeks to hear a proposition advanced which might have been made at the time the armistice was signed.

CALM RESTORED.

When relative calm was restored M. Venizelos, Dr. S. Danef, leader of

(Continued on Second Page.)

"No Comment."

BAR HUGS AT BALL.

So There May Be No Inaugural.

Wilson Era of Simplicity Wants Only a Gentle Minuet.

President-elect May Try to Walk to the Nation's Capitol.

Solon Heralds Second Jeffersonian Epoch by Trudging Through Snow.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Jan. 1.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The "money bag," "Turkey Trot" and other modern dances threaten to "play hell" with the plans of the committee charged with making arrangements for the Presidential inauguration of Woodrow Wilson. As a social feature the stock of the inaugural ball has been below par for many years, and a practical institution designed to produce funds for the inaugural celebration, the ball is regarded as indispensable.

Some of the ministers in Washington and many statesmen say now that unless assurances are given that the "Bunny Hug" and "Turkey Trot" are interdicted there will be no inaugural ball in 1913.

When this news was conveyed to the members of the Inaugural Committee, each and every one of them took a vote in an airship. They had been proceeding on old lines, and these called for an inaugural ball. The tickets to which were to cost $5 each and yield an total the $100,000 or so necessary.

The members of the Inaugural

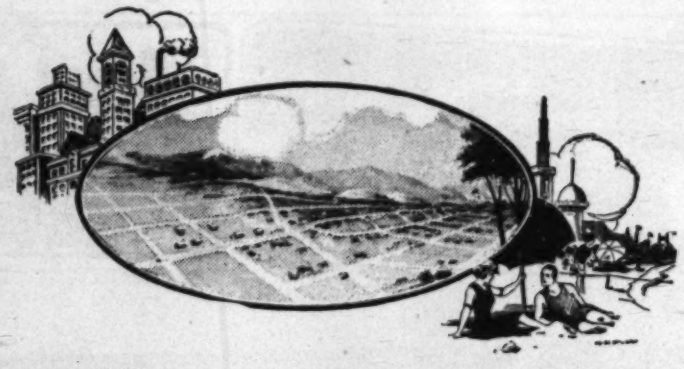
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DAY'S FOREMOST NEWS

MAPPED AND CHRONICLED

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ONDENCE SOLICITED.
B. HINSDALE
ldg. Los Angeles, California
ES BY PERMISSION:
Trust and Savings Bank
Torrance, Marshall & Company



What West Adams Park Offers the Homeseeker and Investor

By ROBERT MARSH

you can obtain a homesite here almost within a stone's throw of palatial mansions.

From your veranda you can enjoy a vista of mountain range, foothills and fashionable residence districts—and your view can **never be destroyed.**

You are within easy distance of the **shopping district**—also within a few minutes' ride of the best beaches.

You have your choice of two car lines—you are right in the trend of a swift, progressive residential growth from Los Angeles to Venice.

Your home-site, with all improvements included, you buy at a lower price than the figures at which **adjoining unimproved acreage is being held.**

You'll be proud of **your home at West Adams Park**—the hundreds of people who have bought during the past few months are proud of their investments—nearly $400,000 worth of sites have been sold since April—and there is plenty of choice property left at the original bed-rock prices.

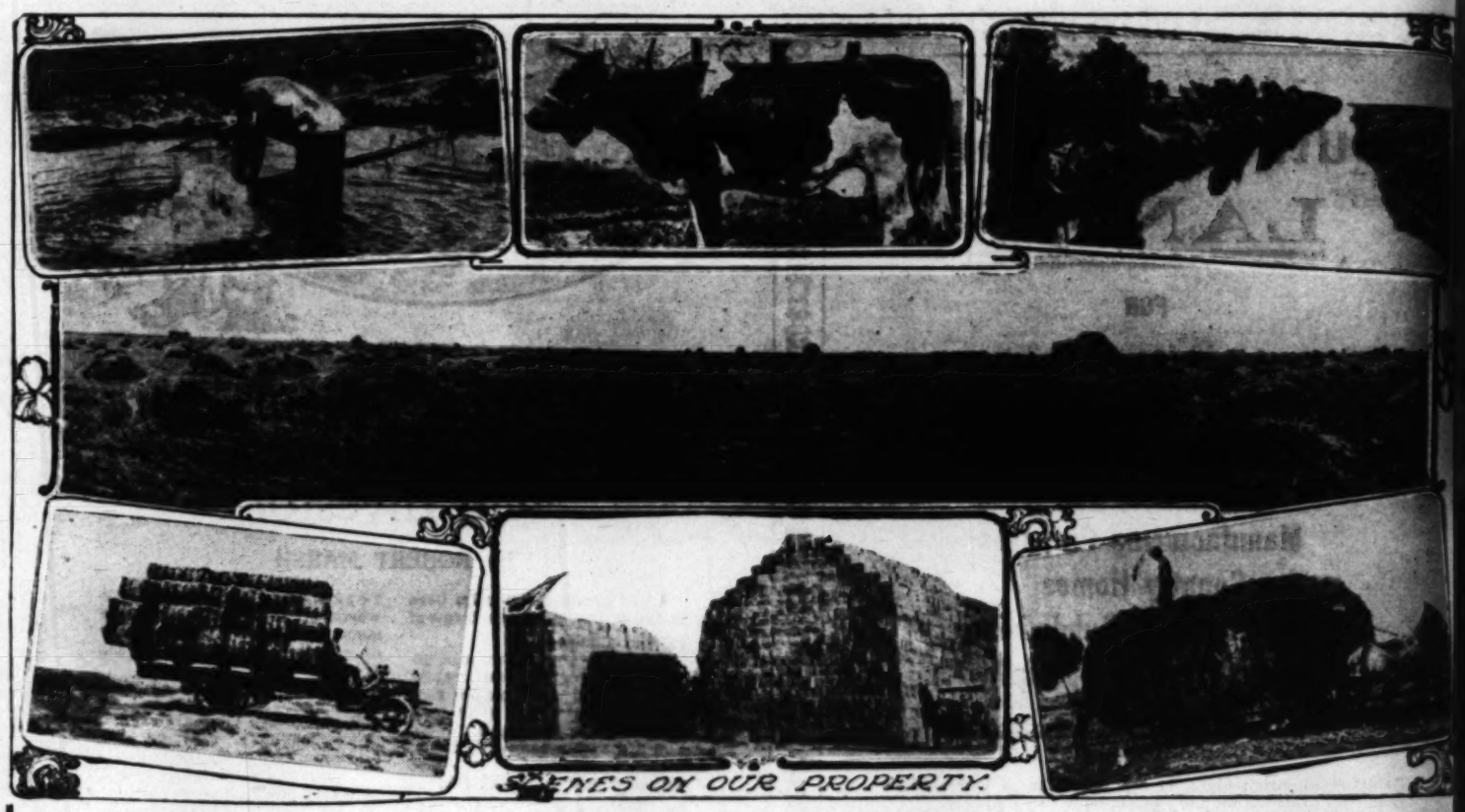
Build that contemplated new home where values are **greatest** and prices are **lowest.**

Don't establish yourself in a no-view district—live where you can see the mountains—get a "hundred-point home place"—buy where activity is greatest.

Call and let us personally show you how you can establish your home at West Adams Park on a buying basis as easy as renting. Robert Marsh & Co., Trust & Savings Building, Sixth and Spring streets. Phones: Home 10175, Main 5045. See Mr. Badger, manager subdivision department. Or take West Adams car to Twenty-third avenue, and see our tract agent, who is on the ground every day after 1 p.m. Pasadena office, 53 So. Marengo avenue. Santa Monica office, 215 Dudley Bldg.

R. A. ROWAN & CO.

Real Estate, Fire Insurance
Mortgage & Rental Brokers



SCENES ON OUR PROPERTY.

Co-operative Farming in California

Time was when a few dollars would buy a lot of land. A few dollars more would buy implements and live stock and build the necessary buildings. Men who invested their money in land at such a time are the rich men of today. It was simply a case of a little money and a lot of hard work that brought wealth and independence as a matter of course. But the old order has changed. Land hungry millions have swarmed over the country in ever-increasing numbers. Land has correspondingly increased in value. Big ranches have been divided into smaller ranches and the wealth of the soil has poured forth to feed the great and ever-increasing population. Today land ownership is beyond the means of the average man, especially in California, where even present high values are low when you consider what is in store for this land of plenty in the coming years—when you consider that millions will make homes in this great State. Therefore, the average man—the man of average means—who will share in the wealth of the soil, in the increase in land values—must, of necessity, turn to co-operation—must join his capital with the capital of many others like him and buy, with this combined capital, great tracts of land. These tracts can be farmed on a large scale, under scientific, business-like management, and thus made to produce an income greater than is possible by individual farmers.

The day of co-operation is here—right here in California. The opportunity of the individual of a generation past is the opportunity of the co-operative organization of today.

This Co-operative Farming Company

The Alfalfa Farming and Dairying Company is a co-operative, mutual profit-sharing company. Its sole purpose is to gather together the capital of a large number of people under one organization. This organization is buying large tracts of land in California's greatest valley—the San Joaquin—in Kings county. This land comprises some of the richest and most productive alfalfa land in America. We shall confine our operations, for the present, at least, to alfalfa, dairying, hogs and beef cattle.

Alfalfa and Live Stock Farming

In California there is no crop so sure or so profitable as alfalfa. No wet weather during hay season and no short crops. Given good soil and plenty of irrigation, the climate does the rest.

Alfalfa sold as hay pays big profits. But feed it to dairy and beef cattle and these profits are multiplied. And in Kings county, on land reclaimed from Tulare Lake, we have every condition necessary to success.

With the combined capital of hundreds of stockholders this organization is a tremendous power. It works on a large scale and brings to the small stockholder the same ratio of profit on a small investment that is received by the large investor.

No Land For Sale

This company has no land for sale. Instead we are buying land. We will continue buying and developing land as long as we have money to work with. Buying and improving land increases the company's assets tremendously—increases the value of its stock—raises the small investment to large proportions—and all with the greatest possible security—the security of land itself.

This Stock as an Investment

The company is incorporated under the laws of California for $1,000,000, with one million shares of a par value of $1.00 per share. As rapidly as money is received from the sale of stock it is invested in land and improvements, etc. This will continue just as long as land can be bought in large tract cheaply. The price of the stock will be increased from time to time as the assets of the company increase.

As an investment stock in this company offers more than any other proposition we know of. It is an investment in land—land bought in large tracts at wholesale prices—and backed by improvements put in on a tremendous scale. It offers safety and splendid profits—a combination that makes it an ideal investment for you, no matter how much or how little capital you may have. It offers an opportunity that will soon pass if you do not grasp it now—while you can secure your stock at $1.00 per share. It's the opportunity thousands have waited for—the chance of a lifetime for you. Call if you can. If you are too far away write for booklet and full particulars.

The Alfalfa Farming & Dairying Co.

629-630 Higgins Building, Los Angeles, California





PICKING ORANGES ON THE FONTANA

Fontana

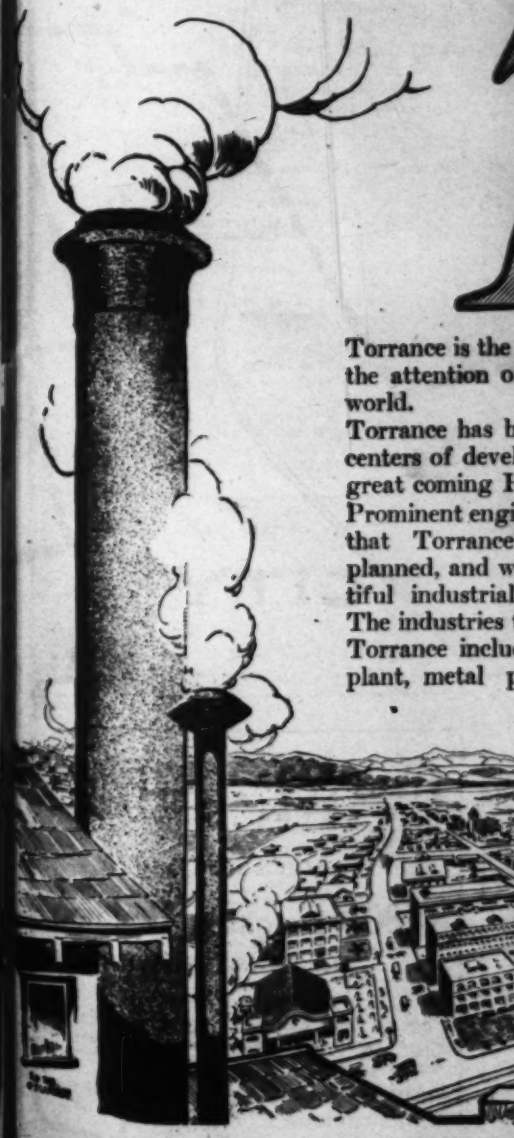
Planted to Order—

(About two hours

The immense resources and untiring enterprise of the Fontana Company have now made it possible for people with comparatively small incomes to purchase orange, lemon or grapefruit groves on an easy buying plan. They may remain at their present occupation while the company brings their groves to maturity along practical, scientific lines.

The Fontana district is noted for its abundant, cheap, gravity-water supply, its rich, deep, loose soil, absolute freedom from diseases, smut, scale, etc.; ideal climatic conditions and the proper elevation.

A citrus experiment station is maintained on the tr
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Thirty-three Labor Union Officials Photographed for the Rogues' Gallery Before and After Their Hair Is Cropped by the Barber of Leavenworth Penitentiary. Will Probably Be Assigned to Construction Work.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

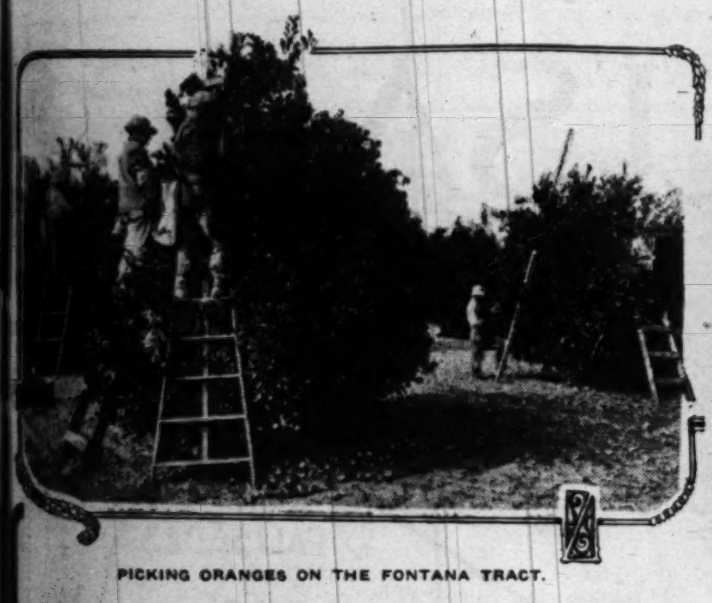
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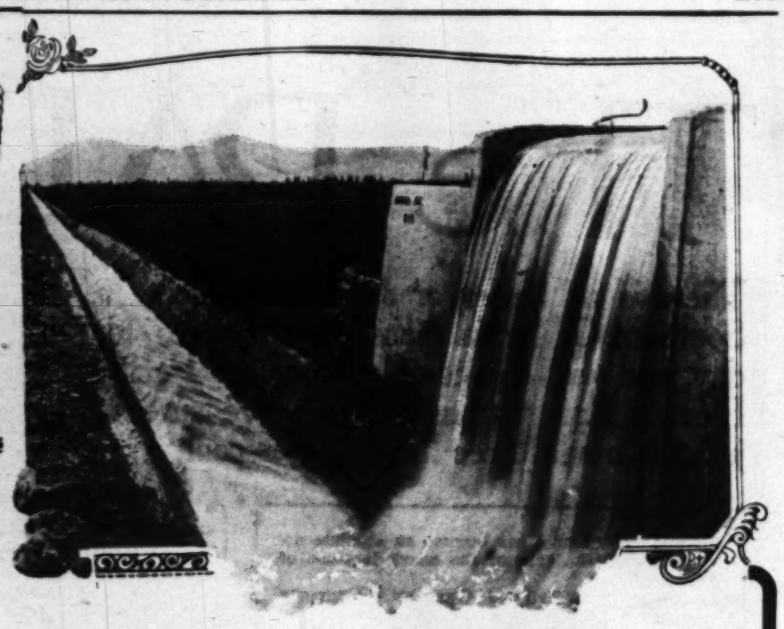
Capitulation Indicates Near Close of the Peace Conference.

Moslems Will Retain Mere ... along the ...

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PICKING ORANGES ON THE FONTANA TRACT.



PART OF THE FONTANA GRAVITY WATER SYSTEM.

Fontana Orange Groves

Planted to Order—$450 Per Acre—6 Years' Time for Payment

(About two hours' ride from Los Angeles—the cream of the Citrus Belt.)

The immense resources and untiring enterprise of the Fontana Company have now made it possible for people with comparatively small incomes to purchase orange, lemon or grapefruit groves on an easy buying plan. They may remain at their present occupation while the company brings their groves to maturity along practical, scientific lines.

The Fontana district is noted for its abundant, cheap, gravity-water supply, its rich, deep, loose soil, absolute freedom from disease, smut, scale, etc.; ideal climatic conditions and the proper elevation.

A citrus experiment station is maintained on the tract for the exclusive benefit of purchasers of Fontana groves.

Fontana groves are not sold on contract—deeds are given to all purchasers. The company has actually more money invested in every grove sold than the amount of the first payment made by the purchaser—this investment means water pipes, trees, fertilizer, cost of preparing land, etc.

The Fontana Company stands back of all purchasers—co-operates with them in every way toward the ultimate success of their groves.

The shares of water stock accompanying each acre are worth about $175 each.

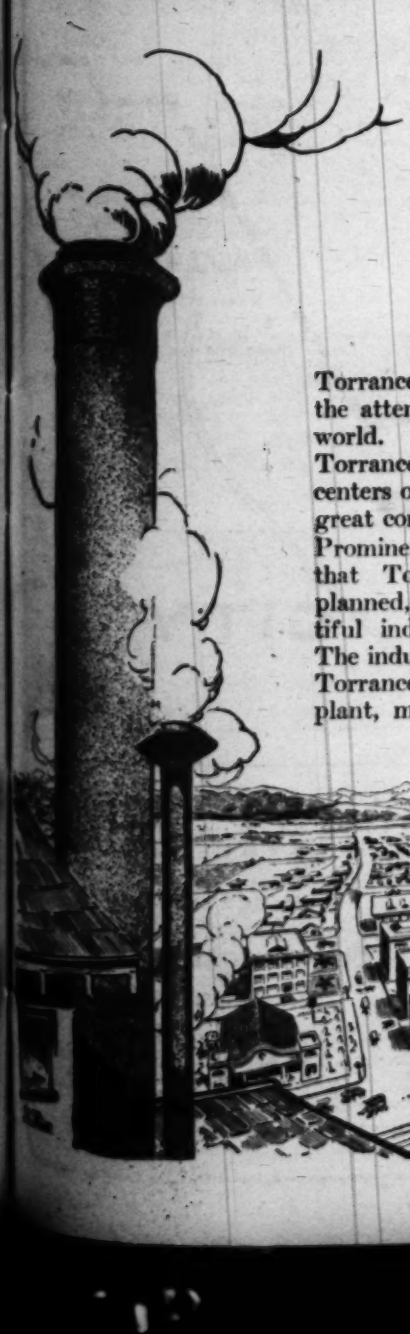
Water and irrigation experts consider the Fontana water system to be the best in the entire citrus belt.

Fontana groves are purchasable for one-fifth down on the purchase price (planted to order, $450 per acre), with 6 years' time to pay the balance. The second payment does not fall due until the end of the third year.

Those who desire to plant and care for their own groves are entitled to the advice and counsel of the horticultural department at all times—if they are not familiar with citrus growing. Scores of prominent Los Angeles business and professional men have purchased Fontana groves, which are being scientifically maintained by the company at the moderate cost of $2 per acre per month.

As a present living place the Fontana district is unsurpassed by any other section of Southern California. Beautiful palm and rose-bordered avenues, picturesque mountain scenery and the best of social, educational and transportation advantages combine to make Fontana an ideal community.

For literature, maps and other information see Thomas D. Campbell & Co., Exclusive Selling Agents for the Fontana Company, Owners and Developers, 625 S. Hill St., Los Angeles.



Torrance

—a modern industrial city between two great coming centers of development—Los Angeles and her harbor district.

Torrance is the town that has already attracted the attention of the entire manufacturing world.

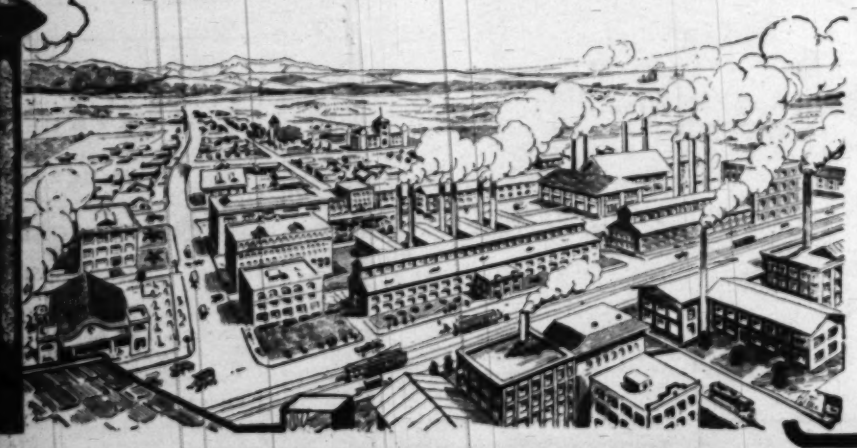
Torrance has been located between two great centers of development—Los Angeles and her great coming Harbor district.

Prominent engineers and other authorities state that Torrance is the most systematically planned, and will ultimately be the most beautiful industrial city in the world.

The industries that will soon be in operation at Torrance include a great tool factory, steel plant, metal products factory, car building shops, and factories for the manufacture of traction plows, auto trucks and agricultural machinery.

Torrance offers the same investment opportunities that existed not many years ago at Hammond and Gary, Indiana. The industries already secured are sufficient to support a population of 25,000 people.

Torrance offers virgin opportunities for manufacturers and investors. The highest type of public improvements have been established—and an elaborate park system will be laid out—and all this *without any bonded debt.*



All Torrance property is being sold for 10 per cent cash—the balance in 60 monthly payments. For further information about Torrance

WRITE TO

Thos. D. Campbell & Company

Exclusive Selling Agents,

625 SOUTH HILL STREET,

LOS ANGELES



...OUTLINE NEWS MA...

...er midnight in the light of the latest ...

...EVISED LIST, WITH THEIR RESPECTIV...

The PALISADES

There is no better or safer investment in Southern California than The Palisades today, and with the completion of the Pacific Electric Railway tunnel values are sure to jump two and three hundred per cent.

FIRST: The tunnel has become an absolute necessity to take care of the heavy increase of traffic.

SECOND: The Railroad Company has already expended $3,000,000 in the purchase of the right-of-way through the city.

THIRD: That the congestion of the city traffic is so great by the movement of the heavy trains that the city will compel the Railroad Company to build the tunnel. Enough said.

There are four beautiful macadam boulevards running from city to tract, that are a delight and pleasure to the Autoists.

The distance from Fourth and Hill streets to tract is 16 miles.

It is a delightful and ideal place to live all the year, the mildness of the climate and richness of the soil produce quick and beautiful garden effects.

Ten minutes from Palisades to the Beach amusements, aggregating millions of dollars in cost; ten minutes to the east is the famous Los Angeles Country Club. There are innumerable and beautiful drives and trails along the ocean shore and into the many canyons, with their magnificent old oaks.

Price of Lots

$1000 and Up

One-Fourth Down—Balance
1, 2 and 3 Years

TO GO—Take Santa Monica car via Sawtelle, leaving Fourth and Hill Sts., Los Angeles, 15 minutes of and 15 minutes after every hour. Change at Sawtelle for the Palisades car direct to the Tract. Or take Ocean Park or Venice car direct to Ocean Park or Santa Monica.



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SANTA MONICA
Corner Second and
Telephones:
Main 519.

TRACT OFFICE Corner 7th and San Vicente.

Thirty-three Labor U
the Rogues' Gallery Be
Cropped by the Barbe
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[BY A. P. NIGHT

ANUARY 1, 1913.]

The Big Pi

UMBERMEN YIELD TO LO NATURE.

he Wild Calls Thousands to Summ On Mountain Heights Where F Monarchs Reign.

California and big trees are synonymous rees" are peculiarly Californian. They ll over the world. To preserve them the edicated two national parks. Of lesser ut truly great, are the big pines of San ounty. Some of them are scarcely less t et in girth. The government did not pr hey were a tempting prey for the lumber e lumberman, with the might of comm rs, prepared to strip them away and ins, leaving their mountain floors denude ghtly.

And then a modern Colossus halted the e fervor of the poet who sang

"Woodman spare that tree
Touch not a single bough.
In youth it sheltered me
And I'll protect it now."

rvor, natu re-loving Los Ang nes—we will pay you more worth for lumber, and we will build ummer homes, by the dancing cataracts be alsam boughs." And that is how it came hat instead of the searching saws of the w he songs of birds survive; how it came a stead of a waste of stumps and sawdust a g branches, a carpet of flowers survives on bor.

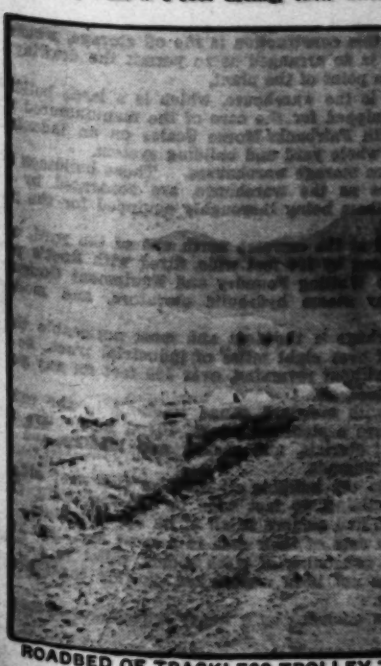
Presto! The Lone Pine Mill and Lumber abandoned its plans for donkey engines and b nd fell to planning in their place a $90,000 otelry with all the civilized convenience odern caravansary. Instead of cutting an mber, the company began to cut and sell lo re lots. And the result was surprising. t $1000 and $1200 each, the higher-priced nd architects found themselves busy planni ungalows for Southern California's newest esort. The Big Pines were saved.

There is a splendid automobile road from ardino to the Big Pines. It is broad and asy in its grades. It is a scenic highway, ver higher and higher, with charming vistas nd south, and east and west vast stretches c e desert in the distance, magnificent sweep nd hills and vales in the forest reserve, range and lemon groves, dotted here and t

ALIFORNIANS BUILD FIRST T LESS TROLLEY IN AMERIC

The trackless trolley is not an innovatio pe. It has been successfully operated in arts of the old world for a dozen years or m r the conveyance of passengers and for t portation of freight where the grades were t r the cost of construction too great to wa uilding of railroads. It is not surprising, hat the Europeans, schooled to economy portation as in all things, should first de emonstrate the practicability of the trackles ut it is gratifying to Californians that citizens tate should be the first to build and ope rackless trolley in America.

The first trackless trolley in California w o open up a new district for summer residen f the canyons back of Los Angeles. It was a small enterprise, but it has proved a uccess, and it has had the effect of develo f the most unique and delightful summer co outhern California. It remained for so ur esource as lime to give birth to the second rolley, a real commercial enterprise of trol ions proportions. The huge motor tractor hirty-five tons each and are built to pull railers carrying 200 tons—1200 tons per da cheduled six round trips. The wheels are n diameter, with a 3-foot facing, each whe



ROADBED OF TRACKLESS TROLLEY

The Big Pines of Southern California Will Be Spared

LUMBERMEN YIELD TO LOVERS OF NATURE.

The Wild Calls Thousands to Summer Homes On Mountain Heights Where Forest Monarchs Reign.

California and big trees are synonymous. "The Big Trees" are peculiarly Californian. They are known all over the world. To preserve them the government dedicated two national parks. Of lesser magnitude but truly great, are the big pines of San Bernardino county. Some of them are scarcely less than twenty feet in girth. The government did not protect them. They were a tempting prey for the lumberman. And the lumberman, with the might of commercial dollars, prepared to strip them away and pocket the gains, leaving their mountain floors denuded and unsightly.

And then a modern Colossus halted them. With the fervor of the poet who sang

"Woodman spare that tree
Touch not a single bough,
In youth it sheltered me
And I'll protect it now."

...ever, nature-loving Los Angeles said, ...ines—we will pay you more than they ... worth for lumber, and we will build there our summer homes, by the dancing cataracts beneath the balsam boughs." And that is how it came to pass that instead of the searching saws of the woodsmen, the songs of birds survive; how it came about that instead of a waste of stumps and sawdust and decaying branches, a carpet of flowers survives on the forest floor.

Presto! The Lone Pine Mill and Lumber Company abandoned its plans for donkey engines and buzz saws, and fell to planning in their place a $60,000 mountain hostelry with all the civilized conveniences of the modern caravansary. Instead of cutting and selling lumber, the company began to cut and sell lots—half-acre lots. And the result was surprising. Lots went at $1000 and $1200 each, the higher-priced ones first; and architects found themselves busy planning rustic bungalows for Southern California's newest summer resort. The Big Pines were saved.

There is a splendid automobile road from San Bernardino to the Big Pines. It is broad and hard and easy in its grades. It is a 'scenic highway, mounting ever higher and higher, with charming vistas to north and south, and east and west vast stretches of gleaming desert in the distance, magnificent sweep of pine-clad hills and vales in the forest reserve, miles of orange and lemon groves, dotted here and there with prosperous cities, panoramas of vivid coloring, mountain farms and ranches, and ever nearer approach the Big Pines and the scent of balsam.

At an elevation of 7000 feet the road plunges into the heart of the great green forest. The Spirit of the Wild is in the fresh, crisp air. A crystal torrent plunges headlong and white-crested down the mountainside—a torrent harboring trout, real trout, big and gamy, and a little excursion into the forest deeps surprises denizens—sprightly gray squirrels, timid deer and the whole family of feral creatures.

It is a charming place—especially Los Angelan. For Los Angeles is more accustomed to the palm than pine—to naked hills than evergreen-clad mountains. And the change refreshes. A few hours from Los Angeles, by motor or by train, and one is in another world.

The Big Pines resort is not a resort as yet, but it is getting ready to be a big one. It will make its debut the coming summer. The hotel is assured. The new trackless trolley from Grava will be in operation before the end of spring, and cottages will be ready to move into before the first hot days of summer drive the beachers into their bathing suits. Meanwhile the sale of lots will continue, and the Lone Pine Mill and Lumber Company will find that 707 Higgins Building, Los Angeles, is as good an office for the summer resort business as it ever could have been for lumbering.



WHERE ANGELENOS ARE BUILDING SUMMER EYRIES IN THE FOREST AVENUES.

CALIFORNIANS BUILD FIRST TRACKLESS TROLLEY IN AMERICA.

The trackless trolley is not an innovation in Europe. It has been successfully operated in various parts of the old world for a dozen years or more, both for the conveyance of passengers and for the transportation of freight where the grades were too heavy or the cost of construction too great to warrant the building of railroads. It is not surprising, perhaps, that the Europeans, schooled to economy in transportation as in all things, should first devise and demonstrate the practicability of the trackless trolley; but it is gratifying to Californians that citizens of their State should be the first to build and operate the trackless trolley in America.

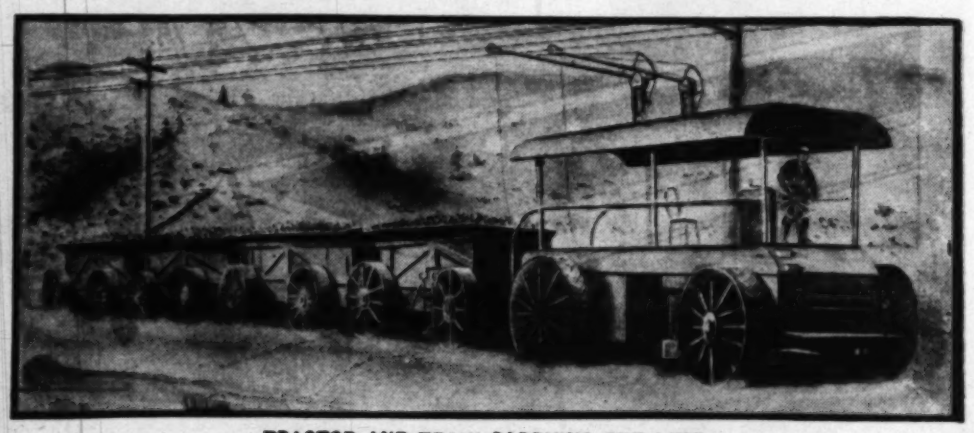
The first trackless trolley in California was built to open up a new district for summer residence in one of the canyons back of Los Angeles. It was and still is a small enterprise, but it has proved a marked success, and it has had the effect of developing one of the most unique and delightful summer colonies in Southern California. It remained for so unpoetic a purpose as lime to give birth to the second trackless trolley, a real commercial enterprise of truly pretentious proportions. The huge motor tractors weigh sixty-five tons each and are built to pull a dozen cars carrying 200 tons—1200 tons per day for the established six round trips. The wheels are 8½ feet in diameter, with a 3-foot facing, each wheel geared independently each to a 75-horse-power motor, giving a total of 300 horse power to the train.

Trackless trolley No. 2 is even more a necessity than its predecessor. Particularly in Southern California. Why? Because lime, and especially cheap lime, is needed here in enormous quantities. The best lime and the most lime and the cheapest lime—when the trackless trolley is completed—will be quarried at a certain place in San Bernardino county. It is fortunate that it is there—and, figuratively, there is no end of it. It is 24 carats fine—at least 99 per cent. pure—and the fact that it is there means more than lay folk realize to the horticultural and sugar beet industries in Southern California. An authority on sugar production recently said: "The production of beet sugar in California is limited only by the quantity of good cheap lime that can be produced for delivery at the refineries."

The Trackless Trolley has the solution of the lime problem finally in hand. It taps the great property of the Lone Pine Utilities Company 12 miles northwest of the little station of Grava on the Santa Fe, 20 miles from San Bernardino. A 6 per cent. grade over a splendidly-constructed mountain road, broad and hard-surfaced like an automobile speedway, which it partly is, brings the trackless train to the quarries—1620 acres of almost chemically pure marble lime of mountain depth. It will be the ultimate mainstay of the sugar industry. It is said that the fruit growers of San Bernardino county alone have contracted for 60,000 tons of lime a year to use in their orchards. Deeper development shows a vast deposit of remarkably clear building and monumental marble, susceptible of a high and brilliant polish. There will be plenty for the Trackless Trolley to do.

And it also will have its human freight, for only a few miles further are the Big Pines—the home of the summer recreationist. Regular schedules will be maintained between the Big Pines Hotel and the railway station at Grava. And all this is in preparation for the coming summer—and almost completed.

Like a real railway, the "Trackless Trolley" is a bonded road; but, unlike a real railway, its bonds are distributed with stock bonuses among small investors who share in the profits to be apportioned after sinking funds and interest are provided for. The bonds of the Trackless Trolley are for sale by the California Pacific Investment Company, 707 Higgins Building, Los Angeles, Cal.



TRACTOR AND TRAIN CARRYING OUT LIME.



ROADBED OF TRACKLESS TROLLEY TO PROPERTIES OF LONE PINE UTILITIES COMPANY.

Union Tool Company

Active Factor in California

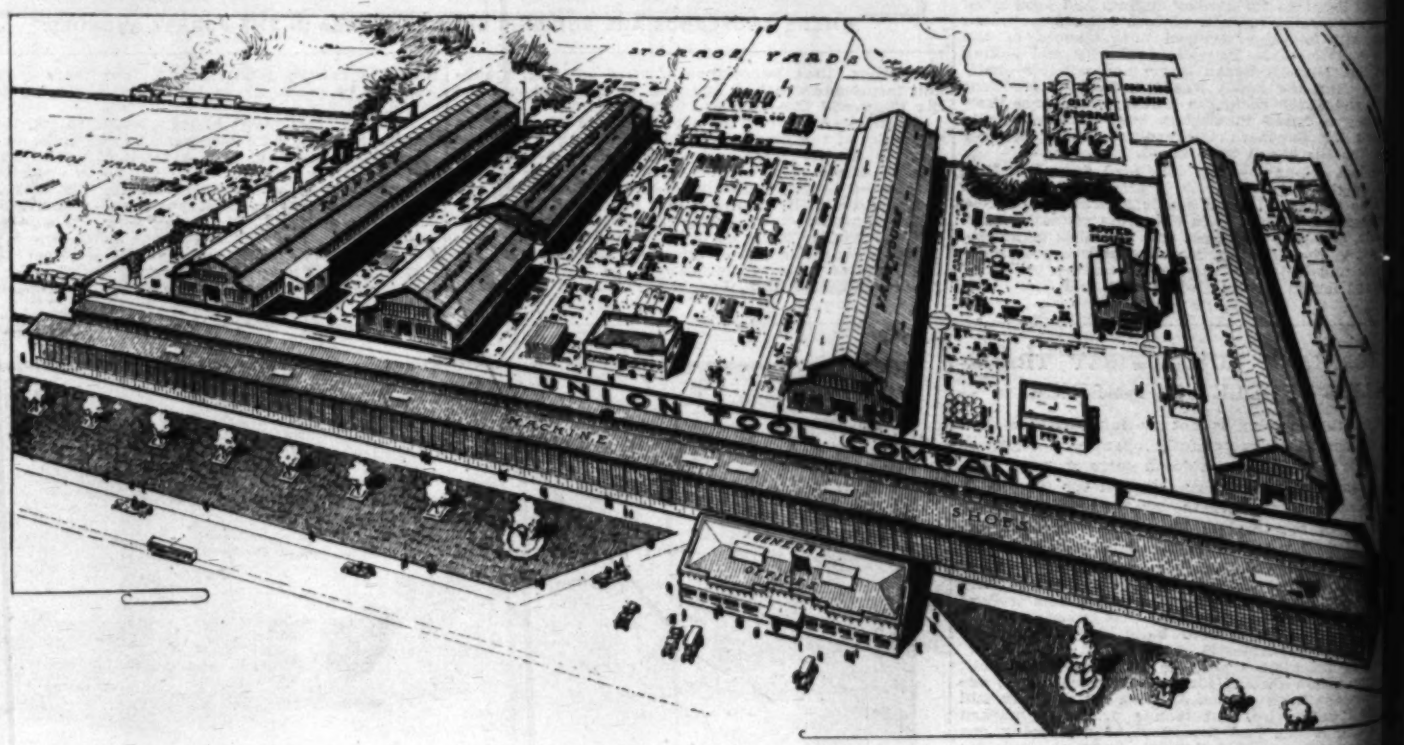
Largest Manufacturers Up-to-date Machinery and Tools in the World

ONE of the most important factors in the development of the vast resources in California in metals and oil has been the Union Tool Company, whose [plant] is located on Mateo street in Los Angeles, but owing to the fact that these quarters were found of not sufficient size to take care of the large [growing] demand for the products, the company will be located in the industrial city of Torrance January 1. This company has branches at Brea, Orcutt, [Coalinga] and Midway in the oil fields of California, and the increasing demand for supplies of every nature with the large development of oil property in this [State] and foreign countries has established a wider field of operation, and a large plant has been built at West Chicago, Illinois, to facilitate the delivery of [supplies] for material not used on the Pacific Coast, and it is the aim of the company to make this branch of the concern as large and complete as the main establishment.

This institution, which supplies oil well machinery and tools for the entire world, is one of the many gigantic industries of Southern California, and [the] enterprises established in this great industrial section have played as prominent a part in the upbuilding of this section of the State.

The Union Tool Company was organized in July, 1908, by the consolidation of the American Engineering and Foundry Company and the Union Oil [Tool] Company, capitalization of the Union Tool Company being $1,200,000. The old companies were in existence for about fifteen years, filling an important [place] in the community in the manufacture of tools, machinery and other supplies for the oil and mining interests of the West. The consolidation was [brought] about in order to centralize the facilities of the two companies to the end that still greater progress might be achieved.

The management of this huge enterprise is under the direction of men of business ability and possessing ample capital. The officers and directors are Edward Double, president and general manager; W. L. Stewart, vice-president; P. W. Masten, secretary; Robert Watchorn, J. S. Torrance, C. W. Brown and W. E. B. Partridge.



The Union Tool Company, finding that its aforesaid quarters were not sufficiently large to take care of the large growing demand for their product, decided early last year to seek other quarters. The plans were made, and the ground selected at Torrance, Cal., the new industrial City, and 25 acres were set aside for the reception of the works of the Union Tool Company. Material was purchased during the past winter, and construction work started on April 18, for the large factory and office building, which are now complete.

The buildings of the plant consist of the main machine shop, which is 100 feet by 700 feet, 47 feet to the gable in height. This building is equipped in the most modern, up-to-date method, with electric driven motors, mounted on brackets supported on main columns, and connected to the line shaft with link belt silent chain drives. The drives are cut up into groups not exceeding 60 feet in length, and the shafting is all supported on Dodge hangers and Morse roller bearings in each journal. This is true not only of the machine shop, but all other buildings wherein line shaft is used. All air, steam, oil and water pipes are carried through the entire length of this building on both sides of the main columns in conduits, and it is possible to tap air, oil, water and steam from any one of these pipes at each of the columns in the building. The conduits are covered in with castiron corrugated floor plates.

The next building of interest, entering from the south end of the main building, is the forge shop. This is one of the most modern, up-to-date forge plants in the United States, regardless of location. There are only two or three that are any larger, and none better equipped in this country. The equipment in this plant consists of twelve up-to-date modern heating furnaces, four-door and double-door furnaces, with air which is furnished by a large Roots No. 6 positive blower and piped in conduits in "U" form and fed in branch pipes to each of the furnaces in turn. Placed between these furnaces are 12 modern steam hammers of various capacities, up to 5000 lbs., and 2 Davey steam forging presses. This product is something new in the United States, being an English patent, and only two or three of them in use in this country today. These presses have a capacity of 500 tons on the smaller and 1000 tons on the larger press, and working under a working pressure of 10,000 to the square inch, steam hydraulic pressure.

Leaving this interesting portion of the works, we come to the power plant, which is situated in the yard close by, and which is one of the most modern, up-to-date steam plants on the Coast. There is a larger battery of Heine Water Tube Boilers, with self supporting arch stacks, with a line of boiler feed pumps, oil pumps and oil feed pumps, and equipped with automatic oil burners.

The engine room consists of one Allis-Chalmers turbine set, direct connected to an Allis-Chalmers 750 K. W. generator, one steam exciter set and one motor exciter set, and one large motor generator set for furnishing the D. C. current to the cranes and other D. C. machinery throughout the plant. [There is a] large compound steam air compressor. This plant runs condensing [and is] taken care of by a Wheeler barometric condenser, the water of which is cooled in large cooling tanks, fitted spray pipes directly to the power house. This plant is set up and furnished with a very handsome switchboard [manufactured] by the Allis-Chalmers Company, fitted with black slate, with black enameled fittings. The fronts of the boilers in the boiler room are all laid up with white tile and lined with blue cement, which makes it attractive and [easily kept] clean.

The next point of interest in this construction is the oil storage, which consists of mammoth capacity, and which is so arranged as to permit the drawing off of oil under air pressure at any given point of the plant.

The next building of interest is the warehouse, which is a large building 330 feet long by 100 feet wide, equipped for the care of the manufactured material and supplies, and fitted with Fairbanks-Morse Scales on an [overhead] track, which runs throughout the whole yard and building system.

The next building is the pattern storage warehouses. These buildings, two of the same size and dimensions as the warehouse, are separated by a fire space for fire protection, both of them being thoroughly equipped for the purpose for which they are required.

The foundry building, situated at the extreme north end of the yard, and of the main building, is 330 feet long by 100 feet wide, fitted with Root's positive blower for blast furnace, two Whiting Foundry and Equipment Co. thirty-ton cupolas, Craig-Ridgeway steam hydraulic elevators, and [is] modern and up-to-date in every way.

The industrial system of trackage is the next and most noticeable about the plant. This consists of over eight miles of industrial track, [so] arranged that one car can be run, without reversing, over 400 feet on [any] one on the system, fitted with turntables, etc.

The plant also is equipped with standard gauge tracking to the extent of six miles, and the company have a standard gauge, 40-ton locomotive steam crane hoist for handling materials, and raising and loading [and] loading materials with electrical magnets.

The administration building is the building situated on the west [side] of the plant, central to the main building, 60 feet wide by 150 feet long, [and] oughly up-to-date in every respect, and modern in all of its appointments.

The company have also taken care of their men in a most excellent manner, by establishing toilet rooms, consisting of wash rooms, toilet rooms, shower baths, something that has not been undertaken on this coast for the benefit of the working men.

The whole of this property is enclosed by a heavy wire fence [supported] by iron posts.